



Heritage Buildings East of the Moira River



*Heritage Buildings
East of the
Moira River*

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FOREWORD

This inventory of buildings of historical and architectural interest, East of the Moira River, is the result of years of research and study, by Lois Foster and Beth Green of **Hastings County Historical Society Building Research**. Heritage Belleville, through assistance of temporary staff and students have been able to augment and complete their work for publication. The homes contained in this book have been chosen for their history and style by the above authors.

As the reader peruses the book, a brief outline of our past influences will allow a greater appreciation of present day Belleville east of the river.

Captain George Singleton, one of the earliest settlers of east Belleville, had a trading post along the east bank of the river and owned lots five and six, now much of east Belleville. From 1785-1790, the community was called Singleton's Creek and the river called Singleton's River.

In 1789, Belleville received its main group of Loyalist settlers from Prince Edward County. Among them was John Taylor, who purchased 100 acres of Singleton's property. "Taylor Hill" is Belleville's east hill where so many of our heritage homes are located. The Taylor Burying Ground near the rear of the Belleville Animal Hospital is the family's final resting place. It is John Taylor's family – John, George, William and Ann – who have provided the names of our streets.

About 1790 Captain John Meyers arrived. He purchased the northern part of John Taylor's property and established Belleville's first industries, a lumber and grist mill. These businesses were located along the river near the building now called "Meyer's Mill."

By 1794, John Meyers completed what was probably the first brick house in Upper Canada. He built this home on what is now Mount Pleasant Road overlooking his mill on Station Street. From 1793-1816, both the river and the community were known as Meyer's Creek in recognition of Captain Meyers.

The river was officially named the Moira River after Francis Rawdon-Hastings became the Earl of Moira in 1793. The community became 'Belleville' in 1816, named by Lieutenant-Governor Gore, perhaps in honour of his wife, Bella.

The first phase of East Hill housing development began after the deaths of John Taylor and John Meyers. Their children and grandchildren subdivided their properties into building lots. It became fashionable to build expensive homes on 'Taylor Hill'. These earliest, large homes were built in a box-like Loyalist style with a Scottish, Georgian look. Frequently, these houses were designed with a five bay front featuring two windows on either side of a centred doorway.

By the booming 1870s, Belleville had homes built along the Italianate, French Second Empire lines but property owners tended to be conservative in their architectural fashions. Early Belleveillians preferred to express their own heritage with a British Regency approach or Gothic style. Near the turn of the century, we see the more elaborate Queen Anne homes.

The position of the home on 'Taylor's Hill' denoted the owner's wealth. As you moved down the hill, the homes became less ornate and more practical. Homes on the flatter part of the hill were often built by the wealthy to be rented to the working classes.

To the heritage preservationist, every artefact, every scrap of paint and every mark on the exterior is an irreplaceable element in the story of the building. However, the owner is usually more concerned with an energy efficient, attractive place in which to live or do business.

Connection between the owner(s) and the heritage preservationist occur when time has intervened. The owner's life, his aspirations and fortunes, can be reconstructed by the preservationist, by noting the changes wrought during each time period.

Every building in this book is a public statement on the era in which it was built or modified. Fortunately, in Belleville we have preserved part of the style and grace of our early heritage.

This inventory is meant to bring to our citizen's attention the value of preserving and restoring our heritage. We hope you will enjoy the book.

Chairman: Alderman, Kay Manderville

&

Members of Heritage Belleville Committee, as follows –

John Babiak	Heather Reilly
David Bentley	George Super
Cecilia Daley	Bill Walker
Ruth Greenley	Jean Wilson
Jean Jenkins	

References: *Historic Hastings* by Gerald Boyce
Architectural Comments by Rodger Greig

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many people have spent an inordinate number of hours researching, compiling, and editing the information contained in this inventory. To simply name people and institutions as briefly as we must, may appear to diminish the value of their contribution. Heritage Belleville, however, is confident that this document will form a basis for heritage registry that will be used by governments and our community for many years to come.

Of special note is the historical data prepared so capably by Lois Foster, Beth Green, Elaine Preston, Mary Hall, and Shirley Birchard from the Hastings Society Building Research Committee. Rodger Greig, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, has been the inspiration and guide for the architectural descriptions. With his extensive background in this field, he was able to tell us which features were missing from the original design.

The employees of Heritage Belleville have worked very diligently completing the information provided by others and researching new materials. David Baker, Daria Mocanu, and Pat Detlor formed the original research team. Their work has been augmented and completed by Henry Muth, downtown area, and Stephanie Prichard, who prepared it for publication.

We would also like to thank the following for their generous contributions:

Corporation of the City of Belleville - City Staff
Canada Employment and Immigration - Belleville
Corby Public Library - Belleville
Land Registry Office - Belleville
Regional Assessment Office - Trenton
"What's Happening" Magazine - Sue and Pat Kell, Belleville
Ministry of Culture and Communications - Belleville
Hastings County Board of Education - Audio-visual Department
- Bob Wiley, John Francis
MicroAge Computers

Primary Sources of Information:

Land Registry Office
Assessment Rolls
Newspaper Collections, especially "The Intelligencer"
Maps of early Belleville
Directories of Belleville
Kingston Archives

Secondary Sources of Information:

Hastings County Historical Society files and index
"Belleville, The Friendly City", by Nick and Helma Mika
"Illustrated Glossary of Architecture", by J. Harris and J. Lever
"The United Church of Canada Centennial 1815-1965"

Kay Manderville
Chair, Heritage Belleville

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2012 Reprinting of *Heritage Buildings East of the Moira River*

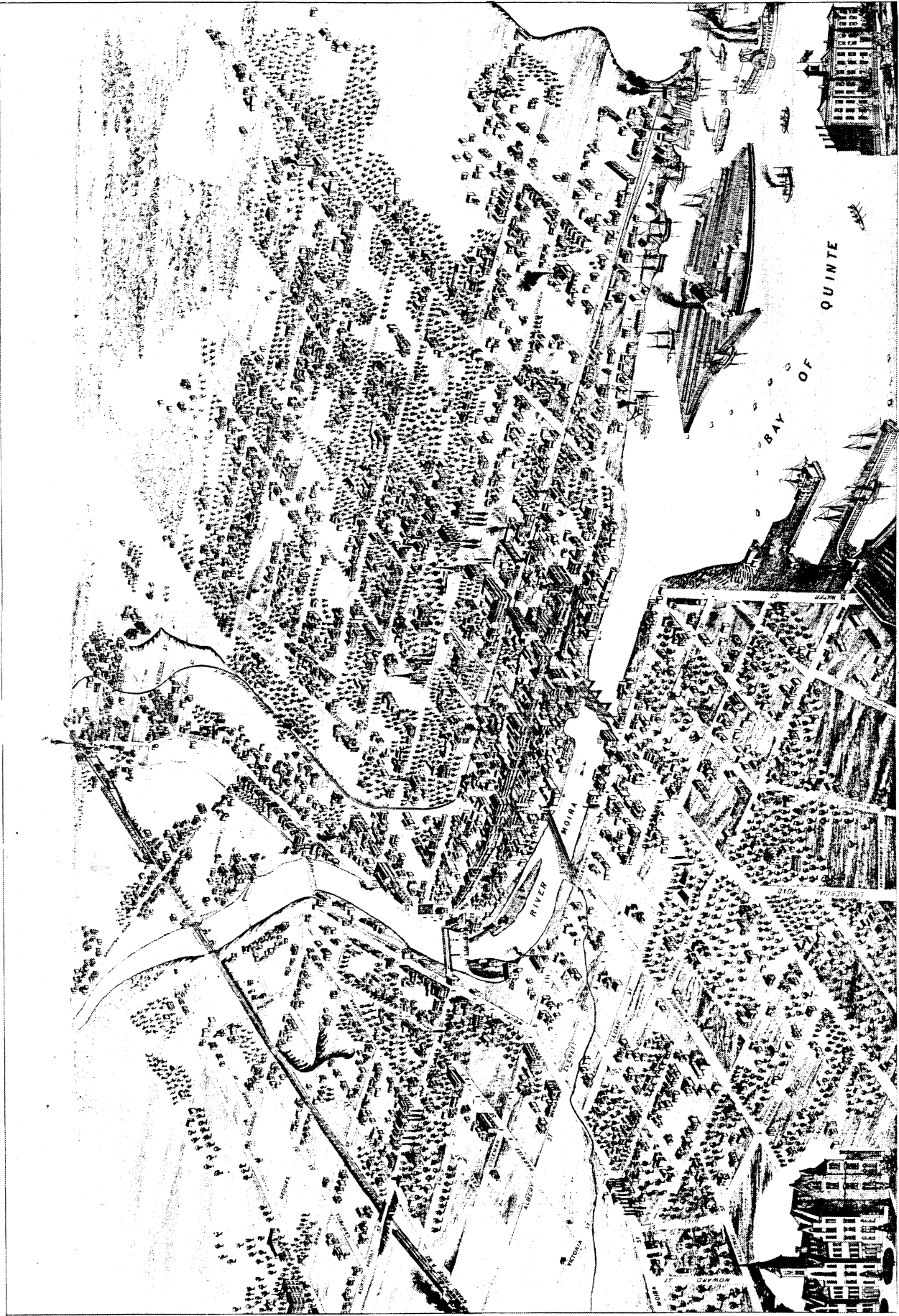
During the years since the 1991 issue of this book, researchers Lois Foster and Beth Green have continued to collect information on the buildings described here. The 2012 re-issue of *Heritage Buildings East of the Moira River* contains these revisions.

Heritage Belleville wishes to acknowledge these researchers and to thank Lois Foster for her guidance on this update. The committee also wants to acknowledge the work of Lindi Pierce, Heritage Belleville Committee member, who suggested this project and who devoted many hours to updating photographs and retyping many sections of the book.

Stanley Jones

Chair, Heritage Belleville

April 2012

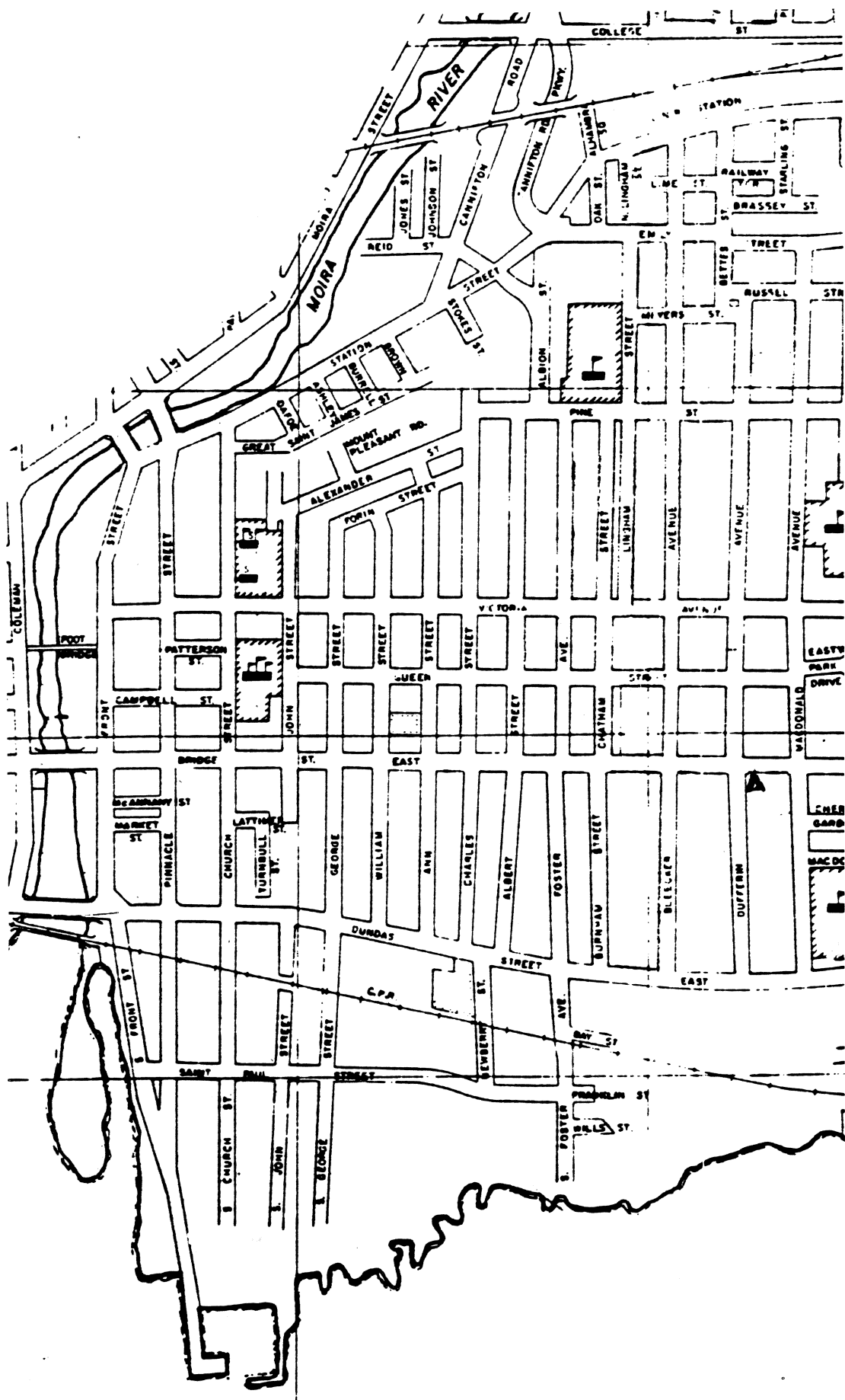


BELLEVILLE
 ONTARIO, CANADA, 1874.

BIRDS EYE VIEW OF
 BELLEVILLE
 ONTARIO, CANADA, 1874.

THE EDITOR, "THE CANADIAN", TORONTO.
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 S. J. L. & CO., TORONTO.
 1874.

ALBERT COLLEGE
 HOTEL
 QUINTE
 BAY OF



BAY OF QUINTE



INDEX

- 1) Albert Street
- 2) Alexander Street
- 3) Ann Street
- 4) Bridge Street East
- 5) Campbell Street
- 6) Cannifton Road Parkway
- 7) Charles Street
- 8) Church Street
- 9) Dundas Street East
- 10) Forin Street
- 11) Foster Avenue
- 12) Front Street
- 13) George Street
- 14) Great Saint James Street
- 15) John Street
- 16) Mount Pleasant Road
- 17) Patterson Street
- 18) Pine Street
- 19) Pinnacle Street
- 20) Queen Street
- 21) Saint Paul Street
- 22) Station Street
- 23) Victoria Avenue
- 24) William Street
- 25) Watson-Leeming House
- 26) Glossary of Architectural Terms
- 27) List of Owners

134 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 16 PLAN: 207

BUILT: c. 1910

FIRST OWNER: (?) Thomas White

HISTORY:

In 1878, the Honourable Robert Reed sold this property to Thomas White. At this time, there was no building on the lot. A building first appears in records on the 1888 map of Belleville. The exact ownership is hard to ascertain as the Land Registry records show no activity on the property from 1878 until 1907 when the City of Belleville held the deed to the property. The house appears to have been built after that.

The first owner of the property, the Hon. Robert Reed, was an important Belleville figure. Reed was born in Fressingfield, Suffolk, England in 1814. He attended school at Laxfield, Suffolk. He came to Canada in 1836 and married Margaret Campion in 1840. His early occupations were tanner, distiller, and farmer.

He became a director of the Grand Junction Railway. He was then elected to the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada in 1862 for the Quinte area. Reed sat on the council until its dissolution in 1867 upon which time he was elected to the House of Commons for Hastings East. He was called to the Senate in 1871 and died in 1896.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has boxy proportions and a hipped roof. The interesting details of this house are the cast concrete quoins on the facade edges and the high stone foundation.

The street facade is oriented east and has an entrance to one side under an enclosed pedimented verandah. On the first floor there is one large Venetian window and on the second floor there are two rectangular sash windows. All of the windows are capped by large lintels which are painted white.

The south elevation has a second entrance under a small verandah. The windows on this wall are not of traditional presentation. One small window on the first floor has beveled glass.



159 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 69 PLAN: 85

BUILT: after 1877

BUILDER: John Pepper

FIRST OWNER: (?) John Pepper

HISTORY:

John Pepper, a carpenter, built this house around 1877. At one time it had a large lot with an orchard and a garden. It extended almost to Dundas Street and Foster Avenue.

There was once a creek running through the lot from Bleeker Ave. to the playgrounds. Also, there used to be a refreshing cold spring on the west side of the street nearer to Bridge Street. Everyone in the area came to the spring for cold water. It was blocked off, however, when more houses were built.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey brick house with a hipped roof. The facade on the west elevation of the house has an entrance to one side, with bay windows on the first and second floor. Around the entrance, marks indicate that there was once a portico.

The south elevation also has bay windows like the front facade. The house has an external projecting chimney. The north side is simpler in design. There is another external projecting chimney and a window on each floor.

The Italianate architectural features include: the brick arches above the windows, the bay window projections, and the large, richly carved wood brackets under the eaves.



160 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 54 N 1/2 PLAN: 85

BUILT: c. 1883

BUILDER: John Brenton

FIRST OWNER: Michael Sweeney, carpenter

HISTORY:

This house was built by Belleville contractor John Brenton around the year 1883. Brenton had owned the property since 1876, but records show no building until 1883. In that year assessment rolls show Michael Sweeney, carpenter, living at this address. Sweeney had bought the property in September of 1883.

In 1889, Sweeney sold the house to John McCrudden, a sergeant in the police force.

DESCRIPTION:

This white two-storey, two-bay brick house has a gable roof facing the street. The facade is oriented east and has an entrance to one side. There is one rectangular window with a flat brick arch on the first floor. On the second floor, there are two smaller windows also capped by flat brick arches. The house has no cornice.

General configuration is distantly Greek Revival, even at the late date. A verandah would have disguised the offset placing of the ground floor door and window.



161 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 68 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1874 - 1880

BUILDER: C. F. Smith or John Pepper

HISTORY:

Since both John Pepper and C. F. Smith owned the property and were builders, the title of builder and a building date are in question. However, since Smith owned it first, speculation falls upon him as the builder.

Smith sold to the house and land to John Pepper in 1880 and it was then sold to Sir Mackenzie Bowell who bought it for his son, Charles, in 1897.

Charles worked for his father at The Intelligencer newspaper office and was made publisher in 1897 and director in 1898. Charles, however, had one major problem. He liked to drink and when he did he enjoyed shooting firearms. It was said that every room in this house had a lock either to keep Charles in, or to keep him out.

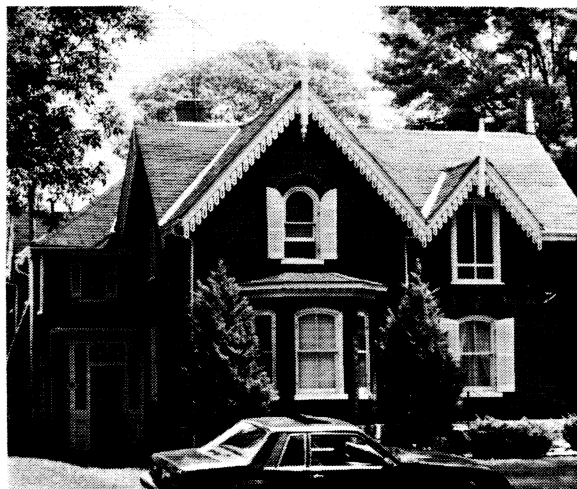
DESCRIPTION:

One interesting feature of this two-storey brick house is the repeated gable roof with decorative bargeboards and the finials (three remain) on the corner edges of the gables.

The facade of the house has a bay window on the north side of the first floor. Over the entrance there are marks which indicate that there was once a verandah. This would have had a little porch in front of the French door. The larger gable has a round-headed window.

The north elevation extends towards the back of the house and has a small entrance.

The roof has a large gabled portion with the same bargeboard decoration as the facade and two smaller gables with a different bargeboard pattern.



185-187 ALBERT STREET

LOT: North pt. 64 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1872-1874

BUILDER: (?) David D. Bogart

FIRST OWNER: Edward Evans

HISTORY:

This large house was acquired by James Emsley in 1875, after the original owner, Edward Evans, died. Evans had bought the land from David D. Bogart in 1872 and had this house built between 1872-1874.

When James Emsley bought the house, he immediately moved in and began to rent out various parts of the house.

Tenants of 1876:

1. Mrs. Bullen - widow
2. William Beamish - clerk
3. Mrs. Wallis - widow
4. John Jenkins - carter

Tenants of 1878:

1. Henry Peacock - plasterer
2. Robert Gibson - yeoman
3. Mrs. Wallis - widow

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey house with a stone foundation, but is presently covered with siding. It has a simple design and boxy proportions. The facade is oriented west and the original entrance has been altered. On the second floor there are two rectangular sash windows, placed just under the eaves.

The south elevation has a second entrance flanked by one window on each side. The north elevation has only one window on the first floor. The back of the house has a narrower wing of the same height as the south and north walls.



186 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 59, 60 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1878

FIRST OWNER: Nicholas Peterson

HISTORY:

This house was built in 1878 by Nicholas Peterson, a clerk with Barker and Bignall & Co. Peterson had acquired lot 59 in 1876 from Charles Martin, a proprietor of the Moira foundry. The assessment records show both lots vacant until 1878 when an unfinished house appears on lot 59. Lot 60, to the north, remained a vacant lot for a number of years.

DESCRIPTION:

This large brick house has double stacked bay windows, and no front entrance. The windows are tall and narrow with a rectangular sash. They are capped by brick arches.

The entrance is located on the south elevation. It is slightly to one side and has a large, inset door with an arched transom light. Above the door there are marks which indicate that a verandah with a balcony on top once existed.

The house has been renovated and marks show that the fenestration has been altered, though not at the front.

The north elevation has an external projecting chimney, partially rebuilt, and a pair of windows on the first and second floors. The second floor windows, however, have narrower brick arches than the ones on the lower floor.

The roof of this house is hipped and under the eaves are visible marks of former brackets.

There is a similar home at 248 Church Street.



189-191 ALBERT STREET

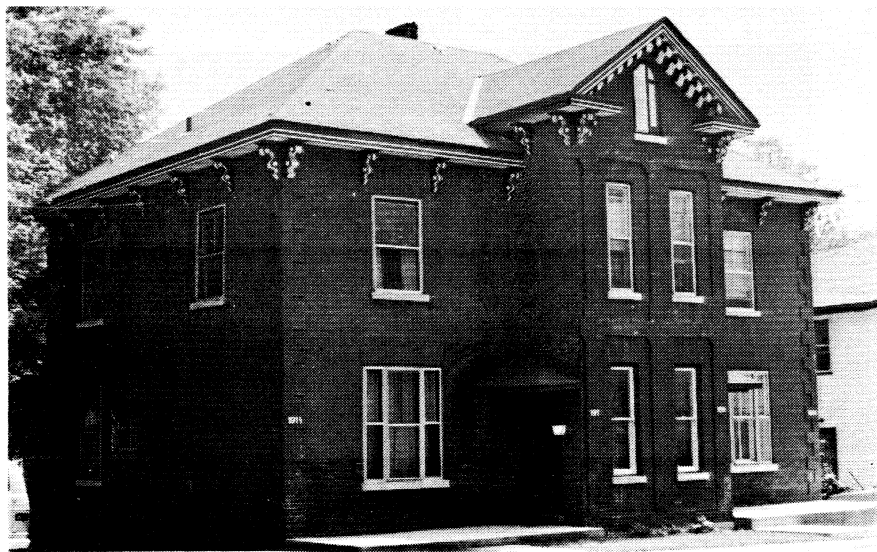
LOT: 63 PLAN: 85

BUILT: c. 1876

BUILDER:

FIRST OWNER: Mary Starling Holton

HISTORY:



This large brick building was built circa 1876 . The first owner was Mary Starling Holton, wife of William Holton. She later sold it to Cornelius James Starling in 1879.

C. J. Starling was a coal dealer and later a local contractor who was to use the house as a rental income property. He mortgaged it first to the Canadian Life Insurance Company in 1880 and then again in 1885.

Tenants during Starling's ownership were Frederick Rouse who owned a crockery dealership in the city and W.H. Garrett, a commercial traveller.

The building later returned to Mary Starling Holton in 1885, when the insurance company obtained the house in lieu of late payments.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house is symmetrically built in order to accommodate two dwellings. The facade is oriented west and has a central rectangular projection capped by a gable roof. The roof has strong eaves returns, which are almost filled with closely spaced raking brackets.

One interesting detail is the "panel-style" division by three brick pilasters on the first and second floors. Each panel contains a long, narrow, rectangular sash window with brick arches and stone sills. Immediately under the gable there is a smaller, round-headed louvered window.

Each side of the central projection has one double leaf entrance door and the marks of a previous verandah can be seen. The facade's first floor also has two very large windows and on the second floor there are two smaller rectangular sash windows. All of the windows are capped by brick arches (flat, or nearly so) and have stone sills.

Each edge of the house has a brick quoin-like pattern. The north and south elevations are simple, presenting a window to one side on the first floor and two windows on the second.

One especially nice feature of the house is the large wood scroll brackets under the eaves.

215 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 4, 5 PLAN: 87

BUILT: c. 1882

BUILDER: James Noseworthy

FIRST OWNER: James Noseworthy, architect

HISTORY:

James Noseworthy owned this property from 1884 until his death in 1894 and quite possibly built this house during that time span.

Noseworthy was a prominent Belleville contractor who built many homes in the Belleville area. Some of which include 48 Bridge Street, 54 Bridge Street, and 154 Bridge Street. Upon Noseworthy's death, this house was given to his wife.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick building was designed in an "L" shape. The facade oriented west, has stacked bay windows. This stacked rectangular projection has one pair of tall and narrow, segmentally arched windows on each floor.

The floor entrance is to one side and has a double leaf door with stained glass fan light and panel. The verandah with the balcony on the top is newly built.

All of the windows are capped by segmental brick arches with a brick keystone arch. The north elevation has one window on each floor and two large brick chimneys on the roof.

The roof of the house is gabled and has no cornice.



219-221 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 5, 6 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1878

FIRST OWNER: Thomas Gardner

HISTORY:

This was the home of Mr. Thomas Gardner, Manager and Secretary Treasurer of the Belleville Gas Plant.

A native of York County, he received his preliminary education in Newmarket and then in Toronto. He entered, at an early age, the profession of mechanical engineering and later took up the study of gas engineering. He served his apprenticeship with the Doty Engine Works, later Bertrum Engine Works. After apprenticing, he left for England to further his education.

Upon returning to Canada, he took up marine engineering and after that he entered the employ of the Consumer's Gas Co. in Toronto. After two years in this position he was placed in charge of the Belleville Gas and Electric Light Co. Six years later he left to take charge of the Welland Canal Gas Light Co. in St. Catherines. He returned to Belleville in 1907 to again take charge of the Belleville Gas Department.

DESCRIPTION:

This double house has two small, steep pitched gables with delicately pierced Gothic bargeboard on the facade and a quoin-like brick pattern on the edge of the walls.

The centered entrance has two identical, narrow doorways of Georgian style. On each side of the entrance there is a large bay window with wood surrounds and a hood supported by small brackets.

Above the bay windows, there are pairs of close-set, narrow, sash windows with brick arches and a common sill. Above the entrance, there are also two similar windows. Under each gable there is one small, round-headed attic window. All of the windows have brick arches.

The house is two storeys high, made of brick, and has a gable roof.



229-231 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 81, Queen Street and Lot 7, Albert Street PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1872

FIRST OWNER: Simon Ballantyne

HISTORY:

This large brick home was built by Simon Ballantyne in 1872. Ballantyne, an agent, was to live in this house until 1878 when he sold it to a farmer from Rednersville, Elkannah Babbitt. Babbitt never resided in the house, but chose to rent it out instead. He finally sold it in 1887 to J. Clapham Furnival, paymaster with the Grand Trunk Railway, who resided in the house until 1906.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey house with a stone foundation and a hipped roof. The two-bay facade on Albert Street has an entrance at the right under a pedimented small verandah dating about 1890. It is currently closed off.

There is one segmentally arched sash window on the first floor and two other windows on the second floor. All of the windows have segmental brick arches and wood sills.

On the south side of the house there is a brick wing which could perhaps be a later addition. The windows on this wing differ from those on the main house, having flat brick lintels instead of arches.

On the north elevation there is an external projecting chimney without a flue, flanked by one window on each floor. The east side of the house has another external projecting chimney, one window on the first floor and another on the second floor. A second entrance is located in this wall.



237-237 1/2 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 9 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1864

BUILDER: James Davis

FIRST OWNER: James Davis

HISTORY:

This house was built in 1864 by James Davis, a local carpenter in the area. Davis had acquired the lot in 1863 from A. L. Smith and proceeded to erect this brick home shortly after. Davis was to live here until 1874.

In 1874, the house was sold to Roger Conger Clute, a very prominent Bellevillian and Canadian.

Clute was born near Picton in 1848 and educated in the area. He went on to marry Rosa Corby, daughter of Henry Corby, and became a barrister in 1873. A very popular man, Clute was Crown Prosecutor on several occasions and was even selected to run as a Liberal for West Hastings. He was unsuccessful, but well respected. In 1898, the Toronto Telegram quoted, "A lawyer who has a heart as well as a mind, Roger Clute is a true Liberal."

In 1903, he went to Toronto to become Crown Prosecutor and was later called to the bench and appointed Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a very simple, two-bay brick house, two-storeys high. The lavish use of Venetian windows is unusual. The entrance is in the left-hand bay and has been altered in order to accommodate two separate doors. The roof is hipped and under the eaves there are wood brackets.



241-243 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 11 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1872

FIRST OWNER: John Lazier, wool dealer and clothier

HISTORY:

John Lazier, clothier, had this house built in 1872 after acquiring the land from A. L. Smith in 1865. When the house was erected Lazier used it as a rental income property for a number of years. The first two tenants in this large house were John Lazier's brother, James, who worked with John in the wool industry and David J. Wallace, a photographer.

In 1874, Simon Cole purchased the property from Lazier and kept on using it as an income property, until his death in 1905.

DESCRIPTION:

This building is renovated and is presently covered with siding.

The house is a duplex, two storeys high and has a gable roof. It has a very simple design, and the southern section has been altered during the renovation.

The northern section has an entrance to one side with two close-set, rectangular sash windows on the first floor and two windows on the second floor. The storm entrance on the northern section may be original and likely existed under some sort of verandah roof which was mirrored in the southern section.

The south and north elevations are the same with a pair of close-set windows on the first floor.



246 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 10,11 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1872

FIRST OWNER: John Lazier

HISTORY:

John Lazier was the first owner and occupant of this two storey, brick home built in 1872. Lazier live here for one year at which time he rented the house out to Reverend Henry Patten.

In 1874, Lazier sold the house to Simon Cole, a retired farmer who died in 1879. In his will he left his wife Elizabeth and his daughter each one-fifth of lots 11 and 12. His daughter, Sarah Catherine Cole, was to have a house with her mother as long as she remained unmarried. Elizabeth Cole eventually sold the house in 1904 to Henry Taylor.

DESCRIPTION:

This house has boxy proportions. It is two storeys high, made of bricks with a stone foundation and has a hipped roof. The facade oriented east is divided into three bays, showing characteristics of Classic Revival style. The entrance is to the right and has a large door with transom and side lights.

Two tall, rectangular sash windows are on the facade's first floor and three smaller windows are on the second floor. Each group is carefully lined up with one another. All of the windows are capped by segmental, brick arches and have wood sills.

A large wood verandah with delicate columns and carved wood decorations runs along the facade.

The south elevation has a two-storey, enclosed verandah and towards the east, has a small window with beveled glass. The north elevation presents the second entrance and an external projecting chimney.

The house has a lower brick wing on the west side.



250 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 13 PLAN: 87

FIRST OWNER: James Lazier

HISTORY:

James Lazier, local mill owner and housing developer, purchased this lot in 1871 when it was still vacant.

In 1873, Lazier had this house built and may have lived here for a short time. In 1873, the house and property was sold for \$2,200 to Jacob Fretz, a yeoman.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey, three-bay brick house with a Classic Revival facade. The entrance is to the left, not centered under the upper window. Beveled glass is used to enhance the entrance. Side lights go to the top, flanking a narrow transom.

The facade fenestration presents two, rectangular sash windows on the first floor and three of the same type on the second floor. All of the windows have wood sills and are capped by flat, brick arches. Original glazing has been changed to one-over-one.

The entrance has a small verandah dating about 1900. It is richly decorated with delicate columns, rails, and spindles.

The south elevation has an external projecting brick chimney. Towards the west, on the first floor, there is a bay projection with narrow, round-headed sash windows and brick arches. Above the bay on the second floor there is one rectangular sash window.

On the north side of the house, there is another external, projecting chimney with no flue. There is one window to the side on both the first and second floors.

At the back of the main building, there is a brick wing where the fenestration has been altered.

The roof of the house is hipped and under the eaves there are elaborate wood brackets. These brackets are in a white-painted brick frieze that ends at the small molding on the top of the windows, giving a substantial and dignified look.



259 ALBERT STREET

VICTORIA LODGE

LOT: 14 PLAN: 81

BUILT: 1863

FIRST OWNER: William Sutherland

HISTORY:

William Sutherland had this concrete house built in 1863. Sutherland was a merchant who also built Sutherland Terrace at 241 John Street.

During the recession of 1876, Sutherland suffered heavy losses and had to sell off some property. Parts of 241 John Street were sold. He was, however, able to retain ownership of the house.

The Hastings Chronicle on August 5, 1863 states, "In the rear of Mr. McArthur's residence a concrete cottage is being built by Mr. William Sutherland."

DESCRIPTION:

This is a cottage house, one storey high, with a hipped roof. The walls are covered with stucco. The three-bay Albert Street facade has a central doorway, now covered with a modern porch. All of the windows are very large and rectangular which now contain modern glazing.

Interesting to note is the string course of hewn stones above the foundation. Stucco homes were becoming popular at that time; this one prompted the interest of other builders. For example, a "grout" or "gravel wall" construction was touted by Orson Fowler and was often used in the octagon houses inspired by him in the 1850's and 1860's.



271 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 18 PLAN: 87

BUILT: (?) shown on 1874 map

FIRST OWNER: Charles Frederick Smith

HISTORY:

This small brick house was built for C.F. Smith in 1871. The assessment roll for that year shows an unfinished house on the lot.

Upon completion of the house, it was rented out to Thomas Howard, a sailor. Howard was later to become the captain of the tugboat "Eliza Bonar", and to live in this area for fifteen years.

In 1886, William Edwin Bonter, a machinist, purchased the property and kept it until the early 1930's.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small, very simple, brick house, presently covered with white stucco. The roof is gable and faces the street.

In keeping with the house's Greek Revival ancestry, the upstairs windows (which still have their original six-over-six glazing) are symmetrically placed. The downstairs door is in its usual position, to the right, but where a more expensive home would have had a pair of parlor windows, this house, only has one.

The south elevation has only one inset window on the first floor.

At the back of the house there is a narrow brick addition.



276 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 19 PLAN: 19

BUILT: between 1868-70

FIRST OWNER: John Gordon

HISTORY:

John Gordon, a local agent, had this home built between 1868 and 1870. He had purchased both lots 18 and 19 in 1868 and began construction on lot 19, leaving number 18 vacant. In 1871, Gordon sold the house to Thomas Howard.

Thomas Howard was a sailor, who along with his wife, invested heavily in the housing market. They owned several houses on Albert Street which they rented out.

It is thought that they lived in this house for a short time as their address was once Albert St. West.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is two storeys high and has boxy proportions. It is made of brick which rests on a cut stone sill. The house has been renovated.

The facade has three bays. The first floor has a centered entrance with large door with transom and side lights. The door is flanked by one large rectangular sash window capped by brick arches.

The second floor facade presents three smaller windows with narrower brick arches.

The back wing is also made of bricks, but is lower in height than the main building.

The house has a hipped roof and under the eaves there are carved wood brackets with drop finials.



294 ALBERT STREET

LOT: pt. 24 Plan: 87

BUILT: 1878

BUILDER: Mr. Pepper

FIRST OWNER: John McKeown

HISTORY:

This home was built in 1878 for John McKeown, a local boot and shoe dealer. McKeown had owned part of the lot since 1874 and eventually purchased the rest in 1876. He never lived in this house, using it instead as an income source, but lived right next door at 292 Albert Street.

The house remained in the McKeown family until 1930 when John Spotswood McKeown sold it.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, two-bay brick house has segmentally arched openings. The recessed entrance does not line up with window above, and has a transom, but no side lights.

All of the windows have wood sills and are capped by segmental brick arches. Those windows under the verandah roof lack shutters, while the others have them.

Across the facade there is a wood verandah with delicate columns and lace-like piercings in small arched spandrels.

The north and south elevations present external projecting chimneys (the north side has no flue) and one window to the side, on each floor.

The roof of the house is gabled and large laminated wood brackets are close-set under the eaves.

The verandah may very well be the original. It may not, however, have had any railing at all. The present railing and newel posts could be turn-of-the-century.



295 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 24 PLAN: 296

BUILT: (?) shows up on 1874 map

FIRST OWNER: James Reddick

HISTORY:

This home was built in 1869 by James Reddick, a partner in the Moira Sash, Door, and Blind Factory. Reddick had purchased the property in 1869 and began immediate construction. He lived here until 1875, at which time the house was sold to Alexander Robertson for \$2,000.

Robertson rented the house out until 1884 when he decided to sell it to the Reverend Wellington Jeffers, a minister at the United Church in Belleville. The Reverend lived here until his death in 1896 at which time his son, James Frith Jeffers, inherited the house.

The work of James Frith Jeffers is very important in the history of Canadian education. He began teaching at the age of 15 and then went to teacher's school to make it official. He taught for the next 20 years.

His notoriety was gained through his creation of a new grading system and a school management plan. He also wrote several books that were later used as text books in public schools. A few years later, he accepted a position at Belleville Business College.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a three-bay facade. Its distant Greek Revival roots are suggested by the placing of the door in the left-hand bay.

The small trellis verandah is a new addition. There is a glazed door-case with tall side-lights and a narrow transom.

The two windows on the first floor, and the three windows on the second, are large rectangular sash windows and are capped by flat brick arches.

The north and south sides fenestrations bear the marks of some alterations.

The back wing of the house is of the same height as the main building, but it is narrower.

The roof is hipped and the eaves do not have brackets.



302 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 26A PLAN: 87

BUILT: (?) shows up on 1874 map

HISTORY:

This two-storey brick home was built in 1874 for Charles Powell, a young entrepreneur of his time. Powell used the house as a rental income property. His first tenant was Robert Chown, a merchant.

Charles Powell, however, did not live long after the completion of this house. While visiting his father's home on the Island of Jersey in England, he died quite suddenly in 1875 at the age of 26.

As his will stated, the house was sold to William H. Branscome, a dentist. Branscome first lived in the house and then decided to use it as a rental income property.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, three-bay brick house has a large verandah with flute columns of Ionic Order and brick plinths. Marks do suggest a canopy and storm porch arrangement over the front door before the present Ionic verandah of about 1910. All of the windows are sash and have wood sills and low segmental brick arches.

On the north elevation there are two windows with no particular order.

The south elevation presents two windows on the first floor, one of which has been altered, and two windows on the second floor.

The glazed door-case is unusually high, and its height is stressed by the fact that the sidelights run right to the top, leaving the transom light only the width of the door itself. There are several houses treated in this manner on Albert Street. The more conventional arrangement, and the more usual height too, is shown in the otherwise similar house at 246 Albert Street.



304 ALBERT STREET

LOT: pt. 26 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1873

FIRST OWNER: John Tunnacliffe

HISTORY:

This very modest brick home was built for John Tunnacliffe. In 1873, Tunnacliffe worked as a carriage and wagon maker for William Powell Carriage Makers. Tunnacliffe purchased the property and had plans drawn up for his lots. During the 1870's this house was valued between \$500 and \$600.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, brick house has a gable roof. The gable has a running dog type of bargeboard and a finial on the peak. The facade is oriented east and has two bays and an entrance to one side. The first floor facade has a large window capped by a very low segmental brick arch and a wood verandah of about 1910-20 with pillars set on rusticated concrete block plinths. This verandah is appropriate as it returns the house to its classical roots.

The second floor has two smaller sash windows. The north and south elevations present two large windows on the western side and one small window above.

This house is similar in design to the one at 271 Albert Street. It has a minimal design based on the Greek Revival. There was probably once a chimney at the front gable, but the back chimney is all that remains today.



308 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 27 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1873

BUILDER: Henry Hall

FIRST OWNER: Henry Hall

HISTORY:

This small, one-storey brick home was built in 1873 by Henry Hall, a local carpenter. Hall had taken out a mortgage with the County Clerk, Thomas Wills, to finance this house. Hall, however, could not afford to keep the house and by 1874, Wills was the owner. Wills decided to use the house as a rental income property.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick cottage house has two parts, probably built at different times. The northern segment, from the look of the bricks, seems to be the older one. It has a gable roof and a bay projection with a large window. The hood of the bay has a gable shape and a small bargeboard. This particular segment also has brick quoins at the edge of the walls.

The north elevation of the northern segment also has two close-set rectangular sash windows with brick arches. These do show some marks of alteration.

The southern segment has a small entrance to one side, one rectangular sash window, and a very simple verandah.

The only indications of a particular style are the relatively flat roofs and the tripling of the front windows. This suggests an Italianate style.



310-312 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 28 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1874

FIRST OWNER: Andrew Heller

HISTORY:

This double house was built in 1874 by Andrew Heller for roughly \$1,300. Heller, a dyer, lived at 74 Mill St. and rented the houses out to various tenants. One of his tenants was Richard Emmons, a carpenter and later a gold miner. Joseph Loranger, a clerk in Mr. Blackwell's Grand Trunk Railway Office, also rented from Andrew Heller.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a double house and made of brick. It is two-storeys high and has a gable roof. Each house has three bays, with the openings spaced conventionally upper over lower. The facade of the north house is a mirror image of the south.

The entrances are set to one side and have large doors with transom and sidelights. Each entrance has a pedimented portico with flute columns of Ionic Order.

All of the windows are tall and rather narrow in shape and are capped by flat brick arches.

The north and south elevations present one window to the side, on each floor, and on the south edge of the roof there is a brick chimney.



314 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 29 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1873

FIRST OWNER: James Deegan

HISTORY:

This two-storey brick house was built by James Deegan in 1873 after purchasing the property from A. L. Smith in 1871.

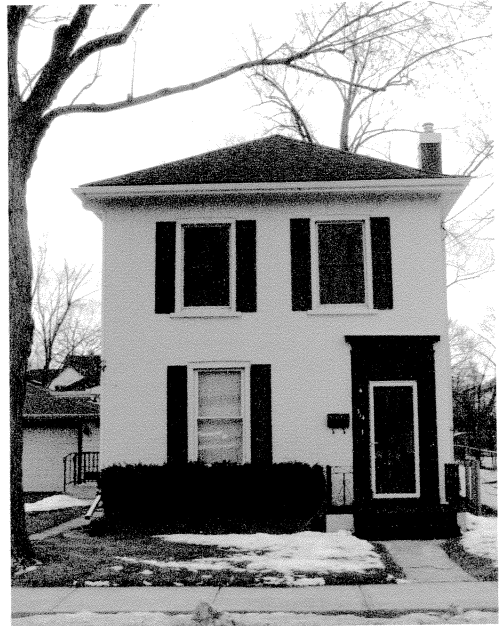
James Deegan was a brick maker who lived in this house until 1878. The records of this year indicate that the house had become vacant and was valued at \$900.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick house is two-storeys high. It has a gable roof and a two-bay facade oriented east. The entrance is set to one side and has a Georgian door which might not be the original. All of the windows are sash, rectangular, and are capped by brick arches.

The north side of the building has an exterior projecting brick chimney and a window set to one side on the first floor. The south elevation has two windows on each floor.

The house also has a back addition covered with siding.



317 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 30 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1875

FIRST OWNER: Alexander Ketcheson

HISTORY:

Alexander Ketcheson had this large brick house built in 1875 for about \$1,000. In 1878, Ketcheson sold the house to Deputy Sheriff, John Taylor. Taylor rented the house out to tenants for a number of years. In 1883 he sold the house to James Booth, an insurance agent.

DESCRIPTION:

This is another example of a boxy proportioned three-bay, two-storey brick house with a Classic Revival facade. The eaves beneath the hipped roof are perfectly plain with no brackets.

The door-case is centered below the left-hand upper window and has a transom light, but no side glazing. The impressive Georgian wood surround, capped by a round hood, is modern and appropriate to the style.

The fenestration is regular, though with a little more space at the left than at the right. All the windows are large and sash, capped by brick arches and have wood sills.

The north and south elevations are the same having one window to the side, on each floor.



318 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 30 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1873

FIRST OWNER: Nicholas Conners

HISTORY:

A. L. Smith sold this lot to Nicholas Conners in 1871. The lot remained vacant until 1873 when Conners built this small stucco house.

In 1876, Nicholas Conners died. He left the house to his widow, Catherine, who eventually sold it in 1888 to George Pearson, a painter. Pearson lived at this house for a few years until he sold it to George Hollington, a carriage maker at the Ashley Carriage Co.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey house is covered with stucco and has a simple Greek Revival shape. The roof is gable and is facing the street. The facade is oriented east and has an entrance door which is set to the right and also has a transom light. The facade has the usual two windows upstairs which are squeezed into the gable. The large parlor window is below. Across the facade runs a wood verandah of about 1920 with dentilled cornice and square classical pillars set on concrete block plinths.

Close to the peak of the facade gable there is a miraculously preserved brick chimney. Often this original feature is missing from similar houses.

The north side of the house has an added exterior projecting brick chimney and one window under the eaves. The south side has two windows on the first floor with the same characteristics as the facade windows.



323 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 31 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1875

FIRST OWNER: Angus McKeown

HISTORY:

This small brick house with a large, wooden verandah was built in 1875 for Angus McKeown. McKeown was a clerk/shoemaker at the Boot and Shoe Outlet of John McKeown on Front Street.

The property evaluation for this house indicates the difficult economic times that Canada was enduring in the late 19th century. During the 1870's the house was valued at about \$1,000, yet when McKeown sold it in 1890, he received only \$1,100.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a gable roof facing the street. The entrance has been altered into a one-storey high square projection with the entrance door on one side and segmentally arched windows on the other.

The windows of the main part of the house are rectangular sash windows with wood sills and brick arches. It is unusual for this type of house to have the parlor window line up with the bedroom window above.

The distinctive feature of this house is the large wood verandah (probably of the 1890's) running along the south elevation. The woodwork of the verandah is very effective with turned posts, sawn brackets, spindled frieze, and railings closely set which are sawn in a transverse "S" shape.

The house has a narrower brick wing at the back.

The brick vestibule and side porch may not have been built at the same time. They are, however, united by a classical gable centered over the join between them which relates to the pitch of the main house roof.



327 ALBERT STREET

LOT: 32 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1875

FIRST OWNER: William McKeown

HISTORY:

This two-storey brick home was built in 1875 for William McKeown, a school teacher at No. 4 School in Belleville.

McKeown had purchased the property from the original grantee, A. L. Smith, in 1874 and started building a year later. McKeown lived here until 1890.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, two-bay brick house has a simple design. The roof is gable and is facing the street. The entrance door is to the left and has a transom light. The first floor window is much larger than the two windows on the second floor. All of the windows have wood sills and are capped by segmental brick arches. Above the peak of the gable a brick chimney can be seen. Along the facade there is a carefully designed wood verandah with square Italianate posts and laminated Gothic angle ornaments.

The north elevation presents two small windows on the first floor and a regular sized window above.

On the south elevation there is only one window on the first floor.

The house has a rear brick wing which is lower in height than the rest of the house.



4 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: 5, 6 PLAN: 131

BUILT: c. 1872

BUILDER: Hulme (?)

FIRST OWNER: George Denmark

HISTORY:



In 1871, George Denmark, an attorney with Denmark & Northrup - Barristers and Attorneys, bought lot 5 from Augusta Elizabeth Ross, wife of Hon. John Ross. Denmark probably started to build this large house as soon as he received the rights to the property.

The house is shown on the 1874 map of Belleville. The 1873 Assessment Roll shows George Denmark as the owner and occupant of this house which was valued at \$4,000.

The house stayed in the Denmark family until 1892 when Margaret Ann Denmark (widow) sold it to Stewart Masson.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a massive, two-and-a-half-storey brick house. The facade is oriented south and has a large door with a stained glass fan and side lights. The south and west elevations have high pitched gable ends decorated with wood bargeboard and peak drop finial.

Each gabled segment has a three-sided bay projection capped by a flat hood with a cornice, supported by small brackets. Each side contains a rectangular sash window capped by brick arches with a brick keystone pattern.

Above, on the south and west roof slopes there is one dormer with a semicircular head window and label supported by two small columns. The dormer has a high pitched gable hood that is decorated with the same pattern of bargeboard as the end gables.

The north elevation has the same gable end, but no openings with an exception of a very small window under the gable peak. The north wall shows marks of bricked windows, the fenestration is random and at the roof level there is another dormer.

The east elevation has two brick additions, one of which is two storeys high. The second one is only one storey high.

Marks indicate that a steeper verandah roof once existed on the left. A steep porch roof over the entrance suggests a richer treatment than that which is visible today. There would have been finials on all gambles and chimneys. Iron crestings were likely on bay window roofs and crestings were possible along every roof.

5 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: 11 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1874

BUILDER: John Forin (?)

FIRST OWNER: John Forin (?)

HISTORY:

In 1871, Augusta Elizabeth Ross sold lots 10 and 11 to Thomas Holden and Charles Wallace Bell. Both Holden and Bell were barristers with Ross, Bell, and Holden Solicitors. The following year, Thomas Holden sold his share of the property to Charles Wallace Bell. In turn, C. W. Bell sold the property to John Forin, who was a well-known architect and builder.

Because of incomplete records, it cannot be proven that Forin actually built this house, but it is likely that he did. This would follow the pattern of his dealings and business.

DESCRIPTION:

This boxy type of house has a three-bay facade and the entrance at one side shows elements of Classic Revival and Georgian architectural style. The facade is oriented north and has an inset double leaf door.

The two windows on the first floor and the three windows on the second floor are rectangular, sash, and all have shutters. They are capped by brick arches with flat brick keystone.

The west elevation presents a tall, brick exterior projecting chimney and a single window on each floor.

The east elevation has the same type of chimney as the west elevation.

The roof is medium pitched, hipped, and under the eaves there are large wood brackets.

The back of the house has a narrower brick addition.



7 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: 10 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1874

BUILDER: John Forin (?)

FIRST OWNER: John Forin (?)

HISTORY: The same as 5 Alexander Street

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a medium pitched hipped roof and a three-bay facade oriented north. The double-leaf doorway is in the left-hand bay and the openings are carefully stacked one over another. All of the windows have concrete sills and flat brick arches. Under the eaves, there are large carved wood brackets.

The west elevation has an exterior projecting chimney and off-centered single windows on both floors.

The east elevation presents the same type of chimney. There are two small windows on the first floor and one window on the second.

The house has a lower and narrower brick addition at the back.



10 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: 7 PLAN: 131

BUILT: 1874 (?)

FIRST OWNER: Isaac Fraser

HISTORY:

In 1871, Isaac Fraser, a carriage maker, bought lot 7 from Augusta Elizabeth Ross, the wife of Hon. John Ross.

Comparing the Belleville maps for 1874, 1877, and 1888 (revised in 1896) it is interesting that on the 1874 and 1877 maps the house is shown as being relatively small. The 1888 map shows a much larger house at the same location.

The 1873 Assessment Roll shows Isaac Fraser as the owner of lot 7, valued at \$450. The 1875 to 1887 Assessment Rolls show Isaac Fraser as the owner of the house valued at \$800 and used as an income property. The 1888 and 1889 Assessment Rolls show Isaac Fraser as the owner of an unfinished house valued at \$1,000. These discoveries show that the original house was probably built in 1873-74 and enlarged between 1888 and 1889.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large brick house, two storeys high. The house has two segments, a large one on the west side and a smaller, narrower one on the east side. The larger part may be the original house - perhaps with a gabled roof over the two upstairs windows and a verandah across the front. This would be similar to 327 Albert Street.

The west elevation presents a small new window on the first floor and one window on the second. All of the windows are capped by segmental brick arches.

The east side has one window and door on the first floor and two windows on the second. That portion has a small wood verandah.

The east elevation presents single windows on each floor.

The house has a medium-high hipped roof and under the eaves there are large molded brackets spaced to flank the windows. A large brick chimney can be seen on the north slope of the roof.



11 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: pt. 9 PLAN: 131

BUILT: on 1874 map (between 1871-73)

BUILDER: John Forin

FIRST OWNER: John Forin

HISTORY:

In 1871, John Forin bought lot 9 from Alexander Maclellan, an attorney with Maclellan & Maclellan, Attorneys and Barristers, located on Front Street. Soon after purchasing the lot, Forin started to build the house which is shown on the 1873 Assessment Roll as valued at \$1,600 and used as an income property.

Some of his tenants were: 1873-Robert Elliott, gentleman; 1875-Haslett Peterson, merchant; 1882-Eugen McMahon, barrister.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large brick house, two storeys high with a simple design and boxy proportions. The roof is medium-high, hipped, and under the eaves there are wood brackets. The three-bay facade has a side entrance at the left. All of the windows have wood sills, and are capped by brick arches. On the facade wall the marks of a previous verandah are visible. The glazed door-case is inset and has a narrow transom with tall side lights.

The east elevation has a smaller segment with a centered entrance showing marks of a former portico or large surround and a single window above.

The east and west roof slopes have tall brick chimneys.

The house has a smaller and narrower brick wing at the back.



21 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: pt.8 PLAN: 126

BUILT: (?) shows up on 1874 map

FIRST OWNER: George Keith

HISTORY:

In 1868, George Keith, a machinist and foundry man with the firm of Jas. M. Walker & Co., purchased part of lot 8 from James Gordon, a contractor.

The 1873 Assessment Roll shows George Keith as the owner and occupant of this house valued at \$1,600. This house also appears on the 1874 map of Belleville. These facts indicate that this house was probably built sometime between 1868 and 1873.

DESCRIPTION:

This is another example of a popular style of house. It is simply designed and has boxy proportions which show elements of Classic Revival style. The house is two storeys high, made of brick, and has a hipped roof.

The facade is oriented north and has three bays. The entrance is off-centered and has a large inset door with transom and side lights and a decorated wood surround.

The facade fenestration is orderly, consisting of two windows on the first floor and three windows on the second. All of the windows are large and rectangular in shape. They all have wood shutters and are capped by segmental brick arches. The east elevation presents single windows on each floor. The west elevation has one window on the first floor and two windows on the second floor.

The house has a back brick wing, which shows marks of alterations.



22 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: 5 PLAN: 126

BUILT: 1890

FIRST OWNER: John Doyle

HISTORY:

The 1883 Assessment Roll shows George Meyers, who worked for G. and J. Brown (iron founders), as the owner of lot 5 with an old vacant house on it. The property changed hands several times and in 1889 was bought by John Doyle who was the proprietor of the International Hotel at 499 Front Street. He demolished the old house (shown on the 1874 map of Belleville) and started to build a new house.

The 1890 Assessment Roll shows John Doyle as the owner of lot 5 and mentions the foundation of a house. The 1891 Assessment Roll shows him as the owner of a house valued at \$2,200. This house stayed in the Doyle family for many years.

DESCRIPTION:

The design of this large brick house emphasizes the vertical thrust. The facade of the house is oriented south and has a three sided bay projection capped by a pedimented high-pitched gable roof. The tympanum is decorated and has in the middle, a small round-headed window. The pediment is supported by large decorative wood brackets. Each side of the bay contains one rectangular sash window capped by brick arches. The entrance is off-center and has a large portico across and a single window above.

The west elevation has the same pedimented bay projection as the facade and one exterior projecting brick chimney.

The east elevation has a rectangular projection capped by the same type of pedimented gable along with a pair of rectangular windows on both floors.

The roof of the house is topped by a pedimented peak with decorated tympanum. All around the house the eaves are supported by carved wood brackets.



25-25 1/2 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: pt. 8 PLAN: 126

BUILT: 1869, 1883-1888 (addition)

FIRST OWNER: Thomas McRae

Designated, 1984

HISTORY:

This brick house is a good example of the late Victorian Italianate Style. The original building, erected in 1869 by Thomas McRae, was a one-storey brick rectangular block, with a narrower brick wing at the back.

It was bought in 1874 by Anson Van Norman. Between 1883 and 1888 the front section was raised to two and one half storeys and a slate roof was added.

The expansion and renovation of the original house indicate the growth of Van Norman's family and his prosperity. These were values esteemed in Victorian society and expressed in solid, spacious dwellings.

DESCRIPTION:

Italianate features include: paired round-headed windows and doors, a tower-like projection on the east facade, and heavy brackets under the eaves.

Additional decorative elements include: the bargeboard, which emphasizes the peaks of the front gable, the iron cresting over the front bay windows, the balustrade on the porch roof, the original hinged shutters, and the interior trim and plaster work.

On the rear wing, the slots in the brickwork above the door and windows indicate an earlier porch.



44 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: 11, pt. 28 PLAN: Teal, Hasletts

BUILT: 1877-1879

FIRST OWNER: John Lazier

HISTORY:

In 1877, Tobias J.W. Meyers, sold the north part of lot 11 to John and Anne Lazier. John Lazier, a merchant furrier, built this house. The property was mortgaged several times and in 1889 it was bought by William D. Fuller. Fuller mortgaged the property again and probably lost it to William Leonard in the same year.

In 1897, William Leonard sold this property to John Taylor. In 1899, Taylor sold it to Francis Hitchon. The house is still owned by the Hitchon family.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, two-storey house made of bricks. The main facade faces south, towards the street. On the right-hand side there is a two-storey bay projection with three rectangular sash windows on each floor, the middle window being larger. The entrance is on the left-hand side. It has a square projection that is one-storey high. The wrought iron cresting on the top suggests a small balcony. Above the entrance there is one window. All of the windows are capped by brick arches.

The west elevation presents a smaller segment of the building covered by a two-storey verandah.

The east elevation has an exterior projecting chimney and one window on the second floor, the first floor being covered by a new addition.

The roof of the house is hipped and has carved brackets under the eaves. On the north slope of the roof there is a large, brick chimney.

The back of the house has a lower, two-storey brick wing.



47 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: pt.15 PLAN: 296

BUILT: between 1885-1887

FIRST OWNER: Matilda Mikel

HISTORY:

In 1884, Matilda Mikel, wife of W. Y. Mikel, an inspector of agencies, bought the north half of lot 15. She bought it from John J. B. Flint, a police magistrate and barrister.

The 1887 Assessment Roll shows Matilda Mikel as the owner of a house built on part of lot 15 and valued at \$2,100. Knowing this, it is probable that the house was built sometime between 1885 and 1887.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, two-storey house made of bricks. The facade is oriented north and is "L" shaped. The stepped-out segment has a bay projection with a set of three slightly round-headed sash windows on each floor.

The bay projection is topped by a dormer with two small round-headed close-set windows. The dormer hood is gable and is decorated with bargeboard which emphasizes the peak of the gable. This segment has a side entrance with a double leaf door and a delicate wood verandah.

The stepped in segment has a second entrance and one window on the first floor. On the second floor, there is a single, centered window. Across the length of this segment runs a wood verandah with iron cresting on the top that suggests a balcony.

The west elevation presents one window on each floor, the same as the east elevation. All of the windows have shutters.

The roof of the house is medium-high, hipped, and under the eaves there are large wood brackets.

The house also has a lower and narrower brick addition at the back.



56 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: pt. 17A PLAN: 126

BUILT: c. 1860

BUILDER: Thomas Rutheford

FIRST OWNER: Thomas Rutheford

HISTORY:

In 1851, Thomas Rutheford, a carpenter and builder, bought all of lot 17 from Caleb Gilbert.

The 1862 Assessment Roll shows Thomas Rutheford as the owner of two houses located on the north part of lot 17. The recorded value of the houses suggest that one house was smaller than the other. The existing records from 1883 show that Rutheford lived in the smaller house and used the larger house as an income property. Among the tenants were: from 1862-1866 Rev. William McLaren; in 1876 James Brown, an MPP and manufacturer; and in 1879 James Keith, a machinist.

The present existing house could be the house in which Thomas Rutheford lived.

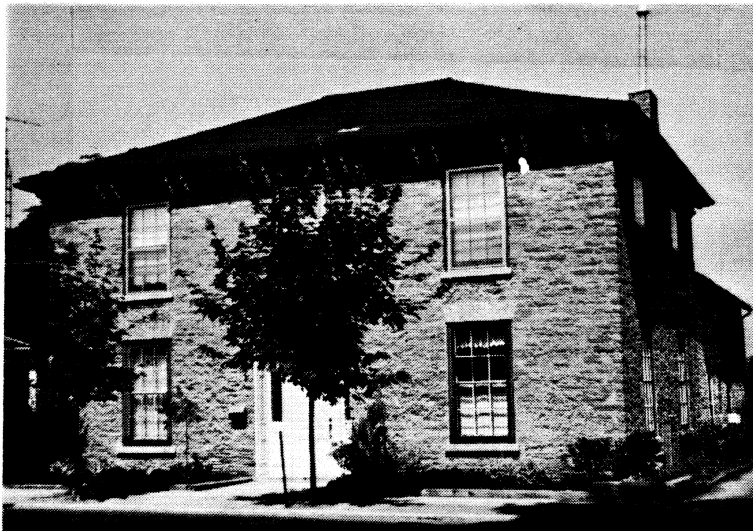
DESCRIPTION:

This beautiful, two-storey house is among the few stone houses in the city. The house has been renovated, but preserves the original style. The three-bay facade has a centered entrance with a large inset door and stained glass transom and side lights. The facade fenestration is orderly and consists of five large rectangular windows, two on the first floor flanking the entrance and three on the second floor. All of the windows are double-hung sash. They have six-over-six panes with stone sills and are capped by flat stone arches. The edge of the facade wall has quoin-like patterns made of large stones, not projecting.

The east and west elevations have pairs of similar windows on each floor.

The roof is hipped, and has a central flat deck. On the east slope there is a new brick chimney. Under the eaves, at corners and flanking windows, there are pairs of carved wood brackets.

There is a lower and narrower stone addition at the back of the house.



62 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: pt. 20 PLAN: 126

BUILT: (?) shows up on the 1877 Evans and Bolger map

FIRST OWNER: William Smeaton

HISTORY:



William Smeaton, a commercial traveler, started to build this house around 1876. The 1878 Assessment Roll shows him as the owner of an unfinished house valued at \$1,200. The Assessment Roll of the following year shows the value of the house to be \$2,000. In 1883, William Smeaton was still listed as the owner and the occupant of this property.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, two-storey brick house. The facade is oriented south and is "L" shaped. The stepped out segment has a gable projection with a bay window on the first floor and a blind arcade with two, close-set narrow windows on the second floor.

The style of the house is "Italianate-gone-Gothic" and was considered fashionable for its time period.

The bay projection is capped by a flat hood supported by wood brackets. All of the windows are slightly round-headed and are capped by stone arches. The larger windows have a keystone pattern.

The double-leaf entrance is in a two-storey vestibule in the angle of the "L". The stepped in segment has one centered window on the first floor and a blind arcade with two, close-set narrow windows with a common sill on the second floor. There is a high pitched central gable above.

The small verandah, once entered from the side of the vestibule, is now missing.

The east elevation has a high pitched gable roof decorated with bargeboard, an end chimney, and a single window with a brick arch on each floor.

The bargeboard and pendant remaining on the east gable suggest that the front gables likely had a similar treatment. There would also have been finials on all gables and the sky-line would have been enhanced with chimneys and possibly crestings as well. The bay window would probably have had cresting too, and the marks on the brick work suggest that the piazza had a balustrade or cresting on its rather flat roof.

The west elevation has an exterior projecting chimney and the same fenestration as the east elevation.

The house has a narrower and lower brick wing at the rear with a large, ornamented wood verandah.

72 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: pt. 23 PLAN: 296

BUILT: between 1874-1878

FIRST OWNER: Charles or William Davis

HISTORY:

In 1866, Henry Lyon, a tinsmith, and his wife, sold lot 23 to Charles Davis, a distiller.

In 1875, Charles Davis sold part of his lot to William Davis, a harness maker. William Davis advertised his business on Front Street as:

"Manufacturer and dealer in saddles, harness, collars, etc. Particular attention given to the manufacture of light harness."

Charles and William Davis probably built two similar houses sometime between 1874-78. These houses are not illustrated on the 1874 map, but they are shown on the 1878 Goad map.

From existing records it is difficult to establish which house belonged to whom when they were built.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a brick house, two-storeys high. The entrance is on the left-hand side and has a double leaf door. Above the entrance, on the second floor, there are two, close-set, tall sash windows. The door and all of the windows have segmented brick arches, stepped out a little, and marked with brick keystone.

Brick corbels at the top of the door-jambs suggest some intended hood treatment over the front entrance. Other marks indicate that a porch once continued from the side entrance and covered this area.

The west elevation is "L" shaped. It has a second entrance and one window above on the south side of the stepped out segment. The west side of this segment has an exterior projecting chimney and a single window on each floor.

The east elevation also has an exterior projecting chimney and one window on each floor.

The roof of the house is hipped and under the eaves there are marks of previous brackets.



74 ALEXANDER STREET

LOT: pt. 23 PLAN: 126

BUILT: between 1874 and 1878

FIRST OWNER: Charles or William Davis

HISTORY: Same as 72 Alexander Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is another example of a very popular style. It is a brick house, two storeys high with the facade oriented south. The facade has a stacked bay window, like #72, but with smaller side windows. The entrance is on the left-hand side and the door is under a large hood supported by large, decorative wood brackets. All of the windows are sash, have wood sills, and are capped by brick arches.

The east elevation has an exterior projection which suggests a former chimney and a single window on each floor.

The west elevation has a random fenestration.

The house has a hipped roof with carved brackets under the eaves, enriched with turned pendants.

The rear of the house has a narrower brick wing.



141-143 ANN STREET

LOT: 5, 6, 32 PLAN: 106, 85

BUILT: c. 1853

FIRST OWNER: Humphrey Ganey

HISTORY:

This house, built before 1853, was the home of Humphrey Ganey, his family, and his descendants for 40 years.

Humphrey Ganey was a distiller. He worked at the nearby distillery of the Hon. Robert Read. This was situated on the north side of Dundas Street and blocked off what is now Albert Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick building is in quite poor condition. Some alterations have been made in order to accommodate two dwellings. The front entrance has been divided into two doors. The house itself has boxy proportions and is two storeys high.

The windows are double-hung. On the first floor there is one large window with a transom light and a decorated transom on either side of the entrance and another on the north side. These are known as "cottage front" windows. They were widely sold and often added to older houses at the turn of the century.



168 ANN STREET

LOT: A PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1875

FIRST OWNER: John Wesley Way

HISTORY:

This house was built about 1875, and its first owner was John Wesley Way. He had purchased the property in 1874 and received a mortgage loan of \$2,000 from the previous owner, Merrick Sawyer. The money was probably used to build the house. This mortgage was discharged in 1879.

DESCRIPTION:

This is another example of a simple, boxy proportioned brick house. The facade is divided into three bays with the entrance to one side.

The house is two storeys high, has a hipped roof and under the eaves there are pairs of delicately sawed wood brackets, in an unusual hooked or open-jaw shape.

The windows are rectangular, double-hung sash windows with nearly-flat brick arches and wood sills.



172-174 ANN STREET

LOT: 6 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1874

HISTORY:

This house was built around the year 1874. It was owned at one time, around the turn of the century, by Colonel James Brown. Brown had established an iron foundry and an agricultural implement factory on East Mill Street. He later bought the big house; St. Agnes School between William and Ann Street on Bridge Street from Billa Flint.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey house has recently been completely renovated. It is made of brick and has a hipped roof. The facade, divided into three bays with the entrance to one side, shows elements of the Classic-Revival style. Under the eaves, there are marks of previous pairs of brackets.

The verandah, with a comfortable expanded square bay at the left and a classical gable over entrance area, is an addition of about the turn of the century.



179 ANN STREET

LOT: 6, 7, con. 1 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1891

BUILDER: Walter Alford

FIRST OWNER: E. F. Dickens

HISTORY:

This house was built by a well-known local builder and contractor, Walter Alford. It was built for E. F. Dickens of Dickens' Bakery and Confectionery.

Mr. Alford erected many of Belleville's important buildings and residences and was a well respected member of the community.

Mr. E. F. Dickens was, at the time of the building the house, the head of Dickens' Bakery and Confectionery. He inherited the title from his father, William. William Dickens had started the business in the 1870's. The business was located on 316 Front Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick house has a narrow facade and is quite deep in length. The two-bay front elevation presents an entrance to one side and a rectangular, two-storey projection to the right. The facade has a gable roof that is ornamented with hammer-beam and arch designs. It also has fret saw-work and pendants.

The fenestration on the north elevation has a combination of large and small windows. Some of the larger windows have stained glass transom lights.

It is evident that around the turn of the century, someone with a vast enthusiasm for classical things, bought a large number of delicately reeded columns. They used some in the building of the large verandah and a great many more in replacing the walls of the hall and parlors to gain an open effect. At the same time they also laid elaborate parquet floors.



187 ANN STREET

LOT: N.pt. 8, S.pt. 9 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1863

BUILDER: Joel Jellyman

FIRST OWNER: Joel Jellyman

HISTORY:

Joel Jellyman was the builder and first owner of this house, which was built about 1863.

Mr. Jellyman was born in Wednesbury, Staffordshire, England in the 1830's and emigrated to Canada as a young man. Once in Canada he became involved in the building and architectural trade, of which he later became quite prominent.

His work includes 144 Bridge St. E., the
Bleeker Ross House,

Funeral Home: North Front St.,

The Hastings Chronicle, Aug. 5, 1863:

"Joel Jellyman, building brick house on east side of Ann St. - two storey - cost \$900.00
Mason, G. Thomas, Carpenter, The Owner."

DESCRIPTION:

This brick house has a narrow, two-bay facade. The openings are symmetrically placed and stacked one above another. The entrance is to the left with a relatively small door with a fan light and a pedimented portico.

The windows are rectangular sash windows with brick lintels, and retain most of their six-over-six glazing.

One distinctive feature is the brick work under the eaves. It resembles small brackets and underneath, there is a stepped out brick course.



191 ANN STREET

LOT: 9, 10 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1914

FIRST OWNER: F. C. Clarke

HISTORY:

This home was built in 1914 for Frances Charles Clarke. The property had been purchased by Clarke's relatives in 1898 when Joseph Dobson Clarke, an attorney, purchased the land for \$100.

In 1908, Frances Charles Clarke bought it for \$100 and built this house 6 years later.

Clarke was employed as a druggist and lived on the corner of Ann St. and Bridge St. for many years.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is built on a vertical thrust, being three storeys high. Under the high simple gable, the entrance is at the left with a narrow door with a stained glass transom light. The entrance is covered by a two-storey porch and is balanced by the tower-like projection of stacked bay windows on the first and second floors. The windows have brick arches and the hood of the second floor bay window has a simple wood cornice. The house also has a high stone foundation with ground level windows.

The south elevation has a ground-level door with a pedimented portico. There is also a rectangular projection with two large windows and one small window. This elevation has a pedimented gable roof.

On the west side of the house there is a two-storey wood verandah with a pediment on the second floor.

The north elevation presents the same projection as the south side, but with one large window with a stained glass transom light.



215 ANN STREET

LOT: pt. 4, 14 PLAN: 87, 1

BUILT: c. 1861

BUILDER: George Reeves

FIRST OWNER: George Reeves

HISTORY:

This two-storey house was built around 1861 by George Reeves, a carpenter. Mr. Reeves also owned the building and resided here until moving to 212 Charles St.

He did, however, retain ownership of the property using it as an income property. At one time two lawyer brothers, Duncan and Archibald McLellan, rented the house.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey house is another example of a boxy proportioned building with a Classic Revival facade. The street facade is wider than most. The entrance is to the left and has a deeply recessed door-case, glazed with side and transom lights. The entrance also has a very small modern portico supported by slim columns. Although the house is covered by siding, it is made of brick.

One distinctive feature is the very large rectangular windows with six-over-six sash that give an airy aspect to the house. Dark painted shutters emphasize their size and the regularity of their spacing.

On the south elevation there is a handsomely designed brick chimney, in line with the face of the wall, it has two prominent flue-liners serving as chimney-pots.



219-221 ANN STREET

LOT: 15 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1875

BUILDER: William Brenton

HISTORY:

This house was built about 1875 by William Brenton, a carpenter. Brenton had to Canada from England and soon established himself in the Belleville area as a prominent builder and carpenter. His work includes 185 and 187 Charles. The Uria Thompson house on the northwest corner of Bridge and William was also built by Brenton.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey, two-bay brick house with a hipped roof. The facade has an entrance to one side with a narrow main door and a stained glass transom light and large wood surround. Marks on the facade indicate the loss of a verandah. The first floor has a large bay window (possibly a later addition) and two sash windows with arches on the second floor.

At the back of the house, there is a brick addition with a small fret verandah.

The chimney, in line with the south wall surface, has been carefully rebuilt.



224 ANN STREET

LOT: 16 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1907

FIRST OWNER: Harry C. Earle

HISTORY:



This house seems to have been built after the turn of the century, probably in 1907 by Harry C. Earle. In 1907, Mr. Earle was given the right to lay sewer pipe across lot 14. This gives an indication of possible building activity.

Mr. Earle was a clerk in the dry goods firm of Laidlaw and Ketcheson and later became a partner in 1911.

DESCRIPTION:

This is one of the few turreted houses in the area. The tower is three storeys high, has large windows on the first and second floors, and close-set narrow windows on the third floor. On the cupola roof there are oculus windows with canopy arches.

The distinctive features of this house are the hewn stone sills which give texture to the house and the white plastered lintels above the windows. The main entrance door has a stained glass transom light.

The first floor windows also have stained glass transom lights above a large single pane.

The main body of the house is two-and-a-half storeys high and has a gable roof with no cornice and wide-spreading open eaves.

The north elevation has a tower-like projection with a gable roof supported by two very large ornamental wood brackets.

The south elevation which fronts onto a public park, has another projection with a gable roof and very large brackets, rather like the north elevation.

There would have been verandahs wrapped around the house from the front to the south side.

Iron roof crestings were perfectly possible in a house of this late date, but it seems the builder strove for a simple treatment. The stress on the horizontal, may actually show echoes of Frank Lloyd Wright's houses, though the house is really a lingering example of "Queen Anne" taste.

234 ANN STREET

LOT: 17, 18 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1920

FIRST OWNER: Harry Ackerman

HISTORY:



Mr. Harry Ackerman had this house built for him in 1920. It took three years to finish. The bricks were made in Toronto and then shipped to Belleville.

Mr. Ackerman was born in Milford, Prince Edward County in 1869. He taught public school for 5 years in Picton, then became associated with Graham's Ltd., manufacturers of dried foods. During World War I, Mr. Ackerman was in charge of shipping the company's products to Canadian troops overseas.

He was also politically involved, and once served as Alderman for 4 years and then was elected Mayor in 1911. As mayor, he attended the coronation of King George V.

DESCRIPTION:

This is another example of a turreted house. It is made of brick and is two storeys high. The three-storey tower on the corner has two storeys of brick and the top storey is made from small stones set in plaster. There is a walk-in vault in the basement. The verandah, probably unchanged, has paired Ionic columns, and the same design is carried out within the house. The front entrance has beveled glass in the door with Ionic columns on either side, all in oak paneling.

Upon entering the house, the vestibule floor is made of small tiles with Greek Key design. On the left is the music room. The fireplace has polished mahogany columns with Ionic caps and a built in mirror. The leaded glass windows on each side have beveled glass.

The drawing room on the right is entered through French doors. The fireplace which is made of red tile has a bookcase on each side. The heat registers have beautiful motifs in metal. Oak molding is everywhere and around the ceiling.

The dining room has oak paneling half way up from the floor. The buffet, built in, has beaded glass doors and is lighted. The windows in the room match the built in furniture. Over the dining room door is an open transom with columns and Ionic caps. The ceiling is beamed oak.

The stairway has double oak arches on Ionic columns. The banister has straight squared spindles and goes up to the third floor.

245 ANN STREET

LOT: 23 PLAN: 296 LU

BUILT: 1870

BUILDER: Mr. Thomas, mason

FIRST OWNERS: Pitceathly and Kelso

HISTORY:

The first owners of this house were Thomas Kelso and David Pitceathly, partners in a wholesale grocery business.

Mr. Kelso was born in Ireland in 1835 and came to Canada in 1855.

Kelso succeeded his brother, W. H. Kelso, in a business in the village of Stirling. He later came to Belleville and entered into the wholesale grocery business with David Pitceathly, his partner. He died after complications resulting from a broken leg suffered two years before.

David Pitceathly was born in Scotland in 1823 and came to Belleville in 1857 and then joined up with Kelso. Their business was quite successful and large for its time.

DESCRIPTION:

Presently this multiple dwelling, two-storey brick building is in poor condition. The facade, oriented west, has three large segments. The north side segment is the largest, the middle one is stepped in and is the smallest, and the south one is in between. Brick pilasters divide the facade into blind arcades. The first floor is marked from the second one by two brick string courses.

All of the windows are rectangular sash windows with brick arches and wood sills.

The roof is hipped and there is no cornice apart from the dentilled brick work.



267 ANN STREET

LOT: 25 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1907

BUILDER: Mr. J. Peck

FIRST OWNER: Mr. J. Peck

HISTORY:

This turn of the century home was built and owned by Mr. J. Peck. Mr. Peck was a partner in the carpentry firm of Peck and Wills and usually worked out of the house on Ann St. He shared the home with his daughter Miss Peck, a local school teacher who continued to live in the house until her death.

DESCRIPTION:

Typical of this area is the keyhole window in the front hall. The quatrefoil design in the trim of the verandah and the bargeboard of this house is a more refined copy of the trim on the house to the south. Originally, a flat porch serviced the front entrance, but in the 1930's a wood gingerbread porch was added.

A verandah is necessary to disguise the discrepancies in spacing of the front openings and would also serve as a reminder of the classical, Greek-Revival roots of this house.

Mr. Peck, being a carpenter, was showing off a little. The two circle-head transoms above a fashionably big square single-pane parlor window is a bit ostentatious. He no doubt had no problems ordering them out of his catalog, possibly from Rathbuns in Deseronto.



272 ANN STREET

LOT: pt. 26 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1867

FIRST OWNER: John Keith

HISTORY:

John Keith, a local building developer and investor, was the first owner of this brick house, built in 1867. Early residents of this house were some of Belleville's most distinguished. Two of whom were Thomas Wills, the County Clerk, who lived here until 1868, and was later replaced by prominent Belleville Barrister, George Dickson. Dickson's office was located within the Neilson Block on Front Street.

DESCRIPTION:

The entrance of this two-storey, two-bay, hip roof brick house has a large door with a narrow transom and tall side lights. The wood portico with slim, square pillars might be a later addition.

All of the windows, with flat brick arches, are rather small. They appear to have lost their original glazing bars. The upper front windows are lined up with the openings below.



273-275 ANN STREET

LOT: pt. 27 PLAN: 1, 296

BUILT: 1866

BUILDER: James Gordon

FIRST OWNER: James Gordon

HISTORY:

James Gordon, a contractor and builder, built this large 2 to 3 dwelling building in 1866. Gordon lived in part of the building for a short time, he shared it with the Rev. Wm. Hay, until he moved to George Street. Other tenants were George Pope, a lumber man, and Robert Ruskall, a clerk.

DESCRIPTION:

This building is a multiple unit and has undergone some alterations. The present state is quite poor. The house is made of bricks, is two storeys high, and has a hipped roof. The facade oriented west has three different sized enclosed verandahs, which could be later additions. On the second floor there is a row of six sash windows with brick arches.

Two, three-bay dwellings seem to be the pattern indicated by the window-spacing. The windows upstairs in the southern half apparently still have their original six-by-six glazing.



278 ANN STREET

LOT: pt. 26, pt. 27 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1867

BUILDER: Henry Wilkins, mason

FIRST OWNER: Henry Wilkins

HISTORY:

Henry Wilkins, a plasterer and mason, built this small one-storey home in 1867, after owning the property for many years. Wilkins resided here until 1874, at which time he sold it to John Keith, a local house investor. Keith used the house as a rental income property and his first tenant was Samuel Phippen, a one time sailor on board the "Schooner Ontario". He later worked in the Phippen Soap and Ash Factory on Front Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a one-storey, three-bay house painted white at present. The large sash windows seem even larger because of the low height of the building. The facade has a center entrance with one window on each side. The roof of the house is hipped and high pitched.

The windows are tall and narrow, with flat brick arches and low sills. The six-over-six glazing in the side windows may be original.

Though the house is simple in design, the careful symmetry of the chimneys, the door, and the front and side windows, recall the Regency Cottage style of thirty years earlier. There may never have been a belvedere on the roof, but verandahs on the front and side walls may well have once existed.



280 ANN STREET

LOT: pt. 27 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1863

BUILDER: J. Northcott

FIRST OWNER: J. Northcott

HISTORY:

John Northcott, a local Belleville contractor and carpenter, built this stately home in 1863 and used it as a rental income property. Some of the first tenants were: R. W. Patterson, a manufacturer and Henry Friend, a gentleman.

In 1866, Northcott sold the house, valued at \$1,000 to John Keith. Keith lived here until his death in 1869, at which time his widow inherited the property.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is made of brick that is presently painted white. The hipped roof has projecting chimneys at each end which once added further dignity. Today, only one exists with a cap and pipe.

The boxy proportions and the centered entrance of the house show elements of the Regency architectural style. The door is deeply recessed with narrow transom and tall side lights. Its Georgianizing surround is modern. It is likely that there was once a verandah across the front, perhaps with trellis-work supports.

All of the windows are rectangular and sash. The first floor windows are larger than those on the second floor.



282 ANN STREET

LOT: 28A PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1867

FIRST OWNER: John Dillon

HISTORY:

This wood frame house was built in 1867 for John Dillon, an area housing investor. Dillon used the house as a rental income property for many years. Tenants included William Kesterman, a geologist; James Lockett, a gentleman; and Thomas Earle, a millwright.

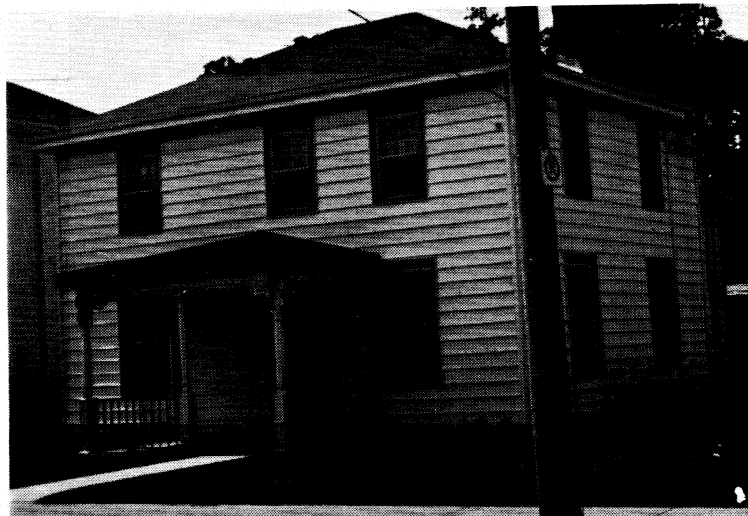
In 1870, the house was valued at about \$1,000.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is presently covered by siding. The facade has a small wood verandah with slim turned posts, dentils, and sawn brackets, all of about 1910.

The side entrance and the middle window on the second floor, suggest some alterations to the house. All of the windows are sash with six-over-six panes. The first floor windows are larger than those on the second floor.

On the north elevation of the house, there is a large brick chimney which suggests that the house is also made of bricks.



283 ANN STREET

LOT: N. pt. 28 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1866

FIRST OWNER: Daniel Ackerill, veterinary doctor

HISTORY:

This small house, built in 1866, was first owned by Daniel Ackerill. Ackerill was a prominent Quinte area veterinary surgeon and he used the home as a rental income property.

One of Ackerill's more interesting tenants was Abel Grills, whose occupation changed quite often throughout his life. His first job was as a carpenter, then a butcher, and was last listed as a merchant.

DESCRIPTION:

This one-storey house is covered by siding and seems to be completely renovated and changed from the original style. The roof of the house is a pedimented gable roof. The windows are small and sash. The entrance, at present, is down the south side to rear, but may well have been centered between the front windows.



286 ANN STREET

LOT: 28 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1862

FIRST OWNER: James Nolan

HISTORY:

For the first twenty years of its existence this house was owned by James Nolan, a former sailor and carter. Nolan had purchased the property from the Taylors in the late 1850's. Records show that a barn was included on the lot in 1860 and was then valued at \$300.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple, three-bay, two-storey house. It is rather narrow and has a hipped roof. Underneath the white siding, there is stucco.

The six-over-six window sash upstairs may be original. These windows are equally spaced, but are pushed to the right to line up with the openings below.



288 ANN STREET

LOT: pt. 29, 30 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1866

FIRST OWNER: Henry Cornell

HISTORY:

Henry Cornell, a painter, had this house built in 1866. Cornell lived here for many years. He also, however, took tenants. His first tenant was Robert M. Roy, a clerk with the Grand Trunk Railroad. Later, John McFee, a jeweler turned miner, also lived here.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, three-bay house has a gable roof and is presently covered by siding. The transomed entrance is in the left-hand bay and has a pedimented portico of recent date.

The upstairs and downstairs windows are lined up, but are pushed over so that there is not room for a third above the entrance.



292-294 ANN STREET

LOT: pt. 16, 19 PLAN: 296

BUILT: #292 - 1873-78

#294 - 1878, was frame, but later added to #292

FIRST OWNERS: Charles Bell at #292

Henry Cornell at #294

HISTORY:

This large residence was at one time two separate homes. The house at 292 was built between 1873 and 1874 for Charles Bell, a local barrister. The house was then valued at \$800.

The house at 294 was built for Henry Cornell, a painter, who lived on the same street. Cornell rented the house out to Seth Bradshaw, a confectionery dealer. In 1880, the two houses were joined and used as a grocery store.

DESCRIPTION:

Both buildings are covered by siding and are very simple in design. One house has a three-bay front, the other has a two-bay front. The entrances have 20th century porches of simple classical form. The two doorways remind us that these are ultimately of Greek Revival derivation though the hipped roofs are in the Italianate style. If the houses had porches when they were built, they would have been in a more bracketed and jig-sawed style.



44 BRIDGE STREET EAST

THE POST OFFICE BLOCK
(Dinkel's Restaurant)

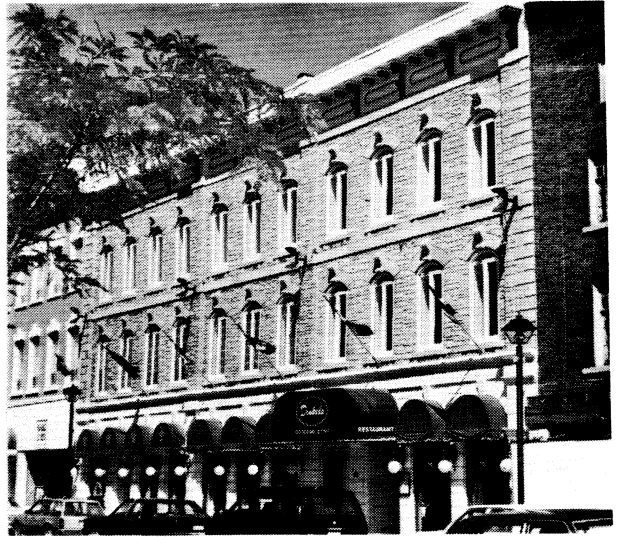
LOT: 4, 5 PLAN: 8

BUILT: 1870

BUILDER: John Forin

ARCHITECT: John Forin

FIRST OWNER: David Demorest Bogart



Plaqued

HISTORY:

This historic Belleville building was erected in 1870 for David Demorest Bogart, a lumber merchant. Bogart operated a steam saw mill at the mouth of the Moira River. The Daily Intelligencer of May 5, 1870, described the building:

"Early in the spring tenders were advertised for by Mr. D. D. Bogart for the construction of a three-storey building of brick and stone, with a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of about 85 feet.

The building is to be divided into three fire proof compartments, the walls between each being carried up to the roof. The second storey will contain suites of offices, for the accommodation of which several fire proof vaults will be erected. It is intended that the eastern end will be occupied by the Post Office. Mr. John Forin is the architect".

John Forin was the builder of Belleville's City Hall and many other buildings throughout the city.

In October 1883, the Post Office moved to a new building across the street. (S.W. Bridge & Pinnacle Streets)

Of all the businesses and offices at #44, perhaps the most popular was William Lafferty's Pool Room. The pool room occupied the space that was originally used by the Post Office.

DESCRIPTION:

Many of Forin's "trademarks" are prominently displayed in this building: the arcade of round-headed arches in rusticated masonry framing both the windows and doors of the main floor.

This three-storey building's facade is divided into three bays by simple brick pilasters. The side bays are larger and have on each floor, four tall, arched windows with segmental, stone arches with heavy, carved keystones. The middle bay is narrower and has only three windows with the same characteristics.

The windows have cut stone sills with stone brackets underneath. The original wooden cornice with modillions and the bracket pattern are still intact.

A string course of stone crosses the entire facade separating the second floor from the third. The fake stone facing covers the original brick between the real stone dressings.

46-48 BRIDGE STREET EAST

THE TAYLOR BUILDINGS

LOT: 3 PLAN: 8

BUILT: c. 1855

BUILDER: James Noseworthy

HISTORY:

In 1855, George Taylor bought lot 3 from James Noseworthy, a building contractor, and had this building constructed.

In the 1883 will of George Taylor the building was left to his son, Daniel, who died a year later. Daniel left the building to his sister, Jennie. Jennie sold it in 1887 to Samuel B. Burdett.

The building changed owners due to 4 successive wills and between 1914 and 1925 was leased to Samuel Domenico, a fruit merchant.

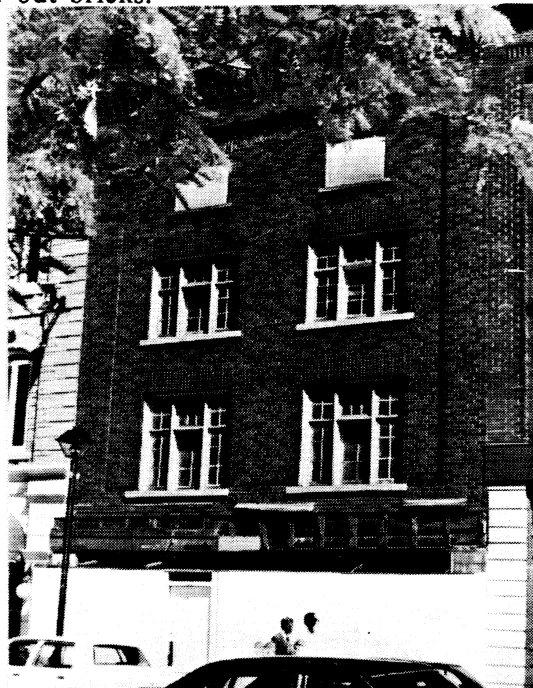
In 1973, the building was leased to Spiro Biliates and the ground floor functioned as a restaurant. At the present time, the building is vacant and is in poor condition.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a three and one half-storey brick and stone building. The one bay facade is marked on the upper level by a few strings of stepped out bricks with a saw-tooth pattern. On the second and third storeys there are a pair of larger, square windows with two mullions and multiple panes.

The windows have stone sills and flat brick arches. The third storey has two smaller windows with segmental brick arches.

On the edge of the building there are two brick pilasters. Under the eaves there are brackets made from stepped-out bricks.



52 BRIDGE STREET EAST

THE TAYLOR BUILDINGS

LOT: 2 PLAN: 8

BUILT: c. 1858

BUILDER: John Brenton

FIRST OWNER: John Furnival

HISTORY:

George Taylor bought lot 2 from John Brenton in 1859 and lots 3 and 4 from James Noseworthy in 1855. Both lots had similar brick and stone buildings. When Taylor died in 1883, he left the building on lot 2 to his daughters Marietta Weller and Jennie Campbell. If Jennie had no children, then upon her death, her share would go Marietta's children.

Jennie Campbell sold her share to Henry Mouck in 1914. Mouck later sold it to William N. Ponton in 1917.

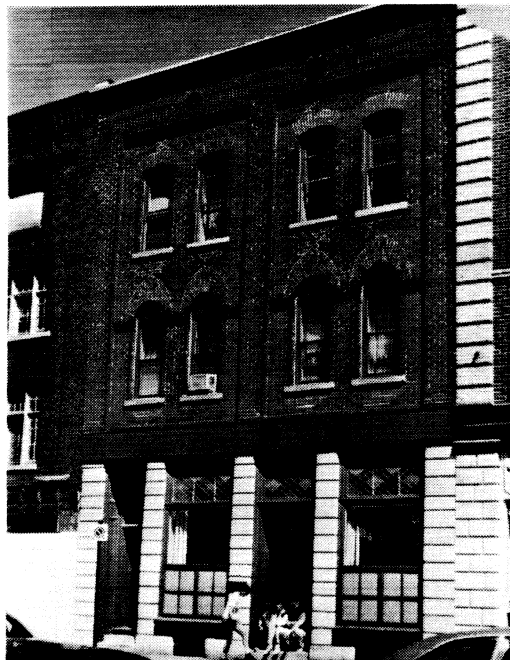
In 1917, Marietta's shares were given to her daughter, Constance Sills and her husband, John. By 1919, however, Ponton had bought it all.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a three-storey brick and stone building. The front elevation is divided into two recessed panels, each of them having two pairs of sash windows on each floor. The windows on the first floor are round-headed and have pointed brick arches above. The second floor windows have segmental brick arches. Above the blind arcades there are two oculus-like metal ornaments with decorations made of bricks up to the eaves.

The rusticated stone (joints vividly marked by beveling) still survive on the ground floor, and the effect of the transom lights has been kept.

The "panel brick" style suggests a date of about the 1870's as does the gothic-over-round brickwork of the second-floor window tops.



54 BRIDGE STREET EAST

THE BELLEVILLE CLUB

LOT: 28 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1855-1883

FIRST OWNER: James Noseworthy

HISTORY:

In 1856, James Noseworthy bought lot 28 from William Davenport. Perhaps during that year the south section of the building was built.

In his will in 1893, James Noseworthy stipulates that his wife receive the rents and profits of the building on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets.

In 1914 the building was bought by The Belleville Club and is still in their possession today.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a massive rectangular brick building. In 1924, the booklet "140 Years of Progress", has a picture of the building. During that time there was a narrow balcony on the two sides of the Club.

The distinctive feature of this building is the nice combination of the polychromatic brickwork. The south elevation is divided in two bays by brick pilasters. Each bay contains on the first floor one multi-paned french window in wood casement, with large concrete arch above. The second floor has two pairs of long sash window, one pair on each bay. On the first floor, the pilasters continue to the ground and presents stone masonry.

The east side of the building is a very long side and is divided in two sections by a pilaster. The north side of this elevation contains two, large, french windows with panes on the second floor and two, narrower, sash windows above.

The south side of this elevation has three large French windows on the second floor and four narrower above. All of the windows have segmental brick arches and wooden sills supported by two brackets. The second floor window arches are polychromatic. The same polychromatic brickwork with a very nice pattern can be seen on the upper level of the building.



BELLEVILLE ARMORY

Bridge Street East at Pinnacle

BUILT: 1907

FIRST OWNER: Canadian Government

HISTORY:

The Belleville Armory was built in 1907, with the cornerstone being laid by Sir Fredrick Borden, Minister of Militia and Defense. This building was built to replace an older armory that had stood on Church Street.

The armory is now headquarters for the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment. Belleville is also one of the last cities of its size to retain an original armory.

The site on which it now stands, was once the property of Dr. George Couper. Couper had a house on this lot and it was surrounded by beautiful gardens that faced Pinnacle Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This impressive building has a striking combination of red brick and rusticated masonry which shows elements of Renaissance Revival style.

The facade is oriented north and has a centered, large entrance with Gibbs surround. Above the entrance, at roof level, there is an armorial bearing.

On each side of the entrance there is a polygonal tower three storeys high. The third floor is capped with a large, stone cornice supported by stone brackets in a one large, two smaller pattern.

All of the windows are rectangular, sash windows with common hewn-stone sills and large hewn-stone lintels which both run along the entire facade like a string course.

The windows on the first floor have individual sills.

The east elevation presents a brick addition, one storey high with pairs of close-set, narrow windows with lug sills and a common rusticated lintel. The main body of the building on the east side shows a huge (blocked by addition) round-headed entrance, again with Gibbs stone surround flanked by two large round-headed windows in the south side and one window on the north side.

The west elevation is the same as the east, except that the entrance is more open.

The back of the building, oriented south, has on the second floor, eleven large windows with arched transom lights capped by brick arches with a header pattern.

The foundation of the building is high and plinth-like made from cyclopean, rusticated masonry.

The roof of the main building is gabled and has parapets at the edges with strong corbels at the ends.

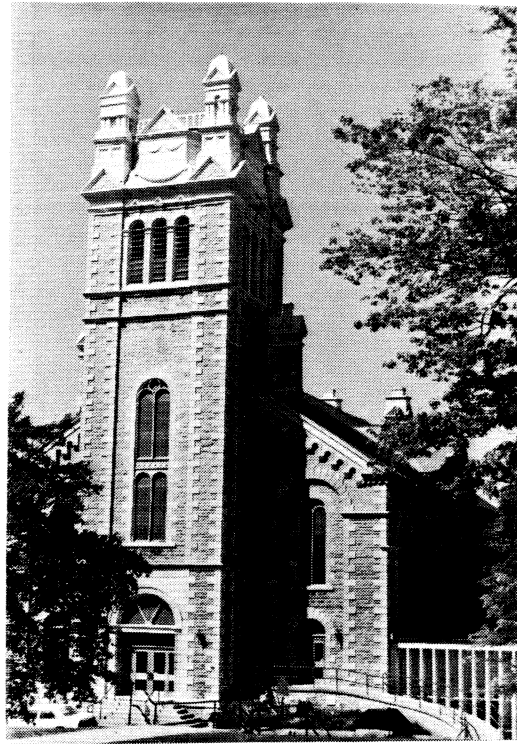


60 BRIDGE STREET EAST

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

BUILT: 1886 (after a fire)

Corner Stone by Billa Flint, 1864



HISTORY:

On June 2, 1862, the northwest lot at the corner of Bridge St. East and Church St. was deeded to the Trustees of Pinnacle St. Church, and was duly registered in May 1863. It was a gift from Hon. Billa Flint. The corner stone was laid by Flint on May 24, 1864. The church was opened for worship on May 14, 1865 and the Dedication Sermon was preached by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D.

In 1831, the Church on Pinnacle St. had a spire and bell.

The destruction by fire of the Bridge St. Church on January 6, 1886, was a major misfortune. The cause was never definitely determined, but the clues pointed to the furnace room as the origin of the fire. The entire wooden structure of the building; floors, gallery, roof and furnishings, were all destroyed. The bell came tumbling down and was said to have been cracked and had to be scrapped. The tower was the only part of the building left standing.

The same spirited members that had built the church originally decided to work together again and rebuild.

Some changes in design were implemented, such as setting a large stained glass "rose" window in both the north and south walls of the Sanctuary at gallery level. Immediately under each of these windows there was going to be a section of four upright, stained glass windows, the same width as the rose window above. These were meant to go well with the adjacent windows of the Sanctuary. The new building was finished on December 12, 1887.

On January 1, 1889, a free Reading Parlor and Library opened under the management of the Young People's Christian Association.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a massive stone building. Pre-eminent is the square tower. The tower is very richly decorated with pediments, festoons, quoins and on the upper level it has louvers.

All of the windows are stained glass, very tall and double arched, in an Italianate manner. In the center of the north and south sides there are the two, huge, stained glass, "rose" windows each with a row of shorter Romanesque Style windows beneath.

The church building has mixed elements of Romanesque and Italianate architectural styles.

79 BRIDGE STREET EAST

ST. THOMAS PARISH HALL

BUILT: 1910

DESCRIPTION:

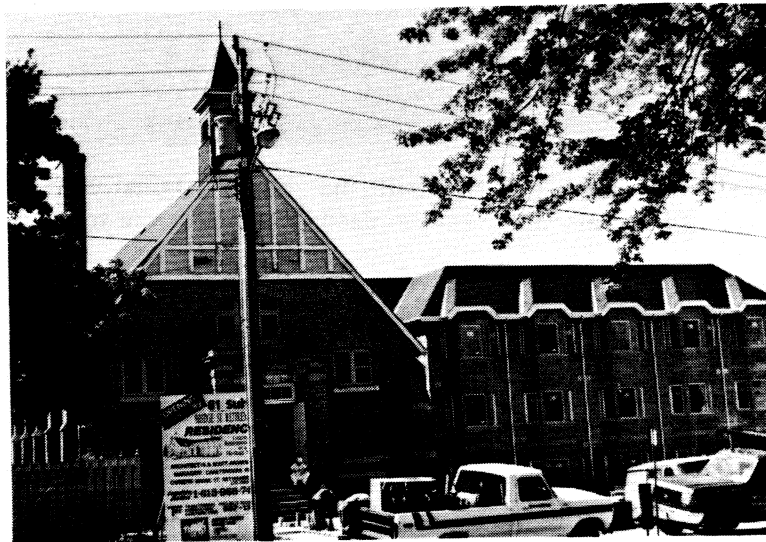
This is a two-storey stone building. It has a high pitched gable roof with a bell-tower on the top.

The east and west sides of the building are supported by nicely shaped buttresses.

The facade, on the north side, has a centered entrance capped by a simple stone entablature. Above the entrance, on the second floor, there is a large casement window with a round head and a stone arch. The entrance is also flanked on each side by one smaller square window with stone arch and sill.

The parish hall is now joined to a new apartment block.

A rectory once stood where the new apartments now stand. It was supposedly modeled after a house the Reverend Henry Patton had occupied in England before coming to Canada.



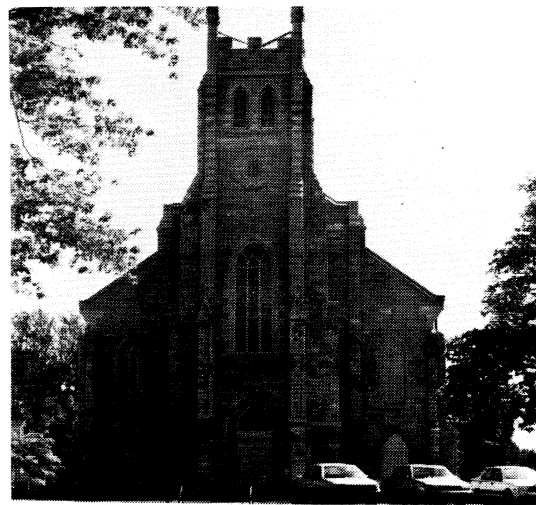
85 BRIDGE STREET EAST

ST. THOMAS ANGLICAN CHURCH

**BUILT: 1858 Destroyed by fire
1876 Destroyed by fire
1975 Partially destroyed by fire**

HISTORY:

St. Thomas was the first Anglican Church built in Belleville. It was completed in 1820 under the supervision of its first Rector, Reverend Thomas Campbell.



This frame and brick building was replaced in 1858 by the present stone church. This church was gutted by fire in 1876. It was decided to rebuild immediately and hold services at City Hall during the repairs.

By 1880, the church was rebuilt and services began once again.

Misfortune, however, was to strike again in 1975, when St. Thomas again caught fire. Work to restore it began at once and on Nov. 7, 1976 the restored church was consecrated.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a stone building of Gothic Revival Style. The west elevation presents a square tower supported by large buttresses capped by high pitched pediments.

The main entrance is centered, has a pointed arch fan light, and is capped by a hood mold surround, with two carved human heads at the ends. Above the entrance, there is a very tall triple window with pointed stone arch and quoin surrounds. Higher on the tower, there is an oculus with emphasized stone surround.

The tower ends with a crenellation. Distinctive features on the south elevation are the large buttresses which divide this elevation into five bays. Each bay contains a very tall, double window with pointed arch and quoin-like surrounds. Every other window has stained glass panels.

Above the ground there is a strong plinth which runs along the building.

On the east elevation there is a much shorter tower with a gable roof and a huge, stained glass window. The same strong buttresses can be seen here as well. The north side of the church is covered by a newly built addition.

The stone-work was finally improved in 1975. The parts damaged in the 1876 fire were only patched at the time. New features include the rather noticeable cross-bracing of the tower pinnacles and the unusual skylights bordering the entire roof. The skylights are a sign that the old walls, twice damaged by fire, were not deemed strong enough to support a conventional roof. The new roof stands free on massive internal columns of concrete.

94-96 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 12 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1870

ARCHITECT: Daniel Ackerill

BUILDER: Maunder and Duckworth

HISTORY:



The Daily Intelligencer - Thursday, May 5, 1870:

"Adjoining St. Thomas' Church on Bridge St., Mr. Ackerill is erecting a three storey building, the basement of which will be of stone and the two upper storeys of brick. The situation is a pleasant one as may be judged from the fact that before a stone was laid numerous applications to rent the embryo building were received. The house will be a handsome one, and will be supplied with hard and soft water and all the modern conveniences. Mr. Ackerill is his own architect. Mr. Maunder is the builder. Mr. James Duckworth undertakes the carpenter work. The cost will be about \$1,200.

The 1845 map shows a building on this location, but it is not the same shape. The assessment rolls from 1869 shows that George Wallbridge, a grocer, lived here and rented the building from D. Ackerill.

On Thursday January __ 1872, this brick building was burned in a fire that also destroyed the frame house on the corner and the orange Lodge on John Street. The walls of the brick buildings were still in good condition so were used in the rebuilding.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a brick house rectangular in shape with a back addition. It has a gable roof with strong returns.

The facade of the building is on the south elevation and has a centered double arched set-in entrance. On each side of the entrance there are two, large, round headed windows with stained glass on the upper panes, brick arches above and wood aprons supported by brackets.

The upper floor windows are sash windows and are also capped in heavy wood frame with aprons supported by brackets.

On the west elevation there is a verandah made of wood supported by five columns with a fret decoration above.

The cornice is plain wood supported by pairs of wood, scroll-like brackets. On the top of the roof there is a wooden belvedere structure.

98 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 12 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1872

FIRST OWNER: Robert Wallis

FIRST OWNER OF PROPERTY: Dr. Daniel Ackerill

HISTORY:

Before this building, there was a frame house which burned in a fire on Jan. 25, 1872.

The current house was built by D. Ackerill and the first owner was Robert Wallis. The Wallis family was related to Daniel Ackerill.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a brick house with a rubble stone foundation. It has a hipped roof and a square shape. The facade is on the south elevation and presents an entrance set to one side. All of the windows are sash with 2/2 panes, wood sills, brick lintels, and wood shutters.

The cornice of the house is very simple. It's made of wood and is supported by wood brackets.



2-99 BRIDGE STREET EAST

HASTINGS CONDO PLAN 17

BUILT: 1850

FIRST OWNER: E. W. Holton, dry goods merchant

HISTORY:



Between the early 1850's and the 1870's many of the imposing brick houses built near and along Bridge Street almost formed a family compound.

Four of the five Clement sisters from Brockville married Belleville's most eligible bachelors: the Messrs. Flint, Holden, Jones and Holton. As their children married, many of them built their homes on part of their parents' lots, or on nearby lots.

Ezra William Holton came to Belleville in 1832 to work in Billa Flint's general store and he continued the business after Flint retired.

From 1892 to 1894 the Holton family published a newsletter called "The Seaview Gazette". Eliza (Holton) Flint wrote these memories of their home in the newsletter:

"During the summer of 1850, we moved to the new house on Taylor's Hill. I, a little girl of ten, followed the last load of furniture, wheeling my baby brother Charles in his little yellow carriage."

"The large rooms and halls, with their high ceilings and the gas, were all so wonderful to us. When the two acre plot was laid out, in lawn, garden, orchard and cow pasture, all seemed very grand. The grounds kept improving with age and the fruit trees bore delicious plums, pears, and apples and the vines (under glass) such rich grapes. At last in June 1879 my dear father heard the call and left us. The house was sold to Mr. Job Lingham, who died after a residence there of two years. Again the old home has come into the family, our cousin Mr. Ritchie, having bought it."

Thomas Ritchie was the proprietor of Ritchie's Dry Goods Store. It had been established by his brother, George, around 1857. The store flourished well into this century.

DESCRIPTION:

This building has been recently renovated and converted into condominium apartments. The house has a hipped roof and symmetrically placed brick chimneys.

The west elevation presents a centered entrance with a deep paneled door-case. The door has a fan light and is capped by a big molded arch with a keystone.

The east elevation presents an "L" shape brick structure which might be a later addition built in the same style as the main building.

All of the windows present the same characteristics. They all have wood casements and each panel is divided in pairs. All of the windows have concrete sills and splayed stone lintels.

The arrangement of the windows, the entrance, and the shape of the building show elements of Georgian style. Spreading verandahs were more likely than the present portico.

100 BRIDGE STREET EAST

NATHAN JONES HOUSE

LOT: pt. 12, 13 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1856

ARCHITECT: Horsey

MASON: T. Woodley

CARPENTER AND JOINER: Messrs. Brenton and Davy

FIRST OWNER: Nathan Jones, dry goods.

HISTORY:

This home was built for Nathan Jones in 1856. He came from New Hampshire as a boy of 15, to live with his cousin Phoebe, wife of Billa Flint Jr. He worked for the Flint family until he opened his own dry goods business in 1847.

In 1863 he built an imposing block at 292-296 Front Street. He is best remembered for his work in the Methodist Church. He played the first musical instrument ever used in a Methodist Church in Belleville – a bass viola. Another notable accomplishment was the pipe organ that he and his brother-in-law Benjamin Nutter assembled for the Pinnacle Street Church.

Both he and his wife, Jane, dedicated their lives to the improvement of the community and church. Jane was one of the founders of the Woman's Christian Association which founded Belleville General Hospital.

In 1904, Bridge St. United Church purchased the home as a residence for their minister, Rev. J. P. Wilson.

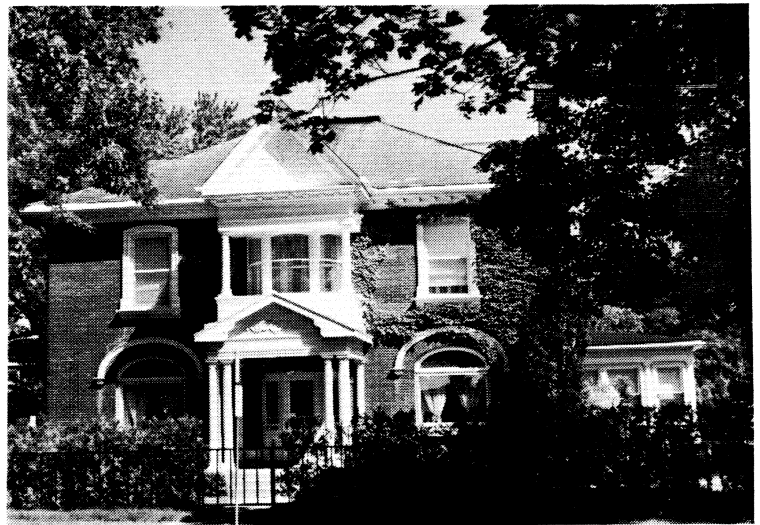
DESCRIPTION:

From the Hastings Chronicle, Aug. 19, 1857:

"The residence of Mr. Nathan Jones, corner of Bridge and John Streets is of the first order. It is also built in the Elizabethan Style of architecture, is 42 x 38 feet on the ground, exclusive of kitchen, with verandah, and ornamental work of choice design in all parts of the premises. It has also every convenience attached, such as large cistern, bathroom, clothes-presses, and being surrounded by a fertile soil and luxurious gardens, it seems a perfect luxury. The cost of the premises was over \$6,000, exclusive of out-houses. Mr. Horsey, Kingston, is the architect. The mason work was done by T. Woodley, and the carpenter and joiner work by Messrs. Brenton & Daly".

In the summer of 1895, extensive renovations were made to the house by Toronto architect, G. Miller. The canopy verandah across the front was removed, the brick carriage house to the east was demolished, and the north wing and the bay windows were added.

This two-storey, brick house has a hipped roof with two large symmetrically placed chimneys. An interesting feature of the house is a centrally located two-storey, tower-like portico on the south elevation. This portico is made out of wood, is supported by columns, and has two decorated pediments.



100 BRIDGE STREET EAST, cont.

The front door has a multi-paned transom light and sidelights. On the first floor there are large, round-headed windows with stained glass, and a fanlight-type of panel with molded arches above. The upper floor windows have a heavy wood frame and all the windows have aprons supported by brackets. The wood cornice is simple and goes all around the building supported by small wood brackets.

103-105 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 10, 11 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1890

FIRST OWNER: Dr. William Edward Sprague

HISTORY:

Dr. Sprague had his office on the west side of the house.

The quicksand that used to make George Street sink, also caused problems for the house. When the house was first built there was a tower on the south east corner. Its weight and quick sand caused serious cracks in the brick wall. The solution was to remove one storey of the tower.

In 1909, the house was sold to Charles MacKenzie Reid who was the manager of Ritchie's store on Front Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-storey building is symmetrically designed and very richly ornamented. It is a combination of Italianate and "Queen Anne" style.

All around the main body there are tower-like projections with gable roofs, which present strong returns supported by huge, ornamented, wood brackets. The fenestration is a combination of very large windows with stained glass on the transom lights, with polychromatic brick arches and narrower windows; some of which are round-headed, some are rectangular with the same polychromatic brick arches or lintels.

A distinctive feature of the house is a large verandah situated on the west elevation with very visible columns of Corinthian Order.

The foundation of the house has admirable masonry work.

On the top of the roof there is a beveledere-like structure with a very narrow cornice supported by dentil-like brackets.



114-116 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 12 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c.1886/87

FIRST OWNER: Nathan Jones

HISTORY:

Bob McCullough, a descendant of Nathan Jones, has in his possession the plans for this double house. The plans are beautifully done on linen.

In 1905, Mary Alma Jones (unmarried) sold the house to Dr. Oliver Allison Marshall.

Dr. Marshall and his family lived in the west half of the house. On the lawn, to the west of the house, he had a big skating rink which he flooded for all the neighborhood children.

When one of her sons was killed in an accident, Mrs. Marshall decided to use the insurance money to build a lovely stone house on the west lot. Their son Jack, later had his dentist office there.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-storey, massive brick building is symmetrically designed. The bracketed treatment of the front bay windows, however, are in the "Queen Anne" style.

The south facade has two tower projections with gable roofs with wood bargeboard, supported at the edge by very large, delicately pierced, wood brackets. In between the towers, there is a large bay window at ground level (a later addition) and on the top there is one dormer with a gabled roof.

The same type of tower projection can be found on the west side of the building.

The house's fenestration is composed of large sash windows, wood sills, and segmental arches. The cornice is simple, made of wood, and has no brackets and might be a later replacement.



115 BRIDGE STREET EAST

DR. JOHN JAY FARLEY HOUSE

LOT: pt. 10, 11 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1887

FIRST OWNER: Dr. J. J. Farley

HISTORY:



After a decade of boarding at the Dafoe House Hotel, Dr. John Jay Farley built this house in the fall of 1887 and used it as his home and office. It was said that Dr. Farley and his neighbors along George Street put in their own private sewer.

Dr. Farley was the grandson of James Farley, the pioneer.

John Farley was educated at Albert College and received his degree of M.D. from McGill University in 1873. He continued his professional studies in England and for eighteen months he worked at St. Thomas' Hospital in London, as member of the medical staff. After returning to Canada, he began an extensive and long career in Belleville. He was considered a rare man who devoted himself completely to his profession.

The house stayed in the possession of the Farley family until 1938, when it was sold by Elizabeth Farley, widow, to William Alfred Clarke.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a brick house with proportions that create a vertical thrust which was fashionable in the later part of the 19th century.

The cream colored brick detailing around the windows show the popular polychrome effect.

The north elevation has two tower projections, the larger one being on the west side, the narrower one is in the middle. The larger projection tower has a bay window on the first floor, capped by a simple wood cornice supported by brackets. On the upper level, under the gable roof there is an oculus. The narrower tower presents a wide entrance door on the first floor with a stained glass fanlight window, and a segmental brick arch.

The east elevation has a tower-like projection made of brick on the first floor and continues as a wood portico on the second floor.

The house has a gable roof with colored shingles. Polychromatic bricks are used for all of the segmental window arches. All of the windows present the same wood casement design and the wood sills. This house has elements of both Italianate and Victorian styles.

118 BRIDGE STREET EAST

THE PRINGLE-PENN HOUSE

LOT: pt. 12, pt. 13 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1895

BUILDER: Pringle & Sons

FIRST OWNER: Henry Pringle



Designated - July 16, 1984

HISTORY:

This house was built in 1895 by Henry Pringle of The Pringle Co., Belleville, builders specializing in hardwood interior fittings. They had furnished building materials for several prominent banks throughout the province.

From the 1909 Daily Intelligencer, Special Industrial Issue

"The Pringle Co. A very old established business on Coleman St. where there is a large output of window-sashes, door frames, blinds and flooring, etc. The manufacturing is carried on in a large two-storey building, 180 x 60 feet, while large yards beside the factory accommodate the lumber in its raw state. Mr. A. N. Pringle, the founder of the business, died a few years ago, and the business is now being carried on by his three sons, John N. Pringle, Wm. A. Pringle, and Henry Pringle. They make a specialty of hardwood interior fittings and have furnished material for several prominent banks and other buildings throughout the Province."

DESCRIPTION:

The house faces south onto Bridge Street. The projecting gabled sections, stepped back, front entrance with portico, three porches, and a 1 and 1/2-storey wing on the west side all contribute to the picturesque quality of this house. The gable peaks on three sides are outlined with bargeboard centered by a ball pendant.

Two horizontal lines of bead and reel molding indicate the second and attic floor divisions on the front, east, and west sides.

Most of the windows have pedimented heads and shutters. Other windows have flat heads with dentillated architrave molding. Triple windows on the west and east side walls display carved swags on the architrave, and dentillated molding. A rounded motif is placed at intervals on the upper walls under the eaves.

On the south facade, the east bay steps back, and contains the main entrance under a classical portico reached by six steps. The pedimented portico roof is supported by finely detailed columns and pillars on paneled base blocks. A low railing with solid panels edge the porch side.

The west facade presents a very irregular outline. A small porch on the north side shows the eastern influence in the spindled porch frieze, turned posts, scroll brackets under the eaves, and stylized scrolls supporting the frieze.

The interior contains outstanding wood trim and carved details, with a paneled freestanding staircase. The living room features classically patterned frieze and cornice.

122 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: pt. 12, 13 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1895

BUILDER: Pringle & Sons

FIRST OWNER: Clement Holden Vermilyea

HISTORY:

In 1895, Clement Holden Vermilyea bought a part of Lot 12 on the north-east corner of Bridge and George Street from Henry Pringle. "During the past two months Pringle and Sons have been erecting two very handsome frame dwellings on the old Corby lot on the corner of Bridge and George Streets. They are now about completed and ..exactly alike as to architecture." Daily Intelligencer, October 12, 1895

The Belleville Sun – Special Issue, May 31, 1895: "C.H.Vermilyea – proprietor of the Oak Hall Clothing House established for 21 years. Mr. Vermilyea becoming proprietor eight years ago."

DESCRIPTION:

This two and a half-storey building is covered by white siding. The distinctive feature of the house is the pediment motif used as a window hood for the gable roof portico.

The south elevation presents the facade with a stepped out tower-like projection with a pedimented, gabled roof. Interesting to note is the use of a wood, blind arch instead of the bargeboard with drop-finial that is supported by pairs of brackets.

The entrance is set to one side with a closed, pedimented portico. Above, there is one dormer with a gabled roof.

On the back (north side) there is a verandah. All of the windows are rectangular, sash windows with pedimented hoods.

The house has a stone foundation with small basement windows with stone arches.

The east elevation presents the same characteristics as the south elevation with triangular set windows that show that there may be an interior stair.

The gable on the west elevation is different in style. It has a broken arch and no window.



126 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 12, 13 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1875

BUILDER: John Brenton

FIRST OWNER: Henry Corby Sr.

HISTORY:

Henry Corby Sr. built this house in 1875 and moved here from a large stone house at the northeast corner of Bridge and George Streets.

Henry Corby Sr. was a prominent figure in this area. He was born in 1796 in the village of Hanwell, near London, England. He emigrated with his young wife to Canada in 1832, settling in Belleville. He started a bakery, and after years of successful business, he purchased some grist mills. These Thurlow mills, known as the Alma Mills, were bought from Silas Reed. Corby also built the distillery which still bears his name.

Corby's obituary in the Daily Intelligencer, Oct. 25, 1881:

"Perhaps the most conspicuous trait of his character was his unimpeachable integrity, and his character is best summed up in the name by which he has long been known and by which he will be long remembered "Honest Henry Corby"."

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey, large brick building with two large, flue-type chimneys on the west and east sides.

The facade of the house, on the south elevation, has stacked bay windows on each side of the entrance. Each has brick arches and wood sills. The entrance is on the center of the facade. Above, on the roof, there is a dormer with a small gable roof. The cornice no longer exists, but under the eaves there is a dentil type of brick decoration.



128 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 12 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1875

BUILDER: John Brenton

FIRST OWNER: Uria & Mathilda Thompson

HISTORY:

Uria E. Thompson was a private banker. He was married to Mathilda Corby, daughter of Henry Corby and sister of Senator Harry Corby.

Henry Corby Sr. owned the house to the west and gave his daughter the corner of his lot for her house. The bank at the corner of Bridge St. and Front St. (northeast corner) was owned by Uria's eldest brother. Ida, one of the two Thompson children, lived in the house for 96 years.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a good example of a house built in the "Queen Anne" style. The architecture and the decorations are very rich. The distinctive feature is the turret on the southeast side of the building. The turret has a bell-cast roof with an arrow-finial on the top, a wood cornice supported by small brackets and a large frieze with metope and triglyph decorations.

All around the southeast elevation, there is a large verandah supported by pairs of small columns and rusticated masonry as the base. The south elevation presents a portico-tower with ornamental, wood cornice and pediment and colored shingles in between the first and second floors.

There is also a huge, flue type, brick chimney.

The fenestration is orderly with large, round-headed windows with stained glass transom lights on the first floor, and sash windows with shutters on the second floor. All of the windows have brick arches and wooden sills.

A simple wood cornice surrounds the house. It is supported by small wood brackets and each gable end is made into a pediment.

Most of what has been described was added in about 1900 to modernize the house and give it the "Queen Anne" look.



134 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: pts. 12, 13 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1863

BUILDER: John Forin

HISTORY:

From Hastings Chronicle, Aug. 5, 1863:

"Mr. C. Holden of Holden & Co., has built a residence of brick with stone corners on Taylor's Hill, nearly opposite the residence of Billa Flint....The cost is \$5,000. Mr. G. Thomas is the mason, Mr. John Forin the architect and builder."

From 1868 Directory - page 147:

"J. C. Holden - Holden's Drug Store, established 1835. Change of name: The business carried on by R. Holden & Co. as wholesale and retail druggists and managed the past fifteen years by J. C. Holden, will be continued from this date under the name and style of J. C. Holden & Co...."

In 1879, the property was sold to the Biggar family, and in 1902 was sold again to Stephen Burrowes.

DESCRIPTION:

From Hastings Chronicle, Aug. 5, 1863:

"...The style is from Italian and Gothic models, a very light and airy appearance. The front shows a large bay window, a portico and verandah and four french windows. At the side entrance there is a large vestibule entered through two perforated iron panel doors. There is a beautiful garden surmounted by a french picket fence on solid stone base..."

Today the building is much the same. Characteristic is the alternation of tower-like projections on the south and west elevations, with gable roofs.

On the south elevation there is a dormer with a small gable roof.

All of the windows on the third floor are smaller, with pointed arches and shutters. The windows on the first and second floor have wood sills and brick flat arches. The roof presents bargeboards all around the house.

The paneled and pillared "portico and verandah" is probably a replacement, about 1900, of a lacier original.



144 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 12, 13 W/S PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1859

BUILDER: Joel Jellyman

FIRST OWNER: Dr. Rufus Holden, physician and owner of a drug store

HISTORY:

Dr. Rufus Holden built this house around 1859. Arriving in Belleville as a young man, he established a drug store in 1835, continued to this day as Geen's Drug Store.

Dr. Holden studied medicine in Philadelphia and at McGill University in Montreal, receiving his degree in 1844. He practiced medicine in Belleville until his death in 1876.

He was Mayor of Belleville in 1864. His son, J. C. Holden, built his home next door at 134 Bridge Street in 1863.

George Wallbridge, whose father was Robert Wallbridge, had a grocery business on Front Street and established the wholesale grocery firm of Wallbridge and Clarke in 1870. He was also one of the founders of the Ontario Business College. He bought Dr. Holden's home in 1878 and sold it to the Jenkins family of the Quinte Hotel in 1927.

The preservation of this house is especially important to the surroundings of the beautiful rose garden in Corby Park.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a house in the "British Classical Tradition", a Georgian Style. It is a two-storey, brick building with a hipped roof and boxy proportions.

The facade has a centered entrance with a portico and a very attractive entablature sustained by columns. On each side of the entrance there is one window with 3/4 panes, with sills supported by two brackets. On the second storey there are three windows, equally distanced, similar to the first storey. All of the windows are capped by segmental arches and have shutters.

Attractively shaped brackets support the eaves all around the house. On the roof there are two, double flue chimneys.



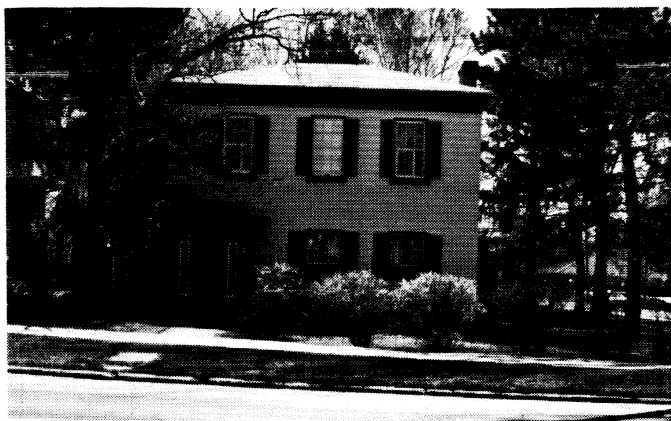
145 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: pt. 10, 11 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1860

BUILDER: John Brenton

FIRST OWNER: John Brenton



HISTORY:

In 1804, John Taylor received the Crown grant for his farm on Lot 5 in the first concession bordering on the east side of the village.

By 1840, his sons, George and William, had subdivided the farm into building lots.

In 1859, George Taylor sold this lot to John Brenton, a carpenter and joiner. John, along with his brother William, built many of the houses on the east hill. During the summer of 1860, John Brenton built this house for his wife and family.

In 1867, the house was sold to James W. Carman, a U.S. Consul. James W. Carman and Jacob Yeomans formed the Ontario Publishing Co.; the "Daily Ontario" and the "Weekly Ontario".

In 1878, Carman sold the house to Rev. Wesley Burr, editor of the "Law and Order Advocate", who lived in Ameliasburg. Burr in turn sold the house in 1884 to Francis and Mary Clarke.

Francis Clarke, born in England in 1817, came to Canada with his family in 1836, sailing from Great Yarmouth on May 22, and arriving in Belleville on July 16. He was engaged for a number of years in the carriage and wagon business, making the first phaeton that was put on wheels in Belleville.

The house stayed in the Clarke family until 1949, when it was sold to the Hart family.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey grout house marked as ashlar, square in shape with a hipped roof.

On the north elevation, it has an entrance set to one side, and three bays, elements characteristic of the Greek Revival style. On the first floor are two windows, and on the second floor there are three, all of them are sash windows with six-over-six panes with wood sills and shutters.

On the west elevation there is a recently added, external projecting chimney with one window on each side. At the back, south side, there is an addition, which may have initially been the kitchen area. It has the same type of windows on the first floor and much smaller windows on the second.

The cornice and frieze are made of wood with pairs of carved brackets equally spaced.

149-151 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: pt. 39, 6 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1870

BUILDER: John Brenton

FIRST OWNER: Reuben Cronk Solmes

HISTORY:



In 1870, John Brenton and wife sold this property to Reuben Cronk Solmes, who in turn, sold it in 1890 to Francis E. O'Flynn.

The Belleville Sun of 1895:

"F. E. O'Flynn, lawyer here since 1886 - corner Front and Bridge Streets in the Turnbull Block - solicitor for Albert College and for E. D. O'Flynn and Sons, Bankers, Madoc. He has a private yacht. Head of Young Men's Bible Class. It was through his efforts on council that Bridge Street sewer was constructed."

The Intelligencer, March 25, 1989:

"...Heritage Belleville presented Linda and David Kennett with a certificate of Commendation recognizing the spirit of heritage preservation the owners have shown.

The Kennetts have spent the past two years restoring the exterior of their house at 149 Bridge St. E., the former home of John O'Flynn Sr. The house was built around 1870 and the Kennetts have already restored the front verandah and are now in the process of restoring the gardens and the coach house..."

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a hipped roof with two large chimneys on each side. The facade of the house has a slightly stepped-out central feature, with a massive door and stained glass transom light and sidelights. On each side of the door there is one window with stained glass transomed light. On the second floor there is a French window flanked by one window with six-over-six panes. On the center of the roof there is a dormer with a small triple window and gable roof.

On the west side of the house there is a large bay window set to one side and an external projecting chimney.

The verandah from the facade is the newest addition of the house, built in the same style as the old one.

The cornice seems to be a new one, supported by very flat brackets, and under it, there is a string course of nailheaded brick.

The stained glass transoms, the dormer window, and the configuration of the verandah all suggest modernizations of about 1905.

152 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 12, 13 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1861

FIRST OWNER: George Taylor

FIRST TENANT: W.W. Dean, Barrister

HISTORY:

In 1874, William Taylor sold this property to W. J. Northgraves, a jeweler.

In 1878, W. J. Northgraves sold the house to James A. Campion.

According to the Belleville Sun, 1895, James A. Campion was the head of the Provincial Provident Institution - Life Insurance Co. for Belleville area. Ten years previously he was a merchant. He was also the son-in-law of the Hon. Robert Read, Senator.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, brick house has its facade divided into three bays with the entrance set to one side. These elements suggest a Greek Revival style. The double doors are set in a paneled door-case.

The house is simple in design, and the marks of an earlier verandah are still noticeable. The fenestration is orderly with large sash windows capped by segmental, brick arches.

The roof is hipped and the eaves are supported by a console-type of wood bracket, each of them having a pendant on the upper part. These are all joined with a slim molding or string-course forming the bottom of the frieze.

The pedimented portico is of about 1910.



153 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 40 W 1/2 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1867

BUILDER: John Brenton

FIRST OWNER: John Brenton, builder and contractor.

HISTORY:

John Brenton built this house and lived in it until 1887, when he sold it to Albert Casswell, a major who had served in India. He always wore a helmet in the summer sun. His daughter Alma, was named after the Battle of Alma.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey brick house with a three-bay facade on the street elevation.

The entrance is centered, it has a large door with transom and sidelights made of stained glass. The entrance has a pedimented portico in Neoclassical style which is part of a large verandah. The verandah is a later addition of about 1910. The verandah's columns are of the Ionic Order. All of the columns are continued to the ground by cyclopean, rusticated plinths.

All of the windows are sash and have shutters.

The roof is gabled and there is no cornice, which may be the effect of later renovations.



154 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 3, 11 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1867

BUILDER: James Noseworthy

FIRST OWNER: James Noseworthy

HISTORY:

In the 1871 Directory, it shows that Mrs. Martha Furnival, widow of John Wesley Furnival, kept a boarding house here.

According to The Intelligencer of Aug. 1, 1925, Mrs. Furnival, mother of Mrs. Henry Pringle, was a young lady school teacher in Vermont. She came to Belleville to visit her uncle, Dr. Walton. While here, she took the position of assistant teacher to Mr. Roselle. Afterwards, she married J. W. Furnival and settled here. She was the first lady, public school teacher in the city. Martha Furnival moved to the house next door in 1888.

DESCRIPTION:

This house, made of bricks, is a two-storey building. The facade has an entrance set to one side and a very large window with stained glass transom light.

The south and east elevations present a very large verandah with wood cornice and small brackets supported by pillars. This seems to be a later addition.

All of the windows are sash, with wood sills. The roof is hipped, with large wood brackets under the eaves.

The huge parlor window and the well-proportioned verandah point to renovations of about 1910, as does the loss of original glazing bars in upper windows.



156-158 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 2, 11 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1859

BUILDER: James Noseworthy

FIRST OWNER: James Noseworthy

HISTORY:

In 1859, James Noseworthy bought the property from Robert Read. The property changed hands several times, and in 1888 was bought by Martha Furnival, widow of J. W. Furnival, who was a harness maker.

In the 1890's, Martha Furnival ran another excellent boarding house on these premises.

DESCRIPTION:

The facade of this house is slightly recessed at the center.

The front door is large and has transom and sidelights. The middle window on the second floor has been changed, now having a straight brick lintel, while all the other windows have round heads with brick arches. The marks on the house show that it once had a canopy verandah across the front. A French door in the center upstairs may have opened onto a little porch on top of the verandah.

The house has a hipped roof, with small wood cornice supported by pairs of carved brackets. On the roof there are large, brick chimneys with double flues.



157 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 40, E ½ PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1873

BUILDER: John Brenton

FIRST OWNER: Rev. John Dowse

FIRST TENANT: Rev. C.A. Hanson

HISTORY:

James Booth, a commercial traveler, bought lot 40 from John Brenton in 1859, then sold the lot to Rev. John Dowse. The house was built in 1873 with the first tenant being Rev. C.A. Hanson. In 1877 the property came into the possession of James Hubbard Meacham who was Post Master of Belleville from 1843 to 1895.

James Hubbard Meacham was born in 1807, son of Dr. Seth Meacham, in Sidney Township. He taught school in Ameliasburg and was employed by Hon. Billa Flint and Peter Robinson. He left the latter's store in Victoria Buildings, to take the position of deputy registrar under George Benjamin where he remained until 1847. (Information taken from Belleville Sun, 1895).

DESCRIPTION:

This is a brick house with hipped roof and no cornice. The facade is on the north elevation and has an entrance set to one side and one large, bay window on the first floor. There is also a wood verandah which goes around the north-west side of the house. On the second floor there are two rectangular sash windows with almost flat brick arches, wood sills and shutters.

On the south elevation there is a lower brick addition with a centered entrance on the east side. Above the entrance on the first floor there is a pointed arch window under the gabled part of the roof.



165 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: pt. 41 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1872

BUILDER: John Brenton

FIRST OWNER: John Lewis

HISTORY:

John Lewis was a hardware merchant. He built his house (now located at 197 Charles Street) between 1872 and 1873. He probably built the carriage house (present address) at the same time.

Lewis had a hardware business on Front Street which he established in 1849. It flourished and was granted a warrant by Queen Victoria as a supplier to government agencies.

DESCRIPTION:

Originally this structure was a carriage house. That explains the simple design with straight lines and the high, peaked, gabled roof.

This structure was transformed into a simple, brick house with a pedimented, gabled roof. The tympanum has shingles placed in a decorative pattern, and a small round-headed window.

Also on the upper internal angle of the pediment, there is a wood ornament with a pendant. On the west side of the house there are marks of an earlier verandah.

The gable decoration suggests a date in the 1890's - perhaps, when this became a house.



166 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 22 (E.pt.), 12 (W.pt.) PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1879

FIRST OWNER: Joseph Caldwell

HISTORY:

Joseph Caldwell, a dentist with an office in the Robertson Block, bought the property in 1878. The house stayed in the Caldwell family until 1933, when G. C. Caldwell sold it to Mary E. Benson, a widow.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick house is among the few buildings on Bridge Street which shows elements of Second Empire architectural style.

Distinctive features are the mansard roof with a number of dormers all around the building, and wrought iron cresting with finials on the top of the roof. The mansard windows are sash windows, round-headed with canopy-type arches.

The facade is situated on the south side of the house, has a tower-like projection on the eastern side with bay windows on the first and second floors. The west side of the facade has only two storeys, unlike the rest of the house which has three storeys. The main entrance is centrally placed under a pedimented portico. It is flanked by verandahs, enclosed later.

The east elevation presents an external projecting chimney and the same tower-like projection as the facade.

All around the house there is a wood cornice supported by wood brackets in an alternating, one large, one small, pattern.



171 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 61 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1875

FIRST OWNER: David Price

HISTORY:

This house was built in 1875 and is representative of the style of a Victorian home built by a middle income family. The house should be seen in context with its neighbours as it plays an important role in the preservation of the architectural character of Bridge Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This massive brick house is not as richly detailed as some of the other homes along Bridge Street. Recently, the building went through extensive restoration work, but it still preserves the original style.

The north front entrance presents a tower-like projection with a centered door, one arched, round-headed window above, and a gabled roof with vergeboard and a pendant.

The east side has two projecting bay windows on the first floor with eaves supported by brackets.

The entrance porch is the latest addition which tries to recreate the original.

The wooden brackets under the eaves have been removed.



173 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 62 W 1/2 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1870

BUILDER: James Wensley

FIRST OWNER: James Wensley



HISTORY:

According to the Belleville Assessment Rolls this lot was still vacant in the spring of 1870 and owned by James Wensley, carpenter. The following spring he had moved from William Street to his new home on this lot.

In 1878 Wensley sold to Isaac Frost who used the home as a rental property.

When Joseph Caldwell, dentist, purchased lot 62 in 1907, he soon after added the second storey bay windows and brick veneered the two-storey framed south section. He also built the frame house in similar style, to the east. These houses he deeded to his son and to his daughter.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick house has a gabled roof with returns that suggest a pediment. The distinctive features are the oriel windows, one larger on the first floor west elevation, and two smaller on the second floor north elevation.

The house has several later additions completely different in style.

174 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 62 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1878

FIRST OWNER: W. B. Robinson

HISTORY:

William B. Robinson bought the property in 1876 from Allan and Mary Foster. It remained in the Robinson family until 1924 when it was sold to MacKenzie Robertson, and again in 1959 to Dr. John S. Stock. William B. Robinson was the principal of the Ontario Business College.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a brick house with a gabled roof and wrought iron cresting on the top. The distinctive feature is the large, wood ornamented bargeboard and the tall finials on the corner ridge of the gables.

The facade is oriented south and has two tower-like projections, the larger one on the eastern side and the narrower one in the middle.

The larger tower has one large bay window on the first floor capped by a wood cornice supported by wood brackets. On the second floor it has a french window with a small balcony and a wrought iron banister.

The second tower has the main entrance on the first floor consisting of a large door with transom light under a pedimented portico supported by columns of Corinthian Order. The portico is continued by a wood verandah supported by the same type of columns.

The fenestration is the same, consisting of sash windows, with wood sills and brick arches with emphasized brick keystone.



178 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 1 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1877

FIRST OWNER: James A. Campion

HISTORY:

Belleville Sun, 1895:

"Mr. James A. Campion, head of the Provincial Provident Institution - Life Insurance Co. - for this area. He has lived here for a quarter of a century. Ten years previous he was a merchant here. He is the son-in-law of the Hon. Robert Read, Senator."

In 1892, Campion and Frederick Lockett exchanged houses for \$2,000. (152 Bridge St. East)

In 1903, Frederick Lockett sold the house to John Wilson Murray and his wife, Harriet.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-storey, brick house is a combination of Second Empire and Italianate architectural styles.

The facade, situated on the south elevation, is symmetrically designed. The entrance is centered and has an enclosed portico and is flanked by two tower-like projections. Each tower has bay windows on the first and second floors and oculus windows with a canopy on the mansard. The mansard fenestration alternates with oculus and pairs of narrow rectangular, pedimented windows. Very visible is the wrought iron cresting on the top of the roof.

All of the other windows present the same characteristics, tall, segmental arches with a big keystone for the first floor windows.

The cornice is large, made of wood, supported by big scroll-type brackets with drop-finials and, in between, there are plain metopes.



181 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 86 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1874

FIRST OWNER: William Wensley



HISTORY:

In 1865, Merrick Sawyer, a druggist, bought lot 86 from David D. Bogart. In 1870, Sawyer sold the lot to William Wensley for \$550.

William Wensley was a painter. He painted houses, signs, and also did decorative painting such as graining and marbling. He also did paper hanging and lead-light glazing.

The house was built in 1874 by W. Wensley to be used as a rental property.

On the 1874 Bird's Eye View Map of Belleville it is difficult to discern but because of the position and shape of the house drawn near the corner; it is probably the house on lot 86.

In 1875, the Assessment Roll lists John Dunlop Evans, a Provincial land surveyor, as living in a house owned by William Wensley on part of lot 86.

Evans had settled in Belleville in 1867, when he was only 24. He opened an office as a land surveyor, civil engineer, and draftsman.

In 1871, Evans advertised his services as an architect. His first major project was the New Union School, now the site of B.C.I. Next, was his architectural masterpiece, the design for the Belleville Market Building/Town Hall, which is now known as City Hall.

Later Evans was employed by the Central Ontario Railway which later merged with the CNR. He was in charge of constructing lines and as chief engineer, also designed railway stations.

As president of the Ontario Entomological Society, Evans collected 60,000 insects and once discovered a tiny new insect and had it named after him: Everici.

In 1877, John D. Evans and his partner Thomas O. Bolger prepared a map of the city of Belleville, an ambitious project intended to outline all the buildings, hatched or cross-hatched to show the type of construction. The house at 181 Bridge Street is shown on this map.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a brick house with a square main block, two storeys in height, with a cottage or hipped roof. The south wing, built at the same time, is two storeys, but narrower than the main block.

At the south east corner of the wing there was once a small, one storey outhouse.

A small wooden porch covered the front door on the Bridge Street side and there was, and still is, a wide covered verandah on the east side, the length of the main block. The house was decorated with eave brackets and there was a large, rectangular transom over the front door.

Some time after 1883, a two-storey tower-like bay with three windows on each floor was added to the Bridge Street facade.

181 BRIDGE STREET EAST, cont.

The present owners have added a round-headed transom over the front door. The verandah on the Bridge Street side was enlarged some time ago. Both verandahs have tapered, fluted columns with Ionic capitals.

The owners have completed an extensive renovation of the carriage house which was also added to the property sometime after 1883.

184 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 13 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1896

BUILDER: (?) John Brenton

FIRST OWNER: Sidney Smith Moore

FIRST TENANT: Arthur E. Lewis

HISTORY:

Lot 13 was purchased by Albert Smith in 1856. In 1870, he sold it to Hon. Robert Read. The property belonged to the Read family until 1887 when it was sold to John and Mary Brenton.

John Brenton probably built this house and then sold it one year later to Sidney Smith Moore, a marble cutter and dealer.

In 1908, S.S. Moore sold the house to Henry Thomas Parker and wife, Hilda. In 1912, Hilda May Thomas, now a widow, sold the house to Lucius and Cornilea Allen.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a brick house, two and a half storeys high. The tower-like projections and the alternation of hipped and gabled roofs gives the house a vertical look.

The entrance, set to one side, has a pedimented portico which is continued with a verandah. The fenestration on the first floor shows large casement windows with stained glass transom lights. The upper floor windows are sash windows.

On the top of the roof can be seen a Belvedere structure with a gabled roof.



190 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 2 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1887

BUILDER: John Brenton

FIRST OWNER: John Brenton

HISTORY:

In 1887, John and Mary Brenton bought the lot from Robert John Read. He built the house and in 1892 Mary Brenton, now a widow, sold it to Alfred Innocent Bird.

A. I. Bird had a position at Corby's Office as a bookkeeper. He then worked at Springer Locks Co. as a secretary and treasurer.

In 1944, Clara Bird, a widow, sold the house to Jack and Berna Sills, who in 1950, sold it to Dr. Joseph Chant.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a massive, two-storey brick house. The facade, on the south elevation is symmetrical with a centered entrance and two projections with bay windows on each side. The windows are sash with segmental arches.

The roof is hipped and under the eaves there is a nailhead brick course and two rows of stepped out bricks.

On the top of the roof there is a mark which might indicate the existence of a belvedere in the past.



196 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 1, pt. 24 PLAN: 87

BUILT: c. 1911

FIRST OWNER: Charles Clifford Walker

HISTORY:

Hon. Robert Read bought lot 1 from Levisconte & Smith in 1870. The property was owned by the Read family until 1910 when C.E. Read, a spinster, sold it to the Young Men's Christian Association of Belleville. The following year the YMCA sold it to Charles Clifford Walker.

C.C. Walker built this house, but in doing so he overspent and had to sell it to George K. Graham in 1917.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is unique along Bridge Street East. Unusual are the large casement windows, balconies, and terraces on the facade of this stucco house.

The house has been renovated.



199 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: pt. LQ, pt. 50 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1879

FIRST OWNER: John C. Keith

HISTORY:

This house doesn't show up on the 1877 Evans and Bolger Map, but does appear on the 1878 Goad map revision.

John C. Keith was a hardware merchant with the firm of Gillen & Keith.

In 1891, Anne Keith, widow of John Keith, sold the property to Hasting Loan & Investment.

In 1911, Hasting Loan & Investment sold the house to Thomas G. Lewis, and in 1963 the executors of Lewis estate sold it to Tadeusz Folwarczny.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a brick house, two storeys high. The facade, on the north side of the building, has a centered, rectangular, tower-like projection with a gabled roof and strong returns that give the impression of a pediment.

On the second floor there is a tall, round-headed window with a transom, blind arch surrounded by a stepped out, brick head-mould.

On each side of the gabled tower there are polygonal tower-like projections with bay windows on the first and second floors.

On the east elevation of the house, towards the southern side, there is a bay window with small brackets under the eaves.

On the south side there is a brick addition with a wood verandah decorated with fret work.

All of the windows are sash windows, with wood sills and voussoir brick arches.

The house doesn't have a cornice, and the eaves are supported by large wood brackets.



202 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 1 PLAN: 202

BUILT: 1875

BUILDER: William Henry Wilkins

FIRST OWNER: W. H. Wilkins

HISTORY:



In an 1860 local newspaper there was this advertisement for W. H. Wilkins:

"Plain and ornamental Plasterer, George St. Belleville. All kinds of plastering done on the most improved methods. Central flowers of all description, very cheap, from \$5 to \$50. Cornices run in stucco, plain or enriched, Rosettes, Soffits, Trusses and all kinds of ornamental work in Plaster Paris, fit up to order."

In 1877, W. H. Wilkins, a plasterer, bought lot 1 from Albert Lewis Smith, and built this house.

In 1879, W. H. Wilkins fell to his death while he was doing restoration work at the St. Thomas Church. He was 52 years old. He came to Belleville from England 23 years before, according to his obituary in The Daily Intelligencer, 1879.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, gabled roofed house is a very interesting example of the Loyalist Style. The pedimented portico is Neoclassical and the steeply pitched, central gable with bargeboard and finial is Gothic.

The house was originally clad in plaster, deeply incised to give the appearance of ashlar.

In 1980, because the front walls were bulging out at a dangerous angle, they were reconstructed. The thick plaster was removed and revealed the inferior, brick structure that was crumbling.

After reconstruction of the front facade, the present siding was applied. The nine-window Loyalist front is odd and old-fashioned for this date and would have been so, even in the U.S. at the time. The little gable is modern for 1877. The porch is Neo-colonial, of the present century.

225 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 27 W.pt. PLAN: 166

BUILT: 1881

FIRST OWNER: Joseph W. Campion

HISTORY:

This house is built on part of the farm of George and Tobias Bleecker who had farmed the land since the early 1800's.

In 1874, the farm was subdivided for building lots.

Tobias' daughter Mary Elizabeth and her husband Joseph W. Campion, built this house in 1881. Joseph was the bookkeeper for Ellis Burrell's ax factory and later became the manager after Burrell's death in 1882.

In 1890, the house was sold to John Thomas Warrington and his wife. He was a cheese exporter.

In 1902, Thomas Edward Ketcheson, who was first a school teacher and later a dry goods merchant, bought the house and lived here for many years, followed by his son Allan and daughter, Helen.

In 1947, Fred Parrott and his wife moved here from their farm on the Dundas Road.

DESCRIPTION:

Although this three-storey house is a very large building, the impression of it is quite airy.

A distinctive feature is the roof which presents an alternation of steeply pitched gables with emphasized bargeboard decorations.

Visible characteristics are the large stone arches with keystone above the windows and quoins on the edges of the house showing elements of the Renaissance Revival style.

The fenestration is a combination of bay windows on the first floor, tall sash windows on the second floor, and smaller sash windows and an oculus with stone surrounds on the third.

The building has a small cornice supported by wood brackets.



252 BRIDGE STREET EAST

LOT: 4, 5, 6 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1882

BUILDER: John Forin

FIRST OWNER: Robert Thomson

HISTORY:



From The Daily Intelligencer, Oct. 20, 1882:

"Mr. R. Thomson, of the Bank of Commerce, has erected a fine residence on the corner of Bridge St. and Dufferin Ave. It is red brick with pretty white brick dressing. The corners are especially elaborate, and the roof is one of the most tasty in the city. The dimensions of the building are 38 x 44 ft. It has two storeys, besides a large basement and attic, and there are verandahs both in front and rear. The house is nicely finished inside, the work in the drawing room, dining room, halls and parlor being especially fine. It has many of the latest improvements in house-fixture, and is heated with hot air. Mr. Forin is the architect and builder. The cost of the building is about \$5,000."

The house was owned by the Thomson family until 1912 when it was sold to James A. Parks.

In 1912, the house was bought by George E. Smith and in 1938, it was sold by the Smith family to William Finkle.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, brick building has on the facade, a central tower projection with a pedimented, gabled roof. On each side of the tower, there is a bay window. The entrance is centered and has a portico.

All of the windows are round-headed, sash windows and have polychromatic brick arches with brick keystone.

The west elevation presents a tower-like projection on the southern side with bay windows on the first and second floor.

The roof is hipped and has one dormer with a gabled roof on each side, except the facade. In the backyard there is a carriage house made of brick, with polychromatic arches.

257 BRIDGE STREET EAST

HASTINGS COUNTY MUSEUM - GLANMORE HOUSE

LOT: 4, 5, pt. 37, pt. 38 PLAN: 296

BUILT: Begun 1882, completed 1883

BUILDER: F. McKay

ARCHITECT: Thomas Hanley

FIRST OWNER: John P.C. Phillips



Designated and Plaqued, 1984

HISTORY:

“Glanmore” was completed in 1883 for Mr. John Philpot Curran Phillips, descendant of a distinguished Irish family and an important figure in banking and financial affairs in Belleville. He willed the house to his adopted daughter Jessie, who lived in it with her husband Sanford Burrows.

One of their two daughters, Phillipa, continued to live in the house after her marriage to Dr. George Faulkner, until the late 1960's.

In 1971, Glanmore was bought by the City of Belleville and the County of Hastings. After certain structural restorations, it opened to the public in July 1973. It was designated a National Historic Site in 1969 and plaqued by the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Parks Canada.

DESCRIPTION:

This impressive yellow brick house, reflects the architectural style of the eclectic Second Empire. It features an irregular shape, with bay windows and projections; iron cresting outlining the main roof; a colored, fish-scale pattern of slates on the concave mansard roof; wide eaves supported by carved brackets, and the original wooden eavestroughs. Stone trimmed windows and doorways have semicircular and elliptical heads, and wood ornaments trim the semicircular heads of the dormer windows.

The interior is outstanding in that it retains an unusually complete amount of the original detailing of a highly ornate, Victorian style. Important are the elaborate and detailed woodwork, cornices, painted ceilings, window and door treatments, fireplaces and overmantle.

The house is set well back on the lot, facing Bridge Street. The Bridge St. and Dufferin St. boundaries are enclosed by an ornamental rod and post fence. Tall mature trees, a Victorian fountain, and flower beds beautify the grounds.

15 CAMPBELL STREET

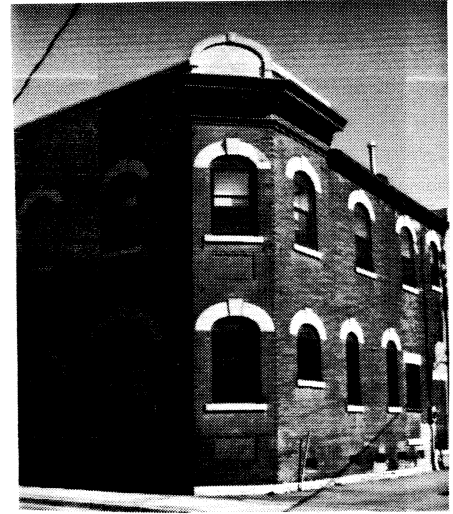
LOT: 4 PLAN: 22

BUILT: 1909

BUILDER: George Bennett

FIRST OWNER: John Franklin Wills

Plaqued, 1985



HISTORY:

This office building was constructed in 1909 by contractor George Bennett for John Franklin Wills, a lawyer. It was built on property owned by John's father, Thomas Wills, since 1850.

J. F. Wills was a partner in the firm of Wills and Wright until 1916 when he was appointed to the bench. Malcom Wright continued the practice in this office.

J. F. Wills' son, Judge Thomas J. Wills, owned the building in 1931 and retained ownership until December 1984 when it was purchased by Mayor George Zegouras and his brother, Peter.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey brick building with stone foundation. The north elevation of the building has an entrance door, set to one side with a round-head transom light capped by a cut stone arch with a big keystone. There is also a very large round-headed window with stone sill and a similar arch above.

On the second storey there are two smaller, rectangular sash windows with the same characteristics. All of the windows of the building are topped by the same heavy elliptical arch keystone, and the same motif, presumably meant to be Colonial, which also appears in the parapet.

A distinct feature of the building is the cut corner on the northwest side, with two windows, one above the other and a recessed rectangular brick panel with a row of dentils at its upper side under each.

The south part, facing on the alley-way, is lower than the rest of the building.

The west side has two long sash windows and a small one with the same characteristics on the first floor, and three large sash windows and again a small one towards the south end, on the second floor.

The back of the building, oriented south has a projecting external chimney, and small narrow windows with segmental arches. The building has a heavy wood cornice supported by heavy wooden brackets with small leaf-like ornaments.

Above the cornice there is a parapet which has a blind arch above the cut corner of the building. The building of red bricks and heavy arches suggests elements of the Romanesque Style.

47-49 CAMPBELL STREET

DAVY HOUSE

LOT: pt. 32 PLAN: 296

BUILT: West pt. c. 1842
East pt. c. 1884

FIRST OWNER: Benjamin Fairfield Davy

HISTORY:

Benjamin Fairfield Davy bought the land for his house in 1841. He must have built soon after that, as the 1845 map of Belleville shows a building similar in shape to the present house. In 1845, Campbell Street did not exist, so the house is set in formal gardens extending to Church St. The library was not then at the corner, so he was able to enjoy an unobstructed view of the village and bay.

Davy, a grain merchant, had come to Belleville from Bath, Ontario. In 1846, he was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. When Belleville was incorporated as a town in 1850, Davy had the distinction of becoming its first mayor.

Samuel B. Burdett bought the house in 1883. Burdett was born in Tyendinaga and studied law at Albert College. He became Dean of Faculty and practiced law in Belleville for many years.

DESCRIPTION:

When Burdett bought the house in 1883, he added the great east wing which did not affect the overall look.

The Gothic detailing of the tall window in the center of the west gable, the drip caps over the windows and the diagonally placed paired chimneys on the south gable were left untouched. At one time there was a verandah across the west front and the south side.

The progression of time and style can be traced in this house. From the original west wing we look north to the asymmetrical style and features of the 1880's. The gable has been re-designed to give the impression of an Italianate tower with wide frieze and heavy brackets.



151 CANNIFTON ROAD PARKWAY

TARRANT HOUSE

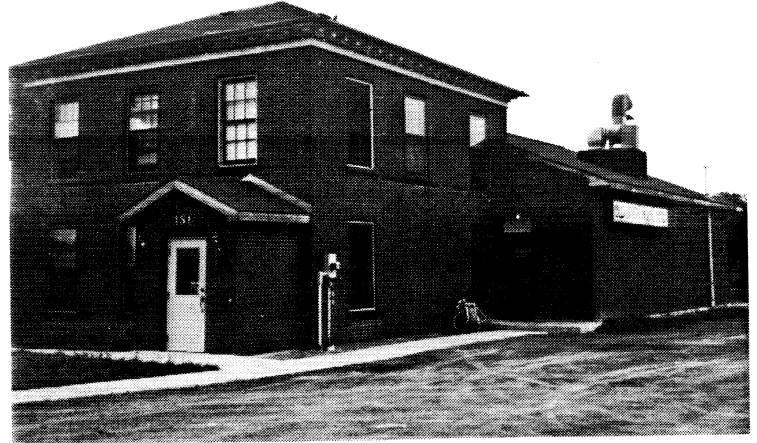
LOT: 1, 2 PLAN: 45

BUILT: 1857

BUILDER: Brenton and Davy

FIRST OWNER: Annanias A. Tarrant

HISTORY:



Just north of Belleville, along the river, was a thriving industrial area in 1857 when this well-proportioned brick house was built.

Jonas Canniff gave his son, Phillip, this land on the east side of the plank road from Belleville to Canniff Mills. Phillip subdivided the area and named it Wellington Plot after his eldest son. Bryan Street was named for his second son.

Jonas Canniff and his wife, Letitia Flagler, moved to Thurlow from Adulphustown in 1820. They had three sons; James, Phillip, and William. In addition to building a saw mill and a grist mill, Jonas also built a dam across the river, now called the Old Lazier Dam. His house, where his sons were born, stood at the south end of the present Riverside Park.

In 1851, Jonas gave the mills to his two older sons. James received the grist mill, and built a new flouring mill. Phillip expanded the saw mill into the Moira Paper Mill, which manufactured printing, wrapping, and manilla papers.

Equally enterprising was the third Canniff son, William. He became a doctor and was the first Public Health Director for Toronto. He also wrote "The Settlement of Upper Canada" (published in 1869), and "The Medical Profession in Upper Canada".

Phillip sold this lot to millwright Annanias Tarrant. Hastings Chronicle, August 19, 1857: "Mr A.A.Tarrant has commenced building a two-storey brick house near Meyer's Sawmill, on the main road. Its dimensions are 30 feet square with a wing 24 x 40, cottage roof. To be completed this fall. Brenton and Davy, contractors." Before the turn of the century, Cornelius Donovan and his family were living here.

DESCRIPTION:

This house has been recently renovated to serve as a restaurant. It is a two-storey brick house and has boxy proportions, a three-bay front, and the entrance is to the right. The façade is divided into three bays. All of the windows are rectangular and sash, six panes over six, with flat brick arches. The roof is hipped with a cornice and modillions under the eaves.

Note the upper-left window shutter on the south side. It is carved from a solid piece of wood and not actually slatted, it marks a false window completing a symmetrical façade.

178-182 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 37 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1876

FIRST OWNER: William Sutherland

HISTORY:

In 1876, William Sutherland acquired the deed to lot 36 Ann Street from W. A. Foster. Sutherland then arranged a \$5,000 mortgage with James Johnson, John Benmore, and James Slessor. Later in the year he would give them the deed as well.

William Sutherland was secretary for the B. & N.H. Railway and later became a lumber merchant.

DESCRIPTION:

This multiple unit brick building is two storeys high. The three front doors have high glazed transoms. The wood columns of the porches are slim and semi-classical with simple palings. The porches are likely a replacement of 30 or 40 years later.

Interesting syncopated spacing occurs because the left-hand house is reversed to bring the two entrances economically under one porch. This means that one bay window, with a window above, occurs at the center and one each end, giving stability to the design, while the other features play irregularly.

The window sills are made of wood and all of the openings have flat arches of brick. The glazing two-over-two panes in the main windows are evidently original.



181 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 44, 58 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1866

FIRST OWNER: John Bedford, dentist

HISTORY:

This home was built for John Bedford in 1866. Bedford was employed as a dentist and during the 1860's was partnered with M.D. Ward to form a dental surgeon's business on Front Street. Later, Bedford worked out of Dr. Relyea's dental office.

In 1871, Bedford sold the house to Henry Grass, a retired farmer, who later left it to his son, Charles.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey brick house with boxy proportions. The street facade has an entrance door in the left-hand bay, which shows some marks of alterations.

There is a bay window on the first floor with three rectangular sash windows of which the middle one is larger. The original glazing would probably have been two-over-two. The bay roof has wood brackets under the eaves; marks suggest that the main roof had them too.

The north elevation has, toward the east side, two windows on each floor and also a large brick chimney.

The south elevation is partially covered by new additions.



185 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 43 PLAN: 85

BUILT: c. 1872

BUILDER: William Brenton

HISTORY:

This house was built by William Brenton, a carpenter, for his daughter Mrs. Scott, in 1872. He also built Uria Thompson's house at the northwest corner of Bridge and William Sts.; He also built #187 for his other daughter, Mrs. Sidney Smith Moore.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a simple design. The facade is divided into three bays and has a centered entrance. The trellis verandah is a later addition. All of the windows are sash with brick arches and wood sills. The roof is low and hipped and there is no cornice.



187 CHARLES STREET

LOT: pt. 43 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1872

BUILDER: William Brenton

FIRST OWNER: William Brenton

HISTORY:

This house was built by William Brenton, a carpenter, circa 1872. He was the first resident of the house, but later gave it to one of his daughters, Mrs. Sidney Smith Moore.

Mr. Sidney Smith Moore was a marble cutter who had a monument store on the west side of Front Street at the Upper Bridge.

He sold the house in 1912 after his wife died, to Edward W. Vermilyea, a shoe salesman.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick building is another example of a simple, boxy proportioned house. The facade is divided into two bays and has an entrance with a large door in the right-hand bay, with transom and side lights. On the first floor of the facade there is also a French door. The large, neoclassical verandah on the front, joggling out for extra depth, is of the turn of the century.

All of the windows are sash with segmental brick arches and all have shutters.

The roof is hipped and there is no cornice.



188 CHARLES STREET

LOT: pt. 38 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1866

FIRST OWNER: Samuel Eggleton

HISTORY:

Samuel Eggleton was the first owner of this small house, built in 1866. Eggleton had been a farmer living in the 5th Concession, Sydney, and probably built this home to retire in.

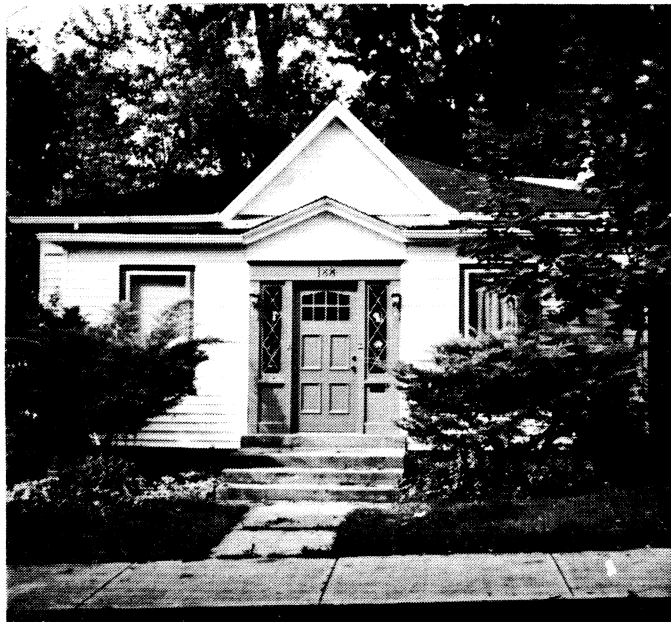
In 1868, it was valued at \$900.

DESCRIPTION:

This hipped-roof cottage with stone foundation, is covered with white siding. The high central gable, shorn of any pinnacle or gingerbread it may have had, and showing no sign of a window, still rises above a modern entrance wing which probably replaces a verandah.

On the north side, there is an exterior projecting chimney with a nice shaped chimney pot. The original chimneys would probably have been at both ends and flush with the walls.

The south elevation has two rectangular sash windows.



191 CHARLES STREET

LOT: pt. 42 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1872

BUILDER: Davis & McCrea

ARCHITECT: William Davy

FIRST OWNER: Wesleyan Methodist Church – parsonage

FIRST TENANT: Rev. H.F. Bland

Designated, 1988

HISTORY:

This house was built in 1872 as a manse for Bridge Street Methodist Church. The Rev. H. F. Bland and his family were the first to occupy this residence.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey, three-bay, hip-roofed house, with a transomed entrance in the left-hand bay. The cornice brackets are small and equally-spaced. They extend around the main section of the house, but are not found on the lower rear wing. The Grecian entrance portico with square columns has been recently restored.

The upper floor has two tall windows with a false one in the center.

Much of the interior woodwork remains, including the original stairs, fir floor, period baseboards, and some wainscoting.



197 CHARLES STREET

THE LEWIS-WALLBRIDGE HOUSE

LOT: pt. 41 PLAN: 85

BUILT: c. 1872

BUILDER: William Brenton

FIRST OWNER: John Lewis

Designated, 1989



HISTORY:

John Lewis, a hardware merchant, built this home between 1872 and 1873. He had a hardware business on Front Street which he established in 1849. It flourished and was granted a warrant by Queen Victoria as a supplier to government agencies.

A coat-of-arms, symbolizing the Royal Favour, is still in the possession of the Doyle family who owned the store after John Lewis' death and until a few years ago, when the business was closed.

J. Lewis expanded his business to include a spring factory in 1868. He also had a steam saw mill at the front of Sidney Street.

In 1908, Fred Wallbridge, a wholesale grocer, who had married John's daughter, Ella, bought the house.

DESCRIPTION:

This red brick house is a combination of Italianate and Second Empire Style, with Gothic touches in the steep-pitched gables and iron cresting. It has a cross-gabled roof (mansard and pitched) and a tower nestled in the "L".

The facade has been modified over the years and now features an open central porch with similar square columns supporting a more tailored pediment. The chimneys have been reduced to half their original size. The original slate roof is still intact and the tower roofing is cut to give a reticulated effect.

There is a brick string course that runs between the storeys and the house is trimmed with a decorative wooden cornice that matches the cornice on the bay windows.

The second storey round-headed window arches are topped with prominent keystones similar to those in the tower. The tower also has decorative wrought iron cresting. Some finials remain on the little Lutheran windows in the tower roof and one remains on the main gable of the facade.

201 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 1, 22 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1881 – addition 1882

BUILDER: Mr. F. McKay

FIRST OWNER: E. F. Potts, grocer

HISTORY:



"Picturesque Canada", a travel book of 1882 features a picture of Charles Street and comments on our streets in general: "Hard by these aisles of towering maples are the domestic sanctuaries of wealth and fashion". The home of E. F. Potts, built in 1881 fits this description.

He was a successful merchant in Stirling, and moved to Belleville in 1873 to continue his business as a grocer and liquor merchant on the west side of Front Street. His only son, Dr. James Potts became house surgeon at the Montreal General Hospital. Upon the death of Mr. Potts in 1890, Mr. R. J. Graham purchased the home.

Mr. Graham, whose father had begun the first co-operative cheese factory in Canada on the front of Sydney in 1864, continued in the cheese and butter exporting business.

Jamieson Bone, owner of a local insurance co., married Mr. Graham's daughter and lived here for many years.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-storey Italianate building has been recently renovated. It is made of yellow bricks and the design of the house is very rich with a succession of tower-like projections with bay windows and verandahs.

Interesting to note are the projecting brick arches above the windows with brick keystones and corbels at the corners. Two string courses of bricks arranged in a nailhead pattern mark the first floor from the second. The details enhance the trim on the slated mansard roof around the dormers and the paneled effect on the brick work on the chimney. There was at one time iron cresting on the roof, but it has since disappeared. The dormers on the mansard roof have an interesting combination of canopy arches and gables with external returns.

The gracefully arched verandahs on the south and west fronts approximate the original, even to the rows of little classical gables to break up any suggestion of too-horizontal a line.

205 CHARLES STREET

PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1878-79

BUILDER: George Neilson

FIRST OWNER: Henry Richard Atkins

HISTORY:

In 1878, George Neilson sold this lot with a newly built house upon it to Henry Richard & Catherine Atkins. Atkins was a clerk, and later sold the house to Robert & Ellen Dick, and moved to Forin St. The Atkins' only child died at the age of two.

DESCRIPTION:

This large brick house with tower-like projections, brick arches above the windows and large wood brackets under the eaves, shows elements of the Italianate architectural style. The facade is oriented west and the entrance is centered and has a large double door. Above the entrance, on the second floor, there are two close-set narrow windows and above, on the roof, there is a dormer with a gable roof. Along the front there is a deep wood verandah with wood columns and a cornice with dentil motif.

All of the windows are sash, with segmental brick arches and wood sills.

The south and north elevations are the same, with the same type of windows and two exterior projecting chimneys.



212 CHARLES STREET

LOT: pt. 3, 4 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1866

BUILDER: George Reeves

FIRST OWNER: George Reeves, carpenter

HISTORY:

The builder and first owner of this house was the carpenter George Reeves, who purchased part of lots 3 and 4.

The construction of the house did not start for a few years. The house was to remain in the Reeves family until 1960, when the estate of Charles Milton Reeves sold it to Catherine Elizabeth Kelly.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick house is simple in design and has boxy proportions. The three-bay facade has a centered entrance with a glazed door-case and a full-width verandah with a central pediment. The chamfered Italianate verandah columns suggest the original date, but the gable is more in the taste of 1900. The roof of the house is hipped and has a simple wood cornice. The windows are sash, rectangular, and have flat brick arches.



215 CHARLES STREET

PLAN: 291

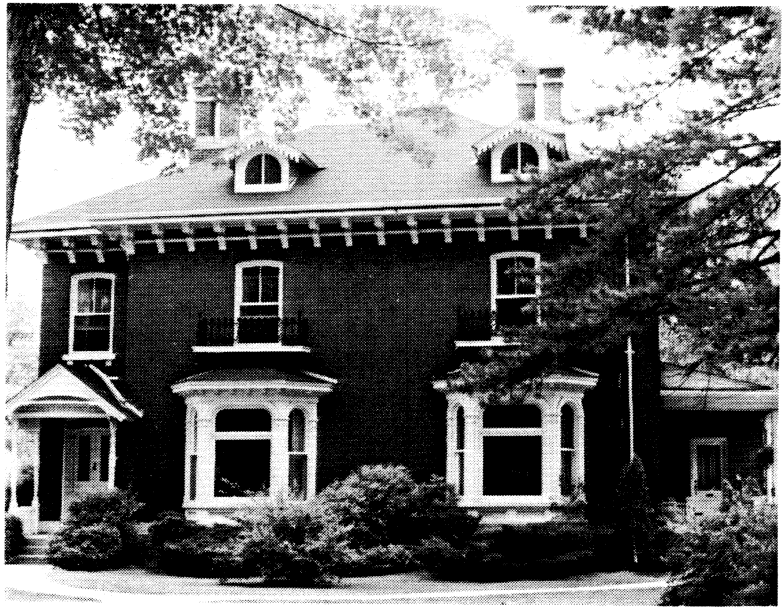
BUILT: 1870

ARCHITECT: John Forin

BUILDER: Mr. Fahey

FIRST OWNER: Ezra Holton

HISTORY:



Ezra Holton had this house built for his daughter Eliza - wife of John James Bleeker Flint, Magistrate, who was in 1872, the mayor of Belleville.

Daily Intelligencer, Friday, May 6, 1870:

"Charles St: Mr. E. W. Holton is putting up two-three storey brick houses with stone basements, each 40 by 50 ft. These houses will be handsome structures. Mr. Forin, architect; Mr. Fahey, builder. Cost, \$4,000.00"

Over the years ghosts have been seen in the house. J.J.B. Flint wrote an article in The Seaview Gazette entitled, "Ghosts of Belleville".

The present owner has not seen ghosts, but has experienced several unusual happenings during the first two years of occupation: the candle sticks from the drawing room mantle were placed very carefully in the center of the floor; the inside storm window of the front south bedroom fell, but was caught by Mr. Clarke, who awoke mysteriously in time to catch it before it hit them. The two rails that were holding it on either side were found carefully placed on the floor at the center of the window.

DESCRIPTION:

This large brick house has undergone renovations during its existence in order to make it into a double house. The distinctive features are the two large bay windows, added later, on the first floor of the facade. The middle panel has a stained glass transom light and a round-cornered transom. The side panels are narrower, sash, and round-headed. Above the bay windows, on the second floor, there are two sash windows with small balconies made of wrought iron. On the roof there are two small dormers.

The left-hand entrance is a deeply recessed double door with a segmental top and a round-arched transom. The right-hand entrance is simpler and in an added one-storey wing.

The hipped roof has two large chimneys, with paired flues, on the sides. The house has no cornice and under the eaves there are very large and closely spaced wood brackets and also a string course running in between them.

216 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 4A PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1864

BUILDER: Louis Roenigk, cabinet maker

FIRST OWNER: Louis Roenigk

HISTORY:

Five generations of the Milburn family lived in this house since 1900. The patriarch of the family was E. F. Milburn who was born in Sackville, Nova Scotia, in 1849.

E. F. Milburn taught high school in Belleville for 51 years. He married Isabella Benjamin, daughter of George Benjamin, the founder of The Intelligencer newspaper.

E. F. Milburn was also a good friend of the famous Canadian physician and medical author, Sir William Osler. They kept up a correspondence that lasted 50 years.

DESCRIPTION:

This box-like brick house is two storeys high. The entrance is close to the right-hand side and has lost its original door and presumably the glazed door-case. The verandah is in the style of the 1890's.

The facade presents a large wooden verandah very highly decorated with fret motif, spindles, and brackets, with an unusual drop finial at each side of the slim turned posts. The bottom ends are lost and replaced with brick plinths.

The south elevation has two bay windows on the first floor, with segmental brick arches. All of the other windows are rectangular sash windows with flat brick arches and stone sills.

The roof of the house is hipped and under the eaves there are wood brackets with drop finials and similar brackets, but they are smaller under the hoods of the bay windows. The bay windows with their arched tops would seem to be an 1870's or 1880's addition to the house.



220 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 5, 16 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1857

FIRST OWNER: Alexander Waters

HISTORY:

In 1857, lot number 5 on Charles St. was sold to Alexander Waters by Albert L. Smith and Charles Levesconte.

Alexander Waters was, at that time, a blacksmith in the firm of McKay and Waters - Blacksmiths, located on west side of Pinnacle St.

By 1871, Waters was made the harbor master of the Town of Belleville. Waters sold the house in 1873 to William Jones for \$1,650.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple one-storey stucco, hipped-roof cottage. The facade is oriented east and has a central gable with one round-headed window. The entrance is centered and the main door has stained glass transom and side lights. The small, nicely decorated wood storm porch and the south-facing bay window might be later additions of about 1880.

The sash windows are large and rectangular with wood sills. The original glazing is lost.



219-221 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 2 PLAN: 136

BUILT: 1870

BUILDER: Mr. Fahey

ARCHITECT: John Forin

FIRST OWNER: Ezra Holton for Augusta Holton

HISTORY:

In 1870, Ezra Holton hired Mr. John Forin and Mr. Fahey to design and build a home for his son. George Clement Holton and wife Augusta

George Clement Holton was born in Belleville in 1842. In 1856, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York graduating C. E. in 1860. Afterwards he went to the Commercial College in Buffalo. He took charge of the books in his father's establishment here and in 1866 with Henry R. Atkins and his brothers, succeeded to the business under the firm of G. C. Holton and Co. Holton also did work as the Collector of Inland Revenue at this port. He died of typhoid fever at the age of 36.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is almost identical to the one on 215 George St. The only difference is in the decoration of the porticos.



226 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 6 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1872

FIRST OWNER: John Canniff Phillips

HISTORY:

The first owner of this house was John Phillips, owner of a feed store.

Phillips and his wife had the house built in 1872. The house, however, was not ready in time for the birth of their son, so Mrs. Phillips gave birth at the Belvedere Hotel.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a three-bay brick building, two storeys high. The entrance is in the right-hand bay and has a wood portico with iron crestings on the top. The door-case appears to have lost its glazing. The bracketed portico on chamfered columns is well in character with the house and may represent the original treatment.

All of the windows have segmental brick arches with brick keystone and wood sills.

The roof is hipped and under the eaves there are wood brackets with drop finials and a wood string course runs underneath. On each side of the roof there is one large brick chimney. There are also four gablets with iron cresting and decorated tympanums.



228 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 8, 70 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1909

FIRST OWNER: Letitia Yule Hatt and Mary Richard Brock Hatt

HISTORY:

This lot was originally the north lawn of the Phillips home at #226. In 1909, however, two spinster sisters, Letitia and Mary Hatt, received an inheritance and with the money purchased this lot for \$550.00 and constructed this house.

The Hatt sisters have an interesting history. It seems that they were a part of a very wealthy Montreal family. The two sisters were sent abroad, and one (unclear which) became engaged to a young German of the nobility. Since she was of a wealthy family the marriage was assured.

Before the marriage, however, the Hatts lost heavily in the stock market. As such, there was no dowry and the marriage was called off.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is very rich in details: Queen Anne, Classic, and Gothic. The predominant motifs are the pedimented gables and the wrought iron cresting almost everywhere on the roof. The house is made of brick and is one and a half storeys high. The facade has a large verandah which continues to the south. This portion of the verandah looks like a pedimented portico with a decorated tympanum. The facade itself is off-center and has a large glazed door-case with a round-headed fan light. Also on the first floor are two large "cottage front" windows with transom lights and large pilastered wood surrounds.



232-234 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 8, pt. 70 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1874

FIRST OWNER: J. C. Phillips

HISTORY:

This house was built for J. C. Phillips in 1874. He lived in the south half of the lot. He rented the north half to W. H. Graham, a merchant. In 1877, Mr. Phillips sold to Samuel Retallack who owned a shirt manufacturing establishment on Front St. He used the house as an income property. He, however, had a problem renting due to the fact that he did not have an indoor washroom. Once he installed one, he no longer had problems renting.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey Italianate brick house is symmetrically built in order to accommodate two dwellings. The facade, oriented east, has a tower-like projection in the center with a gable roof. This gives strong returns so as to suggest a pediment. The facade bears the marks of two verandahs, one for each entrance.

On the first and second floor of the tower there are three close-set narrow, sash windows with small stepped out brick arches. As in several other houses of similar design in Belleville, the center window is fake because of the party wall. All of the other windows are large, sash windows with larger stepped-out brick arches with brick keystone.

The roof of the house is hipped and under the eaves, there are nicely carved wood brackets with drop finials. The center gable has two raking brackets plus one in the center.



237-239 CHARLES STREET

LOT: pt. 9, pt. 100 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1867

FIRST OWNER: George Bryant, a moulder

HISTORY:

This very long frame house was built for George Bryant in 1867 at an estimated value of \$750. Bryant sold it the following year to Reese Price. Mr. Price was a partner in the firm of Price and Edwards - a flour and feed store, and commission agents, on the corner of Bridge and Front Sts.

In 1886, Harrett Price sold the house for \$2,000 to Belleville barrister, Wellington Diamond.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey house, covered with siding and is presently undergoing some renovations. The house has a gable roof facing the street in Greek Revival fashion. The gable has running bargeboard. The entrance, in a glazed and paneled door-case, is in the right of the three bays. As the house is small there are only two upstairs windows. All of the facade windows, two on the first floor and two on the second, have pedimented tops, likely the original.

Though the general lines of the house are Greek Revival, the very dainty vergeboards in the front gable are the original treatment, and there would not have been any eaves returns. The roof would probably have had a finial, and possibly a brick chimney in prominence on the gable. The sunburst motif in the front gable is no part of the original design and could be of about 1900. The bracketed portico may be 10 years or more younger than the house; if it had turned posts they are likely boxed into the too-fat columns.

The north and south elevations have suffered some alterations. The windows are simple without any surrounds, and the second-floor windows are placed close under the eaves.



243 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 11 PLAN: 87

BUILT: c. 1864

FIRST OWNER: John Canniff Phillips

HISTORY:

This house was built around 1864 and was first owned by John Canniff Phillips. Phillips was a feed store owner who later bought a lot and built the house at 226 Charles St. He sold this house to Anna Cornelia Phillips (later Anna Retallack).

DESCRIPTION:

The distinctive feature of this two storey brick house is the centered steep pitched gable with very delicate arch-like bargeboard and an armorial bearings-like shape decoration underneath. The entrance is centered with stained glass in the door-case above solid panels. Side lights go right to the top, and the transom light is only the width of the door. The marks on the facade suggest an original full-width verandah.

The first floor windows were changed about the turn of the century into "cottage front" glazing - a transom over a single big pane. This transom is somewhat "Queen Anne" as it is divided into ten tiny squarish panes. All of the windows are capped by almost-flat brick arches and have wood sills.

The house has a gable roof with the same bargeboard decoration as the central gable of the facade.



246 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 11, pt. 12 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1872

FIRST OWNER: Samuel B. Smith

HISTORY:

This brick house was built in 1872 by Samuel B. Smith who also was the first owner. Mr. Smith had acquired the property in 1867 from his brother, Charles Fredrick Smith.

Samuel B. Smith was a tin and stove dealer whose business was located on the west side of Front Street.

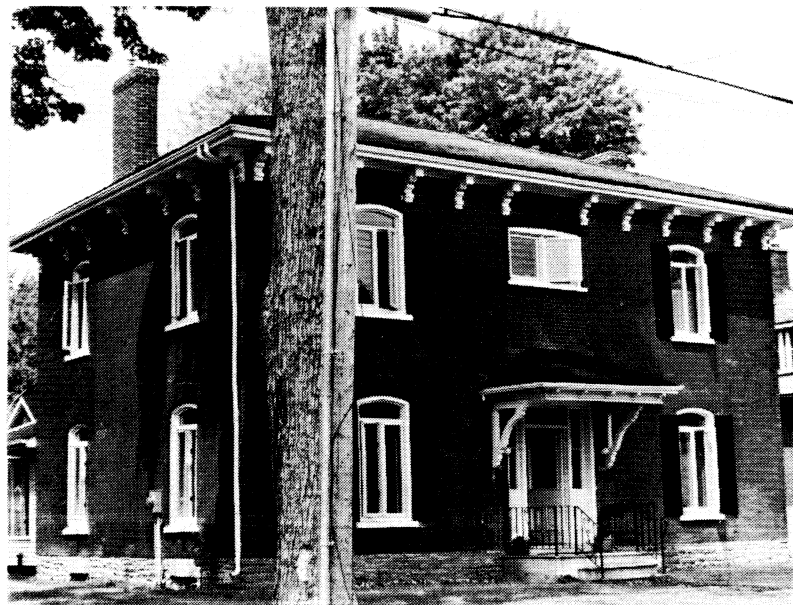
When he died, he left the home to Charles Fredrick Smith.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick, two-storey house has recently been completely renovated. The boxy proportions and the centered entrance still show elements of neoclassical and Georgian architectural style. The main door is large, with fan and side lights and has a hood supported by large arched wood brackets. The glazed and paneled door-case, like that at #243, has a transom light only as wide as the door and side lights going right to the top. Marks suggest an original porch or vestibule covering the front door with a deck above that would have been reached through something like French doors.

All of the windows are new: casement windows with transom lights in the original segmentally-arched brick openings. The larger middle opening on the second floor has been mostly filled in.

The very important large chimneys at each end have been carefully maintained or replaced.



247 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 12 PLAN: 87

BUILT: c. 1867

FIRST OWNER: John C. Phillips

HISTORY:

In 1864, Albert L. Smith, the original deed owner, sold this lot to John Canniff Phillips. The lot remained vacant until 1867 at which time a house was built valued at \$1,800. John C. Phillips was a market clerk who eventually sold the house in 1870 to Caleb Goldsmith.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, three-bay brick house, has an entrance with a glazed and paneled door-case. The windows are capped by almost-flat brick arches. The roof is hipped, there is no cornice, and under the eaves there are small wood brackets.



249-251 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 13 PLAN: 87

BUILT: c. 1870

BUILDER: John Brenton

FIRST OWNER: Donald Graham

HISTORY:

In 1869, John Brenton purchased lot 13 on Charles St. Between this year and 1873, Brenton, a carpenter, built this two storey brick house.

In 1873, Brenton sold the house to Donald Graham, a candle and soap manufacturer who partnered with Mr. Phippen to form Phippen and Graham located on the east side of Front Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house is presently in a poor condition. The design of the house is very simple with boxy-type proportions. The front has a row of four windows on the first floor and the same on the second floor. Added space between the center windows suggest that this was built as a double house. All of the windows have nearly flat arches and wood sills. The upper sash glazing is cut in a segmental arched curve. It's likely that these one-over-one sash replaced the earlier two-over-two.

The roof is hipped and has no cornice, but it is interesting to note the brick work under the eaves.

At the south end, maybe at both ends, there was a verandah, now lost. This was replaced by a storm entrance over the entrance door, this too is now gone.



259 CHARLES STREET

PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1857

BUILDER: A. L. Smith

FIRST OWNER: Neil McArthur

HISTORY:



Mr. and Mrs. Neil McArthur's house may have been built in the early 1850's by uncles, Albert and Charles Smith. The brothers were builders and tin smiths. They owned much of the land in this area, including that of Charles and Albert Streets which still bear their names.

Neil McArthur was a manufacturer of saddles, harnesses, bridles, trunks, and whips, with a store on Front St. The McArthur family had been merchants in Belleville since 1818 when John and Neil McArthur were granted lots on Front and Pinnacle Streets just south of Dundas.

In 1870, Alexander Robertson, a lawyer who had come as a child from Trenton to Belleville, bought the house for his bride, Mary Stewart. His lumber merchant father had bought the Meyers Mill property and dam, twenty-five years earlier. Alexander entered politics and became a successful member of Parliament.

In 1878, he became the first mayor of the City of Belleville. He built the east and west Robertson Blocks on Front St., the latter of which was destroyed by fire in 1963. Alexander also served as captain of the Argyle Light Infantry at Prescott during the Fenian excitement in 1866.

Mr. & Mrs. George Thompson, relatives of the first owners, the McArthurs, purchased the house in 1902. Mr. Thompson was a Canadian Express Agent and had also been a part owner of the Thompson Bank, founded by his eldest brother, James.

DESCRIPTION:

At one time this two-storey brick house had canopy-roofed verandahs across the front and south sides, supported by decorative treillage. There was a small balcony in front of the distinctive tall Gothic window. The entrance is centered and has a large door with transom and sidelights. Above the door, a very large wood label can be seen. On either side of the entrance there are large, multi-paned casement windows with brick and stone sills. On the second floor there are three smaller windows. The middle one has an ogee-like wood label over a blind arch with wood tracery decorations.

The south elevation has a French door on the first floor which opens towards a terrace.

At the back, there is a large brick addition, two storeys high, but much lower than the main house. This wing has a slightly off-centered pedimented entrance and different sized windows.

265 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 16, pt. 170 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1870

FIRST OWNER: Henry Jack, merchant

HISTORY:

Henry Jack, a merchant, had this home built in 1870 to be used by his family as their residence. He was, however, not able to enjoy it for long as he died in 1871. He left this large house to his widow.

It passed through the Jacks' family until 1902 when the Corporation of the City of Belleville possessed the deed. During the 1980's the house was used by the Quinte Hearing Handicapped Association.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large brick building, two storeys high. The street facade is has a centered tower projection with gable roof. The entrance is placed on the tower's first floor and has a narrow door with arched fan light and is flanked on each side by one tall and narrow rectangular blind window.

The tower's second floor has a French window with a blind arched transom light and again flanked on each side by one tall, round-headed blind window. Also it has a small balcony made of wrought iron. Both door arches have a large keystone. The tower is flanked by one window with rectangular transom light on the first floor and regular sash windows on the second floor. These windows are capped by practically flat segmental brick arches.

The south elevation has the gable area, and under the eaves there are large wood brackets. The distinctive features of this elevation are the stepped out double brick arches capping the single window on each floor. On the gabled area there is a blind oculus with brick surround.

The north elevation is similar to the south. The only difference is that the two windows have only simple segmental arches. On the roof ridge there are two chimneys, one on each end.



271 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 18 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1864

FIRST OWNER: Richard Young

HISTORY:

This small quaint house was built for Richard S. Young in 1864. Mr. Young used the home as a rental income property. One of his tenants was Edmund Chandler Junior, a chemist/druggist. Chandler lived in the house from 1867 to 1872.

In 1901 Harriet Young sold the house to James Fairborn, a machinist on the Grand Trunk Railway.

DESCRIPTION:

This small cottage house was covered by stucco and is presently covered with siding. It has a very simple design with a centered entrance between two windows. The south side of the house has one window and the north side has two windows.

The original window glazing was likely two-over-two. There is no sign of the original door or porch treatment. The eyebrow window in the attic is probably added.



273-275 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 19 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1865

BUILDER: John Northcott

FIRST OWNER: John Northcott

HISTORY:

John Northcott, a local contractor, built this large brick house in 1865 and used it as a rental income house until 1882, at which time it was sold to Miss Rachael Holmes for \$775.

Tenants included Jas. Blacklock, town treasurer, and Jeremiah Bennett, a machinist.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house is nearly square. The roof is hipped and has a central chimney at the apex. The six-over-six glazing is thought to be the original.

The west elevation, facing the street, has two far distanced rectangular sash windows on each floor. Also, marks can be seen that indicate a former verandah. A brick pilaster marks the central division of the two houses.

The south elevation has a centered entrance under a small clumsy portico and one window on the first floor. The second floor contains two windows. The north elevation presents the same characteristics as the south.

The house has a narrower rear brick wing, but has the same height as the main building.



276 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 19A PLAN: 268

BUILT: c. 1890

FIRST OWNER: (?) Isiah Huffman

HISTORY:

This lot at one time belonged to A. L. Smith, a local merchant and land developer. Upon Smith's death in 1888, this land was deeded to the executors of his will. This area of the street had not been surveyed, so a plan was needed by the executors to draw up lots. Wm. Drewry, land surveyor, provided the lot plan and in 1888 the executors sold this lot to Isiah Huffman, a tin peddler.

In 1892, Isiah Huffman sold this house to Ruth Annellia Huffman for \$1,500. She retained it for 36 years.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick structure is part of a larger building which was added much later. The northern side is actually the original simple house. The facade is oriented east and has an off-centered door entrance with a stained glass fan light.

The porch might be 1920 and the columns more recent still, but marks of an earlier porch or storm entrance can be traced on the brickwork each side of the door.

The house has a polygonal tower-like projection with bay windows on the first and second floors. The tower ends with a gable roof supported by very large decorative wood brackets, and the peak of the gable is emphasized by an apron-type of bargeboard with drop finials.

All of the windows have wood sills and are capped by segmental arches of brick.

The north elevation presents an exterior projecting brick chimney and a disorderly fenestration as a result of alterations.

The house has a narrower brick wing on the rear. The roof is hipped and marks can still be seen of previous brackets under the eaves.



279 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 20 PLAN: 87

BUILT: c. 1866

FIRST OWNER: Francis Dolan, plasterer

HISTORY:

In 1864, Francis Dolan purchased this lot from A. L. Smith, the original deed owner, and began to build this two-storey brick home in 1866. Dolan, a plasterer, was to use the home as a rental house. His first tenant was a W. H. Garrett, a clerk.

In 1874, Dolan sold the house to John Vanderwater, a retired farmer, who lived here almost until the turn of the century.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a three bay facade and a hipped roof. The facade is oriented west and has an off-centered entrance. The ambitious neoclassical portico (obviously recent) has an arched entrance and gable roof with returns. Each side is marked by wood pilasters and wood entablature with dentil decorations. The original glazed door-case can be glimpsed within.

The windows are rectangular sash windows capped by flat brick arches and are arranged in formation of two windows on the first floor and three windows on the second. Original glazing is lost, but might have been six-over-six.

The south elevation has one window on each floor and a large chimney on the roof.

The north elevation shows an exterior projecting brick chimney flanked on each side by one window on the second floor and a single window on the first floor.

The rear of the house has a lower brick addition.



281-183 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 21 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1878

FIRST OWNER: Andrew Heller, dyer

HISTORY:

In 1866, Andrew Heller bought this lot from A. L. Smith. He did not use the lot, however, for 12 years. For only in 1878 do records show a house being built upon the lot. When it was finished, Heller, a dyer, used the house as a rental property.

The house remained in Heller's possession until 1902 when he willed it to his granddaughter Mrs. F. S. Strong.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick building is symmetrically designed in order to accommodate two dwellings. The facade is oriented west and has a central tower-like projection with gable roof. Each side of the tower has an entrance door. The tower is flanked by pairs of large sash windows on each floor, capped by segmental brick arches. The tower's first and second floors have three close-set narrow, round-headed sash windows with a taller middle one. The middle windows are fake, as the party wall comes here. Under the peak of the gable there is a blind oculus with a brick surround.

The two clumsy verandahs are not the original ones, facts given away by the visible marks on the walls.

The south elevation presents an exterior projecting chimney, one off-centered window on the first floor, and two windows above.

The north elevation is the same as the south, but without the chimney projection.



285-289 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 22, 23 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1874-1876

BUILDER: (?) A. L. Smith

FIRST OWNER: A. L. Smith

HISTORY:

A. L. Smith, a prominent Belleville merchant and land dealer had this large three-storey building built between 1874 and 1876.

A. L. Smith was a stove and tin sheet merchant dealer who lived on Hotel St. In partnership with C. G. Levesconte they acquired and planned out many of the streets in this area and then sold the lots one by one.

This particular building Smith built himself, but it took 3 years to build and a further 2 years to be occupied.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a multiple dwelling building, in poor condition at the present time. It is three storeys high, made of brick, and has a mansard roof. The street facade has three entrances, one in the middle and two near each end. The side entrances have two-storey verandahs, again in very poor condition. The first floor verandah still preserves fluted columns of Ionic Order, and those of the second storey are Tuscan. The verandahs might be a replacement of 1910. The side-entered vestibule of the central house might be an original feature. The facade has, on both floors, rows of rectangular sash windows with segmental brick arches.

The mansard roof has five dormers in a row, with gabled hoods. Under the eaves there is a string course of nailhead brickwork.

The south side of the building has an exterior projecting brick chimney, one off-centered window on each floor, and two dormers on the mansard roof.

The north elevation is the same except for the chimney.



293-295 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 24, 130 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1871

BUILDER: Isaac Blair

FIRST OWNER: Isaac Blair

HISTORY:

In 1871, Isaac Blair, a carpenter, built this nice two-storey brick building. Housing two residences, Blair was to live in one half and rented out the other. His tenants included the Rev. Thomas Cullen; Richard Hudson, a freight agent with O'Brians Livery; and Milton Griffon.

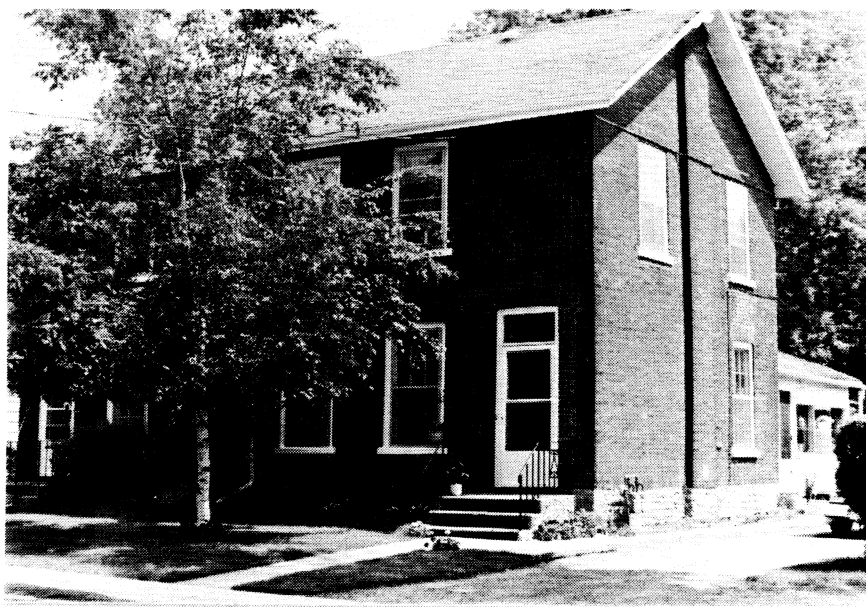
When Isaac Blair died in 1882, the house was given to Thomas Blair.

DESCRIPTION:

This double house is very simple in design. It is two storeys high, made of brick, and has a gable roof. Each half has a three-bay front, but without a window above the door. The facade is oriented west and has one entrance door on each side, bearing the marks of a former portico or storm entrance.

The windows are large rectangular sash windows six panes over six with wood sills and very flat segmental brick arches. The second floor windows are placed close to the eaves, which are the simplest, lacking cornice, brackets, and gingerbread.

The south and north elevation are the same, with a single off-centered window on the first floor, and two windows on the second. The exterior projecting chimneys have been removed.



297 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 25 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1873

FIRST OWNER: Thomas Walters, tailor

HISTORY:

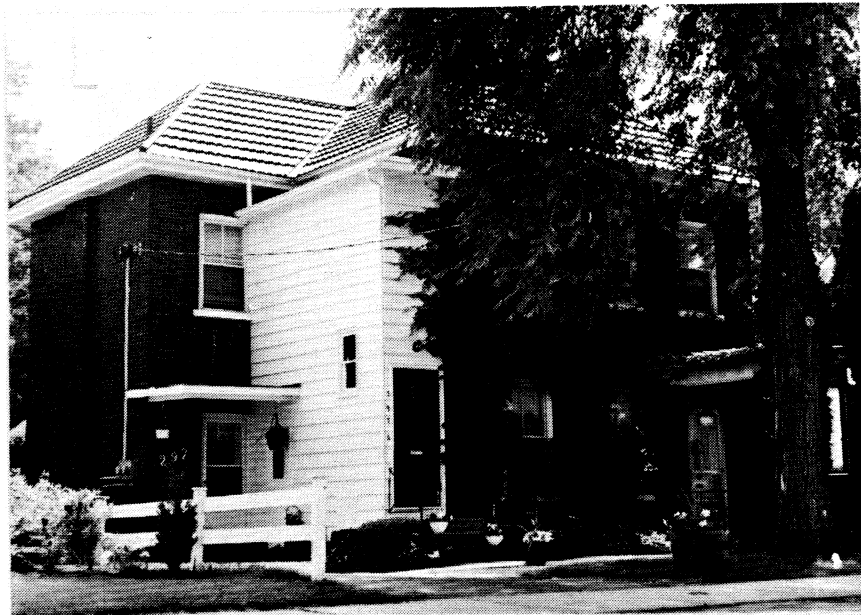
Thomas Walters, a Belleville tailor, had this house built in 1873. Walters owned a tailor shop on the east side of Front St. for many years, and lived in the West Murneyville area. When this house was completed, Walters rented it out to William Cook for one year.

In 1874, Walters sold it to Thomas Watkins, exporter of dairy products. Watkins lived here until 1887 at which time he sold the house for \$1,600 to G. Garland Harris.

DESCRIPTION:

The original design of this two-storey brick house was an "L" shape. New additions have been added. The facade is oriented west and has an off-centered door entrance with a transom light. The entrance shows marks of an old portico or verandah.

On the first floor there are two large rectangular sash windows capped by segmental brick arches and on the second floor there are three smaller windows with narrower arches. Above, on the steeply-pitched roof there is a dormer with a louvered window and gable hood. The coarse scalloped roofing is new.



311 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 28 PLAN: 130

BUILT: 1886

BUILDER: A. L. Smith

FIRST OWNER: A. L. Smith

HISTORY:

In 1870, A. L. Smith sold this property to Wm. Robertson, a boot and shoe dealer. Robertson kept the property for 10 years, but never built anything on it.

In 1880, he sold it back to A. L. Smith. Smith then built this oddly shaped "Queen Anne" style home.

When A. L. Smith died in 1888 the house was bought by a devisee of his will, George Flower.

NOTE: The only reference of a house here is maps. The 1888 Goad map shows a house in the area of Lot 28, but this house may need more research due to the value change between 1888 and 1895.

DESCRIPTION:

This house shows elements of the "Queen Anne" architectural style. The off-center entrance is under a pedimented verandah with spool-work and turned post, now glassed. The big central bay, square on the second storey and protruding over an angled version on the main storey, is frequently found in the "Queen Anne" style.

The distinctive feature of the house is the roof. The successive gables emphasize the irregularity of the design.



319 CHARLES STREET

LOT: 30 PLAN: 296

BUILT: (?) shows up on 1874 map

FIRST OWNER: Francis Dolan, plasterer

HISTORY:

In 1872, Francis Dolan purchased this lot from A. L. Smith, the original deed holder. Almost immediately Dolan began to build this two-storey house. Dolan, a plasterer by trade, used the house as a rental income property. His tenants included Mr. M. C. Kemp, a clerk and Mr. Henry Tammadge, a book binder. In 1874, the house and lot were valued at \$700.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey house, very simple in design. The house has been renovated and is presently covered by white siding. The roof is gable and is facing the street. The facade oriented west is divided into two bays. The entrance is pushed to the left, but the windows at right line up.

The south side of the house has two windows on the first floor.

This is about the last gasp of the Greek Revival style that undertook Belleville in the mid-1840's. Instead of three bays on the ground floor (two windows and an off-centered entrance) this humble house has only one window and a door. This pinchiness is emphasized, in this late example, by the glazing around the door. The sidelights go all the way to the top, stressing height and narrowness, while the transom light is only the width of the door itself, not all the way across as in more spacious days.

The house may have had simple vergeboards or at least a bit of gingerbread in the gable, and would not have been thought decent without a little spike or pinnacle on the roof.

The slightly gabled window caps maintain the Greek look. The original window glazing seems to have been lost, probably six panes over six, or perhaps two-over-two.



77 1/2 - 79 CHURCH STREET

LOT: 8 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1845

DESCRIPTION:

This house once had a three-bay center element, with the door flanked by windows. Upstairs there were only two windows, somewhat pushed together to fit under the roof. The door opened into a single, large room with a kitchen and a large chimney behind it.

The lower wings on each side were flush with the front: these have long been extended upward, but for years the marks of their original lower eaves were visible and projected a little into the central section. There would not have been any porch or verandah. Sharply profiled, classical trim used to grace the doorway and central windows, until recently; it recalled the slim and dainty work on the French-Robertson house at U. C. Village, but in a very rudimentary form. This was a clapboarded frame house, the frame roughly fitted with brick and stone rubble and mortar. Original clapboards still existed on the central front element in the 1960's and were notable for their heavy warping: suggesting that the house was built inexpensively. Nevertheless, this house is important survivor of its type.

This "temple style" house has American connections and is somewhat rare for this area. There is the Parrott house on Highway 2 in the east end of Belleville (though the side wings jut forward) and there is a very similar example with flush front, sadly altered, on an old bend of the road from Thomasburg into the Vanderwater Conservation Area.



150-158 CHURCH STREET

DEMOLISHED

LATTIMER'S TERRACE

LOT: pt. 17, 18

BUILT: 1875

CONTRACTOR: James Manley

BUILDER: J.T. Lattimer, carpenter

FIRST OWNER: J.T. Lattimer



HISTORY:

This building, built along the lines of row housing, has been given the name of Lattimer's Terrace in honor of the builder and first owner, John T. Lattimer.

Lattimer, a carpenter by trade, purchased the property in 1873 from Erastus Holden. He then mortgaged the property quite heavily to pay for this building and quite possibly other adventures.

An ad in The Intelligencer, Monday, July 10, 1876:

"Dwellings - Three first class tenements in Lattimer's Terrace, Church Street - Hard & Soft Water on the premises".

J. T. Lattimer, Nov. 2, 1875

DESCRIPTION:

This building is one of a very few, multiple housing units built in this time. It is a two-storey, brick building with a hipped roof. The design is very simple, a long rectangular shape, with a date plaque between the upstairs windows.

It is eight houses of a three-bay form. The interesting spacing of openings (and the brackets above them) arises from the fact that the upper windows are carefully lined up with the ones below, these ones being a little further over to accord with the door; pairs are symmetrically mirrored to group the entrances under just four porches.

Original porches would have been of some simple Italianate form, judging by the roof and brackets.

The paired entrances currently have pedimented porticos in three places, and a pair of arched bracketed hoods in one place. The windows are sash, with flat brick arches, and probably two-over-two would have been their original glazing.

The roof has no cornice and the eaves are supported by nicely shaped wood brackets.

At the back of the building there are one-storey brick additions.

160 CHURCH STREET

LOT: pt. 18 PLAN: GOV'T.

BUILT: 1874

BUILDER: John T. Lattimer

FIRST OWNER: John T. Lattimer

HISTORY:

This large two family dwelling was built by John T. Lattimer in 1874. Lattimer, who was also the builder and owner of Lattimer's Terrace, was a carpenter and later an agent for the Wanzer Sewing Machine Company. The brick portico extending to the second storey was added the following year at a cost of \$250.00

Lattimer heavily mortgaged his properties to pay for the construction of buildings upon them. Some deals did not work out for him, as is the case of this house which he lost to the Investment Company.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a symmetrically designed building built to accommodate two dwellings. A central, tower-like projection has double arched, Florentine windows on the first and second floor, and the same on its sides above simple entrance doorways.

The gabled roof of the tower still presents the scalloped wood bargeboard.

The windows of the main body are rectangular with wood sills and flat brick arches. Glazing was likely two over two panes, but is partly lost.

The house is made of brick, has a hipped roof, no cornice, and the eaves are supported by carved wood brackets similar to those on Lattimer's Terrace next door.

A well-formed southern chimney flares generally above a boldly projecting fillet; the northern chimney is lost and has been replaced with a minimal stack.

The verandahs are probably as originally built - though square or flat paneled and chamfered posts would still have been in fashion at the time. The present, simply turned posts could be a turn-of-the-century replacement. In any case, there may have been more brackets and other gingerbread in connection with them.



176 CHURCH STREET

LOT: 20B PLAN: 235

BUILT: c. 1869

FIRST OWNER: James Mackie

HISTORY:

This brick home was built circa 1869 by James Mackie. Mr. Mackie was a grocer and provisions dealer. His business was located in the Market Square area of downtown.

Records show that Mr. Mackie made several large financial undertakings in the years 1871 and 1876. \$1,000 and \$3,000 mortgages were taken out in these years. Possibly one was used for the cost of this house.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple, boxy, two-storey, brick house with a hipped roof and a three-bay facade.

The sash windows with wood sills and low segmental brick arches, seem to have kept their original two-over-two glazing. The right-hand window, above what appears to be a glazed door-case, is isolated a little from the other two by a wider space.

Marks of a low, ornamented balustrade appear in the brickwork above the flat-roofed verandah - which with its simple neoclassical columns seems to date from the early 20th Century, and is similar to that at 177 Church St., which still retains its balustrade.

The lack of end windows suggests a British background, rather than an American influence, or perhaps it was just due to a lack of money at the time of building.



177 CHURCH STREET

LOT: 21E PLAN: 296

BUILT: (?) shows up on 1874 map

HISTORY:

The original patent for this land was given to the Church of England in 1830 for lots 21, 22, and 23.

The Church then gave a deed of settlement for part of lots 21 and 22 to William Breakenridge & Madeline Sarah Willard. The house itself was built sometime around the early 1880's and used as a rental property.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, two-bay building is covered with white siding. It is a boxy type of house and very simple in design.

The facade has a wood verandah, probably early 20th-century, supported by columns, with a balcony on the top. The windows are sash windows, rectangular in shape.

The roof is hipped and has no cornice. In fact, it comes down so close on the upstairs windows there can have been little provision for an ornament.

The exceptional, balustraded verandah is the chief feature of this house.



246 CHURCH STREET

LOT: 33A PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1875

FIRST OWNER: James Falconer

HISTORY:

The first owner of this house was the merchant tailor, James Falconer, whose business was located on the east side of Front Street. Mr. Falconer was to add the two-storey brick section on the west side in 1883.

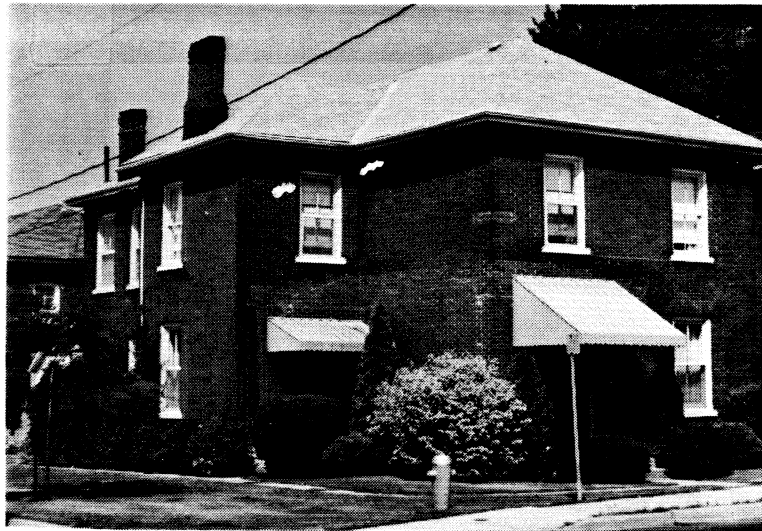
Eventually in 1904, Falconer sold the house to the Tabernacle Methodist Church Parsonage Property.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey, "L" shaped, brick building with a hipped roof and rear wing. The marks of an original verandah that would have wrapped around the south-east corner of the house are still visible. The loss of the Italianate verandah is unfortunate.

The house has two-over-two sash windows with flat brick arches.

There is no cornice under the eaves, nor any brackets.



248 CHURCH STREET

LOT: 30 PLAN: 291

BUILT: 1875

FIRST OWNER: Adam Henry

HISTORY:

This home built circa 1875 was owned by Adam and Anna Henry. Adam was a partner in the dry goods firm of Jones and Henry, located at the corner of Front and Moira Streets.

DESCRIPTION:

The facade of this brick building has two polygonal tower-like projections formed by bay windows on the first and second floors. The windows are rectangular and are capped by flat, brick arches.

The house has been renovated and some alterations have been made in order to accommodate the present office.

The original window glazing is lost.

The entrance, with glazed door-case, narrow transom, and tall side lights, is located on the south side.



254 CHURCH STREET

LOT: pt. 33, pt. 34 PLAN: GOV'T.

BUILT: 1882

BUILDER: Raymond McCaffrey

FIRST OWNER: Raymond McCaffrey

HISTORY:

Raymond McCaffrey was the builder and first owner of this 1882 house.

Mr. McCaffrey was a carpenter who had originally worked on the west side of Front Street, then he moved here. He eventually sold the house to George S. Tickell of the Tickell Furniture Company.

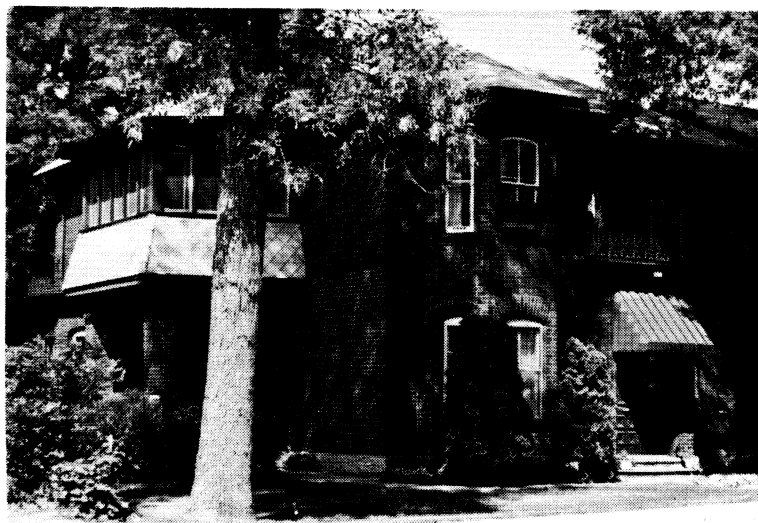
DESCRIPTION:

This is a massive, brick building, two storeys high. On the front is a tower-like projection with bay windows on the first and second floors. Interesting to note are the two small balconies with iron cresting, one over the brick vestibule and one over a side bay window.

The windows are four-pane, sash windows capped by segmental, brick arches.

The roof is hipped and the eaves are supported by attractively shaped wood brackets with drops.

A side verandah has been lost in favor of a comfortable upstairs sun-porch dating perhaps to 1920. The metal canopy over the front entrance, although it shelters the doorway, is inappropriate to the style of the house.



273 CHURCH STREET

ST. MICHAEL'S ACADEMY

BUILT: 1930

HISTORY:

The site of St. Michael's Academy was originally designated as a hospital lot and later used as a ball park and parade grounds.

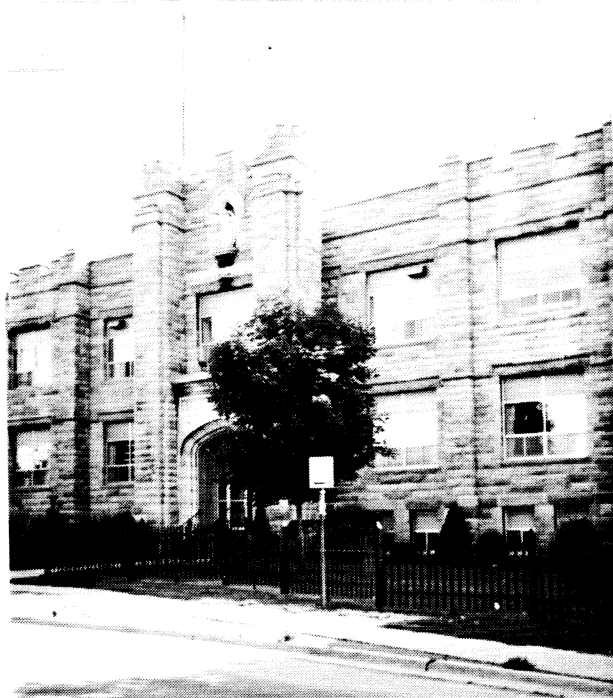
It was later purchased by St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church. In 1907, the first school building was erected here under the guidance of Reverend D. A. Twomey. The school was destroyed by fire in 1929 leaving only the stone walls standing. The Reverend C. J. Killeen, however, had it rebuilt in the following year.

DESCRIPTION:

This building is built from rusticated stone and has large rectangular proportions.

The stone masonry shows a fine artistry. The facade is oriented west and has a very large entrance flanked by two towers with crenellations on the top. The entrance door is capped by a stone pointed arch.

The fenestration consists mainly of very large windows. The windows situated at ground level are capped by large hewn stone lintels. Above the window lintels, the facade has stone pilasters and a string course of stone which depicts the floors.



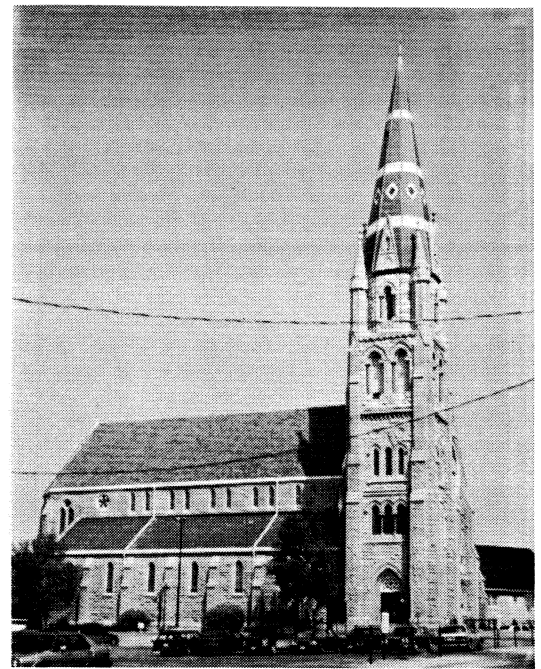
296 CHURCH STREET

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

BUILT: 1905

BUILDER: Joseph Connelly, architect

Designated, 1989



HISTORY:

The history of the parish of St. Michael's the Archangel dates back to the early pioneer days, when Rev. Alexander MacDonnell came to this district. Father MacDonnell and his assistant were then the only Roman Catholic Priests in Upper Canada. He was appointed the first Vicar-Apostolic in this area.

In 1826, the vicariate was created a diocese by Pope Leo XII, and Kingston was named the second.

Among the new priests to be ordained was Rev. Michael Brennan who became the first resident priest in Belleville in 1829. Father Brennan traveled far to celebrate mass in the homes of settlers, but before the end of his first year, he erected a small wooden church, no more than twenty by thirty feet in size, on the south east corner of the lot where the present church now stands.

The congregation grew rapidly, and in 1837, a stone church replaced the former structure. Father Brennan served the church for forty years.

With the growth of Belleville, the old stone structure became inadequate after half a century of service. On August 22, 1885, the corner stone was laid by Archbishop Cleary. On December 17, 1904, this church, which was similar in design and architecture to the present St. Michael's Church, burned to the ground. There was little or no insurance carried and financing the building of a new structure seemed impossible. But, built on the faith of willing parishioners, a new St. Michael's rose out of the ashes within a year.

This beautiful new church was built under the guidance of a truly remarkable man, Father Twomey. Today, Father Twomey rests under the tower of the church he helped to erect.

The present church of St. Michael's the Archangel was opened on October 15, 1905, and continues to serve as a place of worship for thousands of Roman Catholics today.

DESCRIPTION:

W. C. Mikel refers to St. Michael's Church in his 1943 book of Belleville's history as: "...a gem of architecture", and states that the church "...is regarded as one of the finest in Canada".

The tower of this church projects high into the Belleville skyline as St. Michael's is perched on one of the highest points of the east hill. Its sturdy structure can be admired from almost every part of Belleville.

296 CHURCH STREET, cont.

This Gothic styled church is built of rusticated stone. The plan of the church is rectangular, except for a small gabled wing on the northwest corner which contains the sacristy, and the chancel wall which is a polygonal apse. The roof is pitched and segmented into the clerestory roof of the nave and the lower aisle roves.

The facade of the church, facing east, features the tower on the south east corner. The tower is divided into five sections by molded string courses, broken at the corner by buttresses. At the base of the tower facing south, is a secondary entrance into the church. The doorway is recessed in a gothic arch with a small rose window and tracery in its tympanum.

The base of the tower facing east has a quatrefoil mould in a labeled round frame above a pointed arch stained glass window. The second and third divisions of the tower have gabled and hood-molded Gothic windows, some supported by marble columns. The fourth and fifth section, the highest of the towers, consists of detailed molded frames around Gothic arches which are supported by marble columns.

At each corner of the tower is a buttress which rises to a pinnacle. Atop each pinnacle is a small cross of stone.

Above the tower sits the spire, which is round and pyramidal in shape. The base of the spire is encircled by a series of gables, each containing a small arched window above a round molded frame. A cross rests at the peak of each gable. The roof of the spire is patterned with colored tiles.

The center of the facade lies beneath the gable of the clerestory roof. At the base lies the main entrance to the church, which forms a recessed Gothic arch. Above the arch is the form of a gable, which has a cross at its peak and a round mould with a quatrefoil shape both within its tympanum, and to its immediate left and right. Within the arch lies the double doorway, and above the door is a stone sculpture portraying the Last Supper.

Above the gable is a series of six arched windows, in the same style as those on the tower, supported by marble columns.

In the center of the facade is a rose window, very spectacular and elaborate in tracery. This beautiful window features twelve cinquefoil stained glass windows circling a dozen other sculpted lights.

The aisle wings extend from the central gable of the facade, and has two lancet windows beneath a round mould inside a lintelled Gothic arch.

The windows of the clerestory, along the sides of the church, are all Gothic in style and are equally spaced in pairs.

Buttresses continue at regular intervals from the eaves of the lower roof to the ground.

The interior of the church is decorated in an elaborate classical manner.

It should be noted that St. Michael's Church was designed by a noted nineteenth century architect, Joseph Connelly.

DEMOLISHED

305 CHURCH STREET

TABERNACLE UNITED CHURCH

BUILT: 1877

BUILDER: Edward Lang

ARCHITECT: Mulligan Architects of Hamilton

HISTORY:



The church's history goes back to 1834 with the Union of the Canadian and British Methodist Churches. A minority of the membership withdrew and formed a new church group under the old title, "The Methodist Episcopal Church".

However by doing so, they were not entitled to any denominational property. Realizing a need for a college to train their ministers and young people, they built the old Albert College in 1857, open to all denominations. The local congregation met in a building on the north side of Victoria Avenue between Pinnacle and Front Streets.

In 1845, the group purchased a tract of land on the north east corner of Church Street and Great St. James Street and constructed a brick church.

The congregation grew, and by 1875 it was time to build a new church on the east side of Church Street. Edward Lang was the contractor and the cornerstone was laid in 1875. In January 1878, the first service was held in the "New Tabernacle".

DESCRIPTION:

From "The First Hundred Years", 1877-1977 by Allan C. Maclean:

"Although the original blueprints of the present building have not been found it is known from the architect's drawings, still preserved, that it was a red brick structure measuring seventy-eight by eighty feet with thirty-six foot high walls. Two high towers with free stone caps adorned a slate roof, the main tower measuring one hundred and sixty-five feet in height and twenty feet square. Large elongated Gothic-style windows covered the front and side walls of the building. Formal entry to the vestibule and interior of the church was through two oversized doorways atop a set of tiered steps at each end of the front entrance."

"The building itself was fashioned along cathedral lines, reflecting an English Gothic church of generous proportions. Of all architectural features none were of more importance than the stained-glass windows said to have adorned the church. There were five windows on the north wall and five windows on the south wall of the church sanctuary. Above these, on the west wall, over the vestibule, was a triple set of windows. Below these, on the west wall, there were two large adjacent windows. To mark Canada's Centennial these windows were reroofed and restored to their original grace and beauty. In the fall of 1914 the congregation was challenged to look around the church edifice and see how much repairs the church needed.

The congregation had decided to build a large, high, circular front entrance topped with a rounded roof and to renovate the interior or foyer in accordance with the design.

Ultimately this was done during the next year.

The next thirty years saw little change in the physical appearance of the church. Steps were taken to paint the church, repair the roof, and to redecorate the church parlour,

305 CHURCH STREET, cont.

On July 6, 1950 a decision was made to remove the old spires because of the poor condition and the interest of safety. So the old spires were removed and with them part of this church's architectural heritage."

325 CHURCH STREET

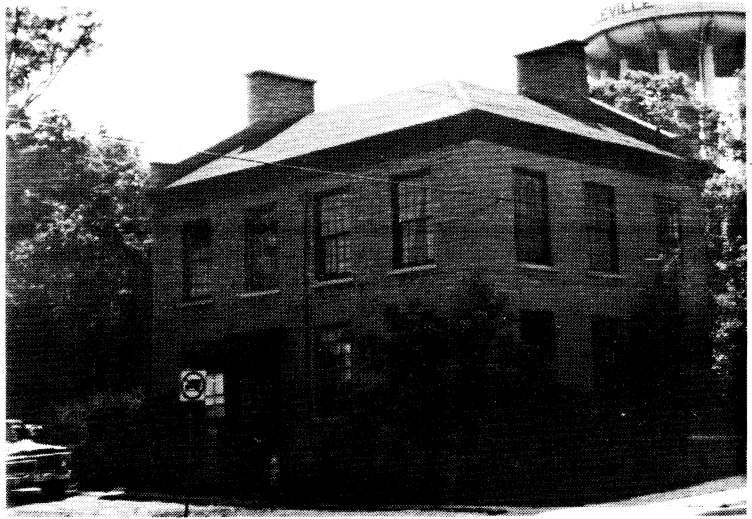
COULTER-TENNANT HOUSE

LOT: pt. 39 PLAN: GOV'T.

BUILT: c. 1840

FIRST OWNER: John Coulter

HISTORY:



John Coulter, a blacksmith, probably built this house in 1840. Legend has it that he had a very ambitious dwelling in mind, intending eventually to have a house with a center door plan.

After building one half of the house, he found that in 1852 the Survey for the Grand Junction Railway planned the track so close to his present home that it would be impossible to finish his dream.

The house was sold in 1871 to William and Margaret Tennant. Their son, Dr. Robert Tennant, held his medical practice and surgery here.

Dr. Tennant was seeking larger premises and exchanged homes with Dr. McColl's widow who resided on the south-west corner of Victoria Avenue and Church Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This house obviously had an expert as a stone mason. After all of these years, there is not a crack or a sagging stone in the soldier lintels above the windows.

The pyramid corbels which are on several of Belleville's very old stone buildings, support parapets on the south and east sides with wide chimneys.

The street facades are well-lighted with large twelve over twelve windows evenly spaced and with the glazing bars probably containing some of the original panes. Where the eaves project, there are rows of dentils simply placed.

The use of stone suggests a British background, but the size and number of windows is very American.

Parapet ends suggest a close-set street of town houses. The fashion, however, extended even to isolated buildings and we need not necessarily think that Coulter expected a row to develop.

103 DUNDAS STREET EAST

HENDERSON-SPRINGER-BURNS HOUSE

LOT: pt. 9 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1853

FIRST OWNER: George Henderson, lawyer

HISTORY:

George Henderson, a lawyer, purchased this property in 1852 and it is believed that the house was built shortly after. Mr. Henderson was at one time the Crown Attorney, and also served as Alderman for Samson Ward between 1864-76.

As Chairman of the Market Building Committee, he chose the design and supervised the building of Belleville City Hall.

In 1914, the house was bought by William C. Springer, who began the Springer Lock Company. It remained in the Springer family until 1960, when Dr. and Mrs. H. Burns purchased it.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is an example of "Canadian Classic" vernacular design which retains some of the Greek traditions. The Greek columns, however, have been reduced to brick pilasters and are placed at intervals along the painted brick walls.

An asymmetrical effect is achieved in the facade through the use of three openings, with a recessed door-case in the left-hand bay. Atop the house is a "roof-walk" with decorative iron balustraded cresting.



104 DUNDAS STREET EAST

LOT: pt. 8, 9 PLAN: 1

BUILT: before 1845

FIRST OWNER: Taylor family

HISTORY:

In 1840, George and William Taylor subdivided their share of their father's farm on the north side of Dundas Street into building lots. This white clapboard house of post and beam construction, may have been an early home of a number of the Taylor family. At least five examples of this type of construction in Belleville were built between 1817 and 1833. The brick fill was to give the house tightness and some fire resistance.

Several Taylor deeds for land sales in 1833 and 1834 were witnessed by Robert E. Walker, a Belleville innkeeper, so they may have been neighbors prior to 1845. Walker died in 1843 and his widow Elizabeth purchased this property in 1845. Its purchase price of 200 pounds necessitated many mortgages for Elizabeth. She was, however, able to retain it until her death in 1883.

Peter and Elizabeth Cote bought the house in 1918. They removed the huge stone fireplace, with swinging arm for cooking pots, and the bake oven, from the east end. Peter was captain of his own schooner the "Gull" in which he took cargoes of barley to Oswego, returning with coal. Constantly trying to have a full ship in both directions, one spring on the first run across, he took a load of ice which was needed in Oswego. One of his return cargoes once included ashes.

DESCRIPTION:

When Peter retired and the "Gull" was no longer in service, he fashioned the gracefully turned columns for the verandah of the cottage from her masts. He also added the long dormer window across the front, which gives it a nautical appearance.



109 DUNDAS STREET EAST

JOHN WAY MAYBEE HOUSE

LOT: 10, pt. 11, pt. 14 PLAN: HASLETTS

BUILT: c. 1830

FIRST OWNER: John Way Maybee

HISTORY:

Pioneer John Taylor, settled on lot 5 in the first concession of Thurlow, originally granted to George Singleton and now part of Belleville's East Hill.

By 1800, he had cleared and planted a half an acre nursery of apple trees at the present northwest corner of Dundas and George Streets. His house was to the west of the orchard.

He married Jane Russell, the daughter of an innkeeper, Margaret Simpson. When he died in 1829, one of his sons, John, inherited the farm land south of Dundas Street. When John began selling the lots along Dundas Street, John Way Maybee purchased one in December 1832 for 125 pounds.

John Way Maybee came to Canada with his father, an American Revolutionary soldier in 1793. They settled in Picton. Maybee came to Belleville as an apprentice to William Travers, a stone mason. John married Martha McArthur and shared his masonry skill in building this house. Maybee ran a general store in part of his home along with his duties as Road Commissioner for the upkeep of the road between Napanee and Belleville.

The house was also a stop on a stage coach route from Kingston to Toronto. The discovery of the remains of a blacksmith shop in the rear of the building confirms this.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a symmetrical, one and a half storey gable roof cottage. Maybee attempted to achieve pleasant proportions by graduating the size of the cut stone blocks of the corner quoining from large at the base to small at the top. The trim of the house is in the Greek Revival Style. The cornice board is wide, flat, and relieved only by a line or two of molding.

The house is now owned by Dr. Burns who uses it as his animal hospital.



162 DUNDAS STREET EAST

LOT: pt. 73A PLAN: 85

BUILT: c. 1875

HISTORY:

Many deeds and mortgages have been put upon this house, among them was a Deed of Dower in 1858, giving the property to Matilda S. Foster by Shubael Foster. In 1877, a mortgage of \$2,400 was placed on the property by Daniel and Sara J. Foster.

George Singleton received the first grant of this farm land. He was an Irishman who had been a merchant in New York. He came to the mouth of the Moira River and settled on lots 5 & 6, Conc. 1 & 2 on the east bank. He opened a fur trading post and the river became known as Singleton's Creek.

Some regard Singleton as the founder of Belleville since he was the first permanent resident. However, he did not live long enough to be of any major importance. Today the name "Singleton" is seen as Singleton Drive, east end Belleville.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a simple design. The facade is oriented south and has a centered entrance with one sash window on either side. The four-pane window glazing appears to be the original.

The roof has a central small gable with bargeboard and under the gable there is one round-headed window with a brick arch.

The east elevation presents one centered window on the first floor and two windows on the second. The roof is gabled and has the same type of bargeboard, as seen on the central gable. Center pendants still exist and there would have been finials as well.

The house has undergone some recent renovations.



174 DUNDAS STREET EAST

LOT: pt. 74 PLAN: 296

BUILT: E 1/2 ?
W 1/2 c. 1875

FIRST OWNER: Shubael Foster

HISTORY:



Shubael Foster had come to Canada from the U. S. in 1810 as a young man. He worked for John Canniff in Cannifton and married Canniff's daughter, Phoebe, in 1812.

They farmed first in Sidney then in Huntingdon Township, later moving to Phoebe's inherited farm on lot 6 in Thurlow. They lived in a low rambling brick house, now the site of the Masonic Temple on Foster Avenue.

Their carriage house still stands facing Dundas Street and is now 174 Dundas Street East with an addition on the west side.

This home has had many owners since Shubael Foster first owned it as his carriage house in the late 1870's (he eventually sold it in 1880).

Of the many deeds and transactions of note are those involving the Thompson family.

William and Ira Thompson bought the house together in 1888, they were later to sell it to Samuel H. Thompson in 1893. A further transaction occurred among the Thompsons when Samuel sold to Ida Jane Thompson in 1894. Many of these transactions were for \$1.00. The Thompsons eventually sold to Michael J. Hendrick in 1904.

DESCRIPTION:

This house has two sections. The west section has a centered entrance with a pedimented portico, and one large window on each side.

The second floor has under the central gable, a set-in casement window with a blind transom light.

The east section of the house has a gable roof with bargeboard and finial and is the former carriage house.

The entrance is in the left of three bays and has a door with fan light. On the first floor there are two large windows with transom lights, these are segmentally arched. The second floor has three round headed windows, the middle one is taller and has a larger brick arch.

All of the facade windows and doors are capped by stepped-out brick arches with brick keystones.

The north elevation is in an "L" shape and again has a gable roof. The windows are rectangular and sash. They also have flat brick arches and wood sills. Note the wood sill of the former "bay window".

260 DUNDAS STREET EAST

THE BLEECKER FARMHOUSE

LOT: pt. 36, 57, 58 PLAN: 211

BUILT: 1824 (back part)
1844 (front part)

FIRST OWNER: George Bleecker

HISTORY:



George and Tobias were the sons of Squire Bleecker, a refugee Loyalist. The brothers bought their 200 acre farm in 1822 and split it down the middle. Tobias taking the western half and George the eastern half.

Two years later, George built a tiny one-and-a-half-storey farm house with its gable end towards the Dundas Road.

In the late 1840's when his income and family had increased, George added two rooms facing the highway to the front of his house.

In 1926, the congregation of St. Margaret's-On-The-Hill and its beginnings, and the Sunday School was held here. It was then the house of Beatrice Jones who had organized the Sunday School. All of the rooms, including the bedrooms, were used as classrooms.

DESCRIPTION:

Unfortunately, today, this house has been remodeled and the original look has been altered. It is still worthwhile, however, to have a description of the house before the alterations.

In 1824, sections of the Bleecker Farmhouse had flat boards from 3 to 6 inches wide for chair rails and baseboards. The house included the usual stone-walled cellar underneath and a sleeping loft above.

When he was ready to enlarge his home, George Bleecker chose a curious mixture of three styles. He was conservative enough to use the Georgian rectangular gable-ended central hall plan. He also revealed his American origins and his British sympathies by including American inspired classical Revival pillars and British Regency windows in his new building.

The original verandah was probably a Regency awning roof, running around three sides of the house. The whole facade was a pleasing and harmonious reduction of the Classical temple form to the requirement of domestic architecture.

From The Intelligencer, Jan. 1982:

"The stair is small and narrow and has slim balusters with a newel post, square at the base, chamfered and tapered and very firm. Great ax-hewn beams are all the way around the upstairs at shoulder level.

In the 1840's the Bleeckers added two elegant drawing rooms which form the present front section. Verandahs were added on three sides. The wide front hall is surprisingly grand with high ceiling and wide doors

260 DUNDAS STREET EAST, cont.

on either side opening into the large drawing rooms....The walls of the front section are double brick with frame siding over the outside. Inside, the plaster is applied directly onto the brick..."

George Bleecker, like his fellow pioneers, built and improved his house for generations to live in and enjoy. It has served its purpose with charm and grace.

Every effort should be made to preserve and restore this highly important building. The verandah, columns, pilasters, etc. should be replaced.

1 FORIN STREET

LOT: pt. 6 PLAN: 138

BUILT: (?) 1864-1867 (shows up on 1874 map)

BUILDER: John Forin

FIRST OWNER: John Forin

HISTORY:

The 1864 Assessment Roll shows John Forin as the owner of the south side of lot 6, listed as a vacant lot.

The 1867 Assessment Roll shows John Forin as the owner of the house on this lot, valued at \$2,400. These facts suggest the house was probably between 1864-1867.

DESCRIPTION:

The three-bay facade of this hip-roofed, two-storey brick house is oriented north. The entrance is centered and has a small pedimented enclosed porch which is a later addition.

The facade fenestration is orderly and has two windows on the first floor and three windows on the second. All of the windows are sash, rectangular, and have wood sills and are capped by flat brick arches.

The west elevation has one window on each floor on the southern side of the wall.

The east elevation is covered by a new addition. The house has a narrower and lower two-storey brick addition on the back.



2 FORIN STREET

LOT: 6,9,10,16 PLAN: 126, 131

BUILT: 1864

BUILDER: John Forin

HISTORY:



This house was built around 1864 by John Forin, a well-known local architect.

He and his family lived in this house for a number of years.

John Forin was born on July 4, 1827 in Waterford, Ireland. He came to Canada in 1830. He studied architecture in New York at night school, supporting himself by working in construction.

John Forin married Jane McLaren in 1854 (born in Scotland) and had eight children.

In 1884-85 Belleville Directory there is this advertisement:

"John Forin Architect and Builder.

Dealer in all kinds of house furnishings, lumber and architect plans, specifications and estimates furnished. Terms reasonable, also adjuster of fire losses. Office-Victoria Foundry, W. Pinnacle St., Belleville, Ont."

John Forin was the contractor and architect for many public buildings in Belleville and in Ontario. Among the many buildings he designed were: Belleville City Hall, Belleville Fire Hall, Napanee Court House and Jail, Hospital in Kingston, Ottawa Normal School, and Orillia Asylum.

He also built a number of private residences.

During the summer of 1900 he went to B.C. on an extended visit and died following a year at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Campbell.

The Daily Intelligencer, Saturday, March 30, 1901:

"Mr. John Forin died, stricken with paralysis at Victoria, B.C. on March 29, 1901 at 10:30 pm."

The cause of death was paralysis which he had been stricken with three weeks before.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large brick building, two storeys high and has a hipped roof. The facade is oriented south and has as the distinctive feature of a blind arch on the middle of the roof-edge. The entrance is centered and has a new pedimented portico supported by wood pillars. The main door is narrow and has a transom light.

On the second floor, under the blind arch, there is a pair of close-set windows with arched transom lights.

The east elevation presents an external projecting chimney, one off-center door, and two casement windows on the second floor.

On the west side of the house again there is an external projecting chimney which has a

2 FORIN STREET, cont.

flue with a hewn stone topping. On the first floor are two French windows and the second floor contains two casement windows.

At the back of the house there is a large wood verandah.

An old picture (1920) shows a portico with four richly carved columns on each side and the same type of roof with a blind arch as the house roof. Above the portico was a small balcony.

This house could very well be a superior "Regency Cottage" type of about 1855-60 with French doors opening out onto encircling verandahs and French windows above. The little arch, and the verandah with a similar one to match, would be Forin's additions of the early 1870's.

6 FORIN STREET

LOT: pt. 6 PLAN: 126

BUILT: c. 1855 or earlier

BUILDER: (?) William Meyers

FIRST OWNER: Alexander McKay

HISTORY:

In 1855, Alexander McKay, blacksmith with McKay & Waters firm located on W. Pinnacle, bought this property from William Meyers.

The 1857 Assessment Roll shows him as the owner and resident of this house. This would imply that he built the house between 1855 and 1857. There are no earlier records to prove that the house already existed when McKay bought the property.

DESCRIPTION:

This one-storey cottage type, brick house has a high hipped roof. The facade has a centered large door entrance with transom and side lights, flanked on each side by large rectangular sash windows. The windows have wood sills and flat brick arches, and evidently retain their original six-over-six glazing.

The west elevation has two small off-center windows.

The east elevation presents a tall brick chimney. This side of the house is longer, having three large windows of the same type as the facade.



7 FORIN STREET

LOT: pt. 5, pt. 30 PLAN: 291

BUILT: on 1874 map

BUILDER: (?) John Forin

FIRST OWNER: (?) John Forin

HISTORY:



The historical records regarding this house are incomplete.

An 1871 deed shows that John Forin sold a part of lot 5 to Alexander McLaren. Presumably John Forin built that house and the house located next door at 11 Forin Street and sold one to Alexander McLaren, keeping the second one for himself. Both houses were used as income properties.

Among the tenants were Robert Tannahill, city Treasurer (in 1879 as a tenant in the house owned by Alex McLaren), and John Smith, photographer (in 1882 as a tenant in the house owned by John Forin).

DESCRIPTION:

This large brick house is two storeys high and has a simple design with boxy-type proportions. The facade is divided into three bays and is oriented north. The entrance is off-centered and has a pedimented portico, probably of the 1920's like the one at 2 Forin Street.

The facade has five double hung rectangular windows with wood sills and almost flat segmental brick arches. The windows are arranged in formation of two on the first floor and three on the second. The four pane windows may well be original.

The west elevation has two openings, a second entrance covered by an enclosed verandah and one window above. A large external projecting flue chimney can be seen on this side.

The east elevation has three openings consisting of one off-center window on the first floor and two windows on the second floor.

The roof is hipped and under the eaves there are large wood brackets.

The house has a lower and narrower rear wing.

11 FORIN STREET

LOT: pt. 5, pt. 30 PLAN: 138

BUILT: (?) c. 1870

BUILDER: (?) John Forin

FIRST OWNER: (?) John Forin

HISTORY: Same as 7 Forin Street.

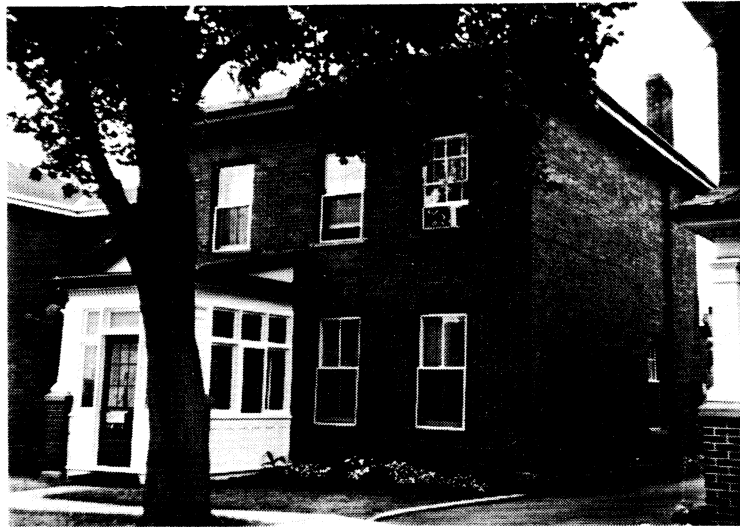
DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a hipped roof and is laid on a low stone foundation. Though perfectly plain, the three-bay facade is distantly Greek Revival in style. The entrance is in the left-hand bay, and the window above is spaced a little wider than the rest. All of the windows are rectangular and have wood sills and flat brick arches.

The 1920's porch over the front entrance may replace a smaller and more graceful one, or the door-case may originally have been unprotected.

The west side of the house has only one opening consisting of an off-center window on the first floor. An exterior projecting chimney can also be seen.

The east elevation is "L" shaped, the stepped-out segment has single windows on each floor on the north side of the wall. The flat segment has an exterior projecting chimney.



14 FORIN STREET

LOT: pt. 8, pt. lane PLAN: 126

BUILT: (?) 1869

FIRST OWNER: Thomas McRae

HISTORY:

In 1869, Thomas McRae, a carpenter, and his wife, Sarah, bought all of the south-east part of lot 8 from James Gordon, a contractor. In the same year they took a small mortgage probably to start building this house and use it as an income property.

The 1873 Assessment Roll shows Thomas McRae as the owner and William C. Nunn, a general agent, as the tenant. The house is shown on the 1874 Belleville map, a fact which indicates that the house was built sometime between 1869 and 1873.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small, two-storey brick house. At the present time the house is painted light gray. The facade is oriented south and has a side entrance with a large inset door with beveled glass fan and side lights.

Two tall casement windows are on the first floor and three smaller sash windows are on the second floor. The windows have wood sills, shutters, and are capped by flat segmental brick arches.

The east elevation presents the same tall window as the facade on the first floor and one sash window above.

The west elevation has the same fenestration as the west, and also has a back addition with new windows. This side of the roof has a large brick chimney.



15-15 1/2 FORIN STREET

LOT: 3, pt. 4 PLAN: 138

BUILT: between 1870-1874

BUILDER: John Forin

FIRST OWNER: John Forin

HISTORY:

In 1870, Samuel Benson, a surveyor, drew the plan for lot 3 and part of lot 4 for John Forin, the owner.

The house is shown on the 1874 map which means that John Forin built it sometime between 1870 and 1874. He used this house as an income property. Among his tenants was James Robertson, a merchant, who lived here for several years.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a double house, two storeys high. Each house has two bays and is made of brick. The roof is medium-high hipped and has a central flat deck. The facade is oriented north and the two entrances, each with transom light, are close to the center, flanked on each side by one large rectangular sash window. Marks of a porch can be seen that protected the two entrances, probably from the start.

On the second floor, four identical windows line up with openings below. All of the windows have shutters, wood sills, and flat brick arches. Modern shutters, on doors as well as windows, emphasize the dignified spacing.

The east and west elevations have off-centered single windows on each floor.

The original projecting chimneys, which should have anchored the design at each end, are now lost.



16 FORIN STREET

LOT: pt. 10B PLAN: 126

BUILT: 1866

FIRST OWNER: Charles Martin

HISTORY:

Charles Martin owned "Moir Foundry Works" and he advertised as being an iron and brass founder and engineer, and his company manufactured steam engines, water wheels, mill gearing and machinery castings, box and parlor stoves, architectural castings, iron fencing, etc.

In 1858, he bought this lot from Thomas Taylor.

The 1866 Assessment Roll shows Charles Martin as the owner of an unfinished house. After he finished the house he used it as an income property. Among his tenants were: 1867-James N. Carman, American Consul; 1870-John Haymes, an agent.

The house stayed in the Martin family until 1883 when Ann Elizabeth Martin (widow) sold it to Robert and Louisa Fowler.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is unique on Forin Street. The distinctive feature is the large, floor-length Gothic casement window with tracery under the central gable.

The house is two storeys high. The facade is oriented south and has a centered entrance with a large recessed door and paneled wood surround. The transom light is the width of the door only, and the side lights (above the panels) extend right to the top of the door-case. The door is flanked on each side by one large rectangular sash 12-pane window. The painted stucco walls have molded quoin-pattern decoration at the two front corners.

The west elevation presents one off-centered window on the first floor and two windows above, under the gable end.

The east elevation presents the same fenestration as the west one and also has a new exterior projecting chimney.

The house has a lower addition at the rear.



20 FORIN STREET

LOT: pt. 10 EH PLAN: 126

BUILT: on 1874 map (before 1862)

FIRST OWNER: Thomas Linklater

HISTORY:

In 1858, Thomas Linklater, a tinsmith and stove dealer, bought this lot, and probably in the following years started to build the house. After finishing the house he rented it in order to obtain income.

The 1862 Assessment Roll shows Geo. Armstrong, a machinist, as a tenant. Other tenants were: 1863-A. A. McLellan, a gentleman; 1866-William Smith, a gentleman; 1867-Henry Jack, a tailor; 1870-Stephen White, a grocery merchant.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey house with simple design and boxy proportions. The roof is hipped and under the eaves there are delicate wood brackets. The three-bay facade has a recessed glazed door-case to the right. In front of the entrance is a small pedimented porch of recent date.

All of the windows have been shortened. The three windows on the second floor are lined up with the openings below. The downstairs windows are wider, and marks show that they may have extended to the floor - giving the effect of French doors onto a verandah.

The east elevation presents an exterior projecting chimney with no flue and marks of a bricked window. The second floor has two altered windows.

The west elevation also has two altered windows on the second floor.

The house has a lower back addition with more altered windows.



23 FORIN STREET

LOT: pt. 16 PLAN: 291

BUILT: before 1866

HISTORY:

In 1865, Edward Evans bought the property from Sarah and Francis Clements. The 1866 Assessment Roll shows David Pitceathly, a merchant, as the tenant, which suggests that the house existed for some time. Edward Evans used the property as a source of income, renting it out for many years.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has boxy-type proportions. The broad facade and centered doorway suggest a "Regency Cottage" style. The roof of the house is medium-high and hipped. The three-bay facade is oriented north and has a centered entrance with glazed door-case, flanked on each side by one tall rectangular sash window with wood sills and flat brick arches. On the second floor, there are three smaller windows.

In front of the entrance, there is a simple wood porch of recent date that does not cover the windows.

The west elevation presents one brick chimney on the roof slope and two wall openings consisting of one large window on the first floor and one smaller window on the second.

The east elevation shows a tall brick chimney, a new small window on the north side of the first floor, and a centered window on the second floor.



22-24 FORIN STREET

LOT: 12 PLAN: 126

BUILT: 1867-1870

FIRST OWNER: Edward Evans

HISTORY:

In 1868, Edward Evans bought lot 12 from Tobias Meyers, one of the John W. Meyers' heirs.

The 1867 Assessment Roll shows a house owned by Evans and rented to Adam Conger, a grocer.

The 1880 Assessment Roll again shows Edward Evans as the owner of an unfinished house. Both houses had been valued at \$1,200.

E. Evans used these houses as income properties. Among the tenants were: 1870-1877 William Pike, a clerk; 1872 Jack A. Conger, a grocer; 1874 Roger Conger, a bank clerk; 1876 Robert Tannahill, town treasurer.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick building is a double house with hipped roof. Each house has only two bays and all proportions are rather narrow, except that each house has a "Wyatt" or "Venetian" window on the ground floor. The left-hand house appears to retain its original glazing: two-over-two panes in its main windows. Each dwelling has been renovated at different times.

The west side dwelling is painted a dark gray color and still preserves some brackets under the eaves.

The entrances are off-center, with a glazed door-case. All openings are capped by a segmental brick arch. The door-cases carry out the narrow look with narrow transom and tall sidelights above solid panels.

The east dwelling shows marks of a more recent renovation which included modern windows. The facade openings are similar to the west side.

Both the east and west elevations have exterior projections of previous chimneys and single, off-center windows on the first floor.



26-28 FORIN STREET

LOT: 12 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1867-1870

FIRST OWNER: Edward Evans

HISTORY:

The same history as 22-24 Forin Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick building is a double house. The design is very simple, has a rectangular shape, and boxy proportions. The roof is medium-high, hipped, with a central flat deck. The facade is divided into four bays and is oriented south with two side entrances. The first floor of the facade is disfigured by a full-length verandah.

The second floor has four rectangular sash windows with segmental brick arches that are grouped in pairs.

Both the east and west elevations are the same. They show marks of a previous chimney and an off-centered window on the first floor.



33 FORIN STREET

LOT: pt. 19 PLAN: 126

BUILT: after 1883

FIRST OWNER: (?) John Doyle

HISTORY:

The 1862 Assessment Roll shows John Wonnacott, a bookkeeper, as the owner of a vacant lot (part of lot 19) valued at \$400. This part of the lot stayed vacant for many years.

In 1875, the property was bought by John Doyle, who probably built the house sometime after 1883. John Doyle was an innkeeper with the International Hotel on Front Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large brick house, two storeys high. The facade is oriented north and has a rectangular projection with a gable roof that is decorated with bargeboard. There is also a bay window on the first floor. The small attic windows are round-headed, and all of the windows have generously curved segmental brick arches. The original glazing may well have been large single panes in double-hung sash, as some of the windows still show. The entrance is to the left of the projecting bay and has a narrow door with a fan light.

The west elevation presents a pair of windows on each floor and is topped by a large gable end with same type of bargeboard and an end chimney.

The east elevation has an off-center bay window on the first floor, two windows with real, functional louvered shutters on the second floor, a large gable end with lacy bargeboard, small window under the gable peak and one end chimney close behind the window.

The back of the house has a narrower brick addition which is the same height as the rest of the house. It has a second entrance and a single window on each floor. This addition has a gable roof with an end chimney.



38 FORIN STREET

LOT: pt. 18 PLAN: 126

BUILT: probably shortly after 1883

FIRST OWNER: (?) Philip Roblin

HISTORY:

The Assessment Rolls show Philip Roblin as the owner of this property starting in 1863. Between 1863 and 1883, this property is shown as part of a vacant lot. Many transactions took place during the years and the records which have been searched cannot provide precise dates of the building of this house. Further research is necessary.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a handsome, large house whose design emphasizes the vertical thrust. The facade is oriented south and has a rectangular tower-like projection topped by a high-pitched gable end. This is decorated with arched bargeboard that emphasizes the gable peak.

The flat section of the facade has paired sash windows with central mullion on both floors and a smaller gable end which breaks the roof line. This gable end has the same type of bargeboard decoration as the larger one, and one oculus under the peak. All of the windows have slightly rounded heads and are capped by brick arches.

The original entrance, situated on the first floor of the tower, is covered totally by a new brick addition. Above the entrance there is a rectangular sash window and under the gable peak there is an oculus with a brick header surround.

The west elevation presents an exterior projecting chimney which goes through the peak of the gable and is flanked on each side by one window on each floor. This side gable end has the same type of bargeboard as the facade.

The east elevation has the same details as the west elevation except that the entire first floor is covered by the new brick addition which continues from the facade.

As for the decorative detail, a brick string course runs around each floor capping the windows' arches. The house has a lower and narrower brick wing at the rear.



141 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 96 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1874-1876

FIRST OWNER: James Falconer

HISTORY:

In 1874, James Falconer, a tailor, bought parts of lot 96 from Daniel Foster and Robert M. Clarke.

The 1876 Assessment Roll shows James Falconer as the owner of a house valued at \$1,000. He used this house as a rental income property. In 1876, Falconer's tenant was Mrs. Towner, a widow. In 1879-80 the tenant was Lewis Hynimans, an agent.

In 1884, James Falconer sold the property to James Gardener who sold it again in 1895 to Frederick Lockett for \$1,900.

In 1903, Frederick Lockett sold the house to William Melburn.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large brick house, two storeys high, with a hipped roof. The facade is oriented west and is "L" shaped. The stepped out section has a bay projection with a set of three windows on each floor. All of the windows are slightly round-headed with brick arches and wood sills.

The last part of the north elevation is covered by siding.

The delicately designed, angled, and bobbined verandah probably dates from Lockett's time, or perhaps Melburn's. It must replace two entrance features - possibly an open stoop for the front door and a small porch for the left-hand door. See #227 Foster for an example of this.



142-144 FOSTER AVENUE

SERENITY HOUSE

LOT: pt. 70, pt. 71, 77, pt. 78 PLAN: 85

BUILT: c. 1878

BUILDER: Charles Smith

FIRST OWNER: Alexander Hart

HISTORY:



Charles F. Smith, a builder, built this brick home around 1876 and sold it to Alexander Hart in 1878.

Hart died two years later and he left the house to his widow, Bertha, and his daughter, Myra Maud, who had just married John McFee. The McFee's; Allan, Angus, and John, were a family of jewelers and watch makers. Their business was located on Front St. John McFee even worked as a miner for a time. John and his wife, Myra, had six children.

An interesting note concerning Myra's uncle, Samuel Hart: Hart was the publisher of the "Plain Speaker", but in 1838 during the Rebellions, his printing office was ransacked by Loyalists. Samuel Hart was a reformer and was later sentenced to 7 years in the Kingston Penitentiary for his part in a rebel raid on a Cobourg Bank.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is two storeys high, has a hipped roof and no cornice.

This large brick building has a centered entrance with two narrow doors and a clumsy early 20th century portico. Perhaps, originally there was only one large door. On each side of the entrance, there is one bay window on the first floor. Above the entrance, on the second floor, there is a pair of close-set sash windows enclosed on the same surround.

The distinctive features of the house are the large molded labels with keystone, painted white above the windows.

The house has undergone alterations resulting in new brick additions on the north and south sides of the main house.

145 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: pt. 95 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1873-1874

FIRST OWNER: James Clark

HISTORY:

In 1873, James Clark, a carpenter, bought the property from Matilda Ann Smith. The Assessment Roll of that year shows James Clark as the owner of a property valued at \$500. (A house could already have existed.)

In 1874, James Clark sold the property to Samuel J. Clark. The 1874 Assessment Roll shows Samuel J. Clark as the owner of an unfinished house valued at \$550.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a relatively small, simply designed brick house. It is two storeys high and has a high pitched roof with the gable end facing the street.

The facade is oriented west and has two bays. Since the openings do not line up in any way, it may be supposed that this facade was designed to have a verandah to rectify the design. Another feature this house should probably have had, was some trimming of the roof, a pinnacle, a couple of drops, and some cut-out work on the bargeboards. The door entrance has a transom light.

The facade fenestration consists of one large rectangular window on the first floor and two smaller windows on the second. All of the windows have wood sills and are capped by nearly flat segmental brick arches. The two-over-two glazing appears to be the original.

A 20th century verandah runs across the front of the house, supported by fluted pillars. This is in good proportion to the house, and considering the distantly Greek Revival lineage of the facade, may be considered quite suitable.

The north elevation has a large window toward the west side on the first floor and two very small windows on the eastern side of the second floor.

The house has a lower brick addition at the rear.



149 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: pt. 95 N 1/2 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1872

FIRST OWNER: James R. Clark, carpenter

HISTORY:

Joseph Canniff Foster owned the property from 1856 to 1871. He was said to be a genius with his hands, he could take just an ax and make an ox yoke better than any gifted artisan. There is also a story which further brings out Foster's character:

During the rebellion days of 1837-38, Foster was the town assessor for the area around Belleville. During a trip to the rural area, he ran into a farmer who was refusing to be assessed. As Foster approached, the man brought out a gun and told Foster to come no closer. Foster merely spurred his horse onwards amid threats and verbal abuse. When he reached the man, the farmer shouted, "The devil couldn't-scare you Foster!". The man was duly assessed. -

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small house with a simple design. The facade is oriented west and has an off-center entrance.

The house has suffered some alterations. The wing on the south side, covered by siding; and also the large window on the facade first floor have both been changed. The window glazing upstairs, however, appears to be the original.

The house is two storeys high, covered by stucco and has a gable roof facing towards the street. On the front entrance there is a large verandah.



153 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: pt. 90 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1873-1875

FIRST OWNER: James Arnott

HISTORY:

In 1856, lot 90 was surveyed by John Emerson for Shubael Foster. In the same year the property passed to Daniel Foster. In 1873, that lot was sold by the Foster family to James Arnott, a laborer.

The 1875 Assessment Roll lists James Arnott as owner of a house valued for \$900. Arnott used the house as an income property. Among the tenants were: Peter Duncan, an agent, who lived in the house between 1875-1880; Collins Daniel, an innkeeper, who lived in the house in 1881; E. Wright, a gentleman, lived in the house in 1882. The property stayed in the Arnott family until 1913 when William John Arnott (unmarried) sold the house to Samuel Curry for \$1,000.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a high, pitched, gable roof that is decorated with dentil-like bargeboard and a finial.

The facade is oriented west and has a door with a transom light, to the left, and a bay window, to the right, on the first floor. The bay windows are slightly round-headed, capped by brick arches, and the middle windows are larger. The two windows on the second floor are slightly different from the rest, as they are shorter and have semicircular heads. The glazing patterns of two-over-two on the main windows appear to be the original.

The south elevation has an exterior projecting, brick, flue chimney and the same type of bay projection as the facade. On the second floor there is a dormer which breaks the roof line and has a gabled hood.

The north elevation has a rectangular window and a small dormer breaking the roof-line.

The house has a lower brick addition at the back.



181 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: pt. 84 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1875

FIRST OWNER: James Emsley

HISTORY:

James Emsley was a plasterer who bought the west part of lot 84 in 1873. Two years later in 1875, he started to build a house which was valued at \$600. At the time of the assessment the house was unfinished.

James Emsley rented it out in 1876 to W. P. Niles who was an agent traveler. In 1879, Emsley sold it to Thomas Hampton, a yeoman.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small, two storey, brick house with a medium pitched, gable roof. The gable is decorated with wood bargeboard and has a brick chimney at the peak.

The facade is oriented west and the entrance, at right, is covered by a new brick vestibule. The two upper windows appear to retain their original two-over-two glazing pattern.

The south elevation has no opening, with the exception of a new small window towards the west side of the first floor.

The north elevation has the same type of large window as the facade and another small one, both of which are on the first floor.



184-186 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: pt. 89 PLAN: 85

BUILT: (?) 1875

FIRST OWNER: (?) Charles Frederick Smith

HISTORY:

The records are not very clear about the construction of this house. The property was bought from the Foster family around 1874.

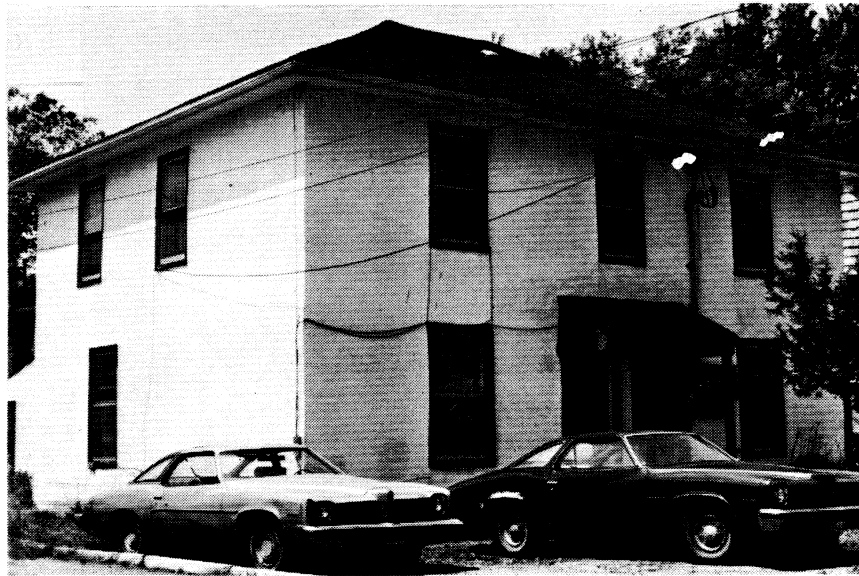
DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey house has a simple design and boxy-type proportions. The roof is medium pitched, hipped, and has a flat center deck.

The three-bay facade is oriented east and has a centered entrance which is presently divided into two doors in order to accommodate the double dwelling. The entrance is flanked on each side, by one, rectangular, sash window; above, on the second floor, there are three smaller, but similar windows.

Both the north and south elevations contain an off-center single window on the first floor and two windows on the second.

The style of the building could be "Regency Cottage".



187 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: pt. 89 PLAN: 85

BUILT: 1874-1879

FIRST OWNER: (?) Charles Frederick Smith

HISTORY:

The records are not clear about the beginning of this house. In 1874, Charles Frederick Smith bought the property from the Foster family and in 1877 he sold it to John Wilson, a bookkeeper.

The 1879 Assessment Roll shows John Wilson as the owner of a vacant house valued at \$1,400. In 1880 and 1881 the house was rented to William Pike, a clerk with the John Lewis Co.

In 1910, Grace McCall, widow of John Wilson, remarried and sold the house to Felix Allore.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey ,brick house with low pitched, gable roof. The windows are segmentally arched. The facade is oriented west and has a stepped out projection with bay windows on both floors. The entrance is off-center and shows marks of more than one previous surround, or portico.

The north elevation shows marks of alterations, the same as the brick addition at the back of the house.

The south elevation has a single window on each floor and a later addition towards the west.

The facade, distantly Italianate, was fairly modern for its time and recalls the great popularity of stacked bay windows in California; where whole streets of these narrow houses quickly appeared during that period.



189 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: pt. 88 PLAN: 85

BUILT: (?) shows up on 1877 map

FIRST OWNER: Henry Butwell

HISTORY:

In 1863, William Butwell, a brickmaker, bought the east part of lot 88 from William Foster. The existing records at the Land Registry Office and the Assessment Rolls do not give enough information about the date that the house was built.

Further research will be necessary to determine the exact date. The house is shown on the 1877 Belleville map, but it is not shown on the 1874 map. Therefore, the house was built between 1874 and 1877.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large two-bay, two-storey, brick house with a hipped roof, stacked bay windows at the left, with an entrance at the right. The two-over-two glazing in the main windows appears to be original.

The Georgian-like door surround is a modern addition. There are marks of a small and perhaps daintier porch. Above the entrance there is a single window.

The south elevation suffered alterations in order to build a new door on the first floor.

The north elevation has a pair of windows on each floor and on the roof slope is a brick chimney.

The house has a lower and narrower brick wing at the back.



227 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 7B, pt. 82 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1875

BUILDER: Thomas McRae, Masons- Fahey Bros.

FIRST OWNER: Thomas McRae

HISTORY:

Thomas McRae, of Davis & McRae, Meyers' orchard, bought this property in 1875 from the Hon. Robert Read. In 1877, Thomas McRae sold the property to Mary Adeline and Roger Conger.

The 1881, Assessment Roll shows Roger Conger, a merchant with Conger Brothers, fruit and grocery dealers, as the owner of the property valued at \$1,800.

In 1896, Roger and Mary Adeline Conger sold the property to Edwin Thomas Cherry for \$1,450.

DESCRIPTION:

The facade of this two-storey, brick building is oriented west. It has a two-bay facade. The entrance is a double leaf door, capped by an arched fan light and surrounded by a brick arch. The facade fenestration contains rectangular windows, capped by flatish brick arches, one on the first floor and two on the second.

The south side of the house is "L" shaped and the second entrance is located under a small verandah with chamfered Italianate columns and fretwork. This verandah is undoubtedly original and single windows are located on each floor of the projecting part.

The north side has two windows on the first floor and only one towards the east, on the second floor.

The house has a narrower back brick addition.

The roof of the house is hipped and under the eaves there are large carved wood brackets with turned pendants.



238 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 0 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1872

BUILDER: (?) Thomas Gardiner

FIRST OWNER: David Pitceathly

HISTORY:

David Pitceathly was born in Perth, Scotland. He came to Canada as a young man and engaged in the mercantile life at Sherbrooke, Quebec. He came to Belleville about 1858 as a bookkeeper for Gillespie and Co. Upon dissolution of that firm, he started business for himself, subsequently entering into partnership with Thomas Kelso. The firm of Pitceathly and Kelso had a large and successful business for many years in Central Ontario.

Pitceathly's chief delight was yachting and his yacht "The Dauntless" was the scene of many social activities. He was Commodore of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club for many terms.

DESCRIPTION:

This house has boxy type proportions and a simple design.

The facade is divided into two bays with an entrance to the right. To the left, there is a bay window with a large wood surround and a hood supported by small wood brackets.

On the second floor there are two rectangular sash windows with nearly flat brick arches and stone sills.

The house has a back wing made of brick, one and a half storeys high with a centered entrance.

This house is two storeys high, made of brick, has a hipped roof, and two large chimneys. The three, large tie-bolts appear at the second floor level on the south side.

The bay window might be an early addition, though the heavy central mullion in the window is a conservative bit of 1860's styling, even at this date, as is the six-over-six glazing of the other windows in the house.



246 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 11 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1869

FIRST OWNER: Henry Wilkins

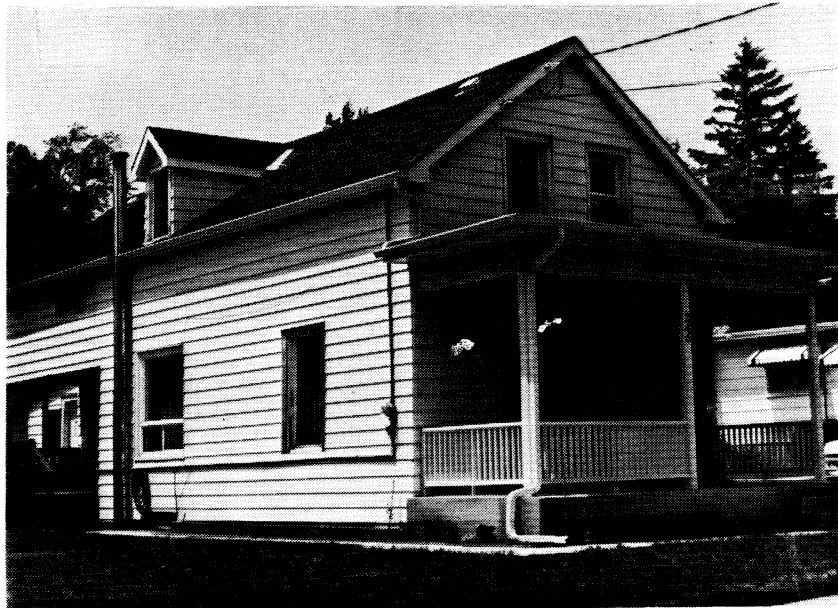
HISTORY:

The first owner of this house was Henry Wilkins, a plasterer. He was living on Ann Street when he built this home. The Assessment Roll of 1869 for the Baldwin Ward lists it as an unfinished house.

DESCRIPTION:

Presently the house is covered by white siding and has suffered some renovations. It is one and a half storeys high and has an off-centered entrance. The roof is gabled and has one dormer on the south side.

Interesting to note, is the wood verandah with delicately carved festoons on the upper side, which are probably early 20th century pressed metal.



250-252 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 13 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1874

FIRST OWNER: Hercules Thompson

HISTORY:

Albert Smith bought lot 13 in 1873. In the same year he sold it to Hercules Thompson, a carpenter. Thompson started to build a house, but sold it before finishing in 1875 to Robert Clarke, a blacksmith.

Robert Clarke used the house as an income property. Among the tenants in 1876 were: James Canniff, a gentleman and F. M. Clark, a shoemaker.

In 1879, Robert Clarke moved into the house, renting the other half to Francis M. Clarke, an agent. That property stayed in the Clarke family until 1910 when Ellen Clarke, a widow, sold it to Mary E. Diamond.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey double house, with boxy proportions, a simple design, and a medium pitched, hipped roof with a flat central deck. The house is now covered with siding.

The facade is oriented east and is divided into four bays. On the first floor, the two entrances are close together at the center, each with a transom light. The second floor has a row of four windows spaced to line up with the ground floor openings below.

The north and south elevations present the same orderly fenestration of a pair of windows on each floor.

The house has a lower and narrower addition at the back.

The substantial 20th century verandah runs nearly the full length of the facade. It has square, semi-classical columns and a row of dentils under its eaves.



256 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 15, pt. 142 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1875

BUILDER: Langman

HISTORY:

At one time this building seems to have had a connection to the building to the north, 171 Victoria Avenue. The 1877 map shows the connection.

The 1878 Goad Insurance Map shows that the two buildings are joined by an alleyway. Perhaps this house was used as a coach, servants, or guest house.

Daily Intelligencer, Dec. 20, 1875:

"Mr. Wm. Dickens has erected a store and bakery of brick 30 x 30, Langman, builder and plasterer; L. E. Pake, carpenter, cost \$1,000."

Note: This does not seem to be that big!

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple brick house, one and a half storeys high.

The facade is oriented east and has an off-center door with a beveled glass fan light. Two large rectangular, double-hung, two-over-two windows are on the first floor. The glazing is arched a little at the top though the brick arches are nearly flat. There is one centered window with an arched transom light and a brick label on the second floor.

The roof is gabled and is oriented towards the street. It has a considerable overhang, but no ornamentation.

A large early 20th century wood verandah, with dainty turned semi-classical columns and dentilled eaves runs along the facade and part of the north side of the house.



263 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: pt. 16 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1875

FIRST OWNER: Jason Post

HISTORY:

Jason Post, a carpenter, started to build this house in 1875, which figured in the same year Assessment Roll as unfinished and valued at \$1,000. Post kept on building this house though until 1878. He also sold parts of lot 16 to different buyers.

In 1881, J. Post sold this property to Mary and Arthur Challen. A. W. Challen was a clerk with Geo. Ritchie & Co.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey house has boxy-type proportions and a high pitched, hipped roof. The house has been renovated and at the present time, is covered by white siding.

The street facade consists of two bays and has an enclosed entrance to the left and a bay window to the right with a wood surround and brackets under the hood. Above, on the second floor there are two rectangular windows.

The south elevation presents an exterior projecting modern furnace chimney in the middle, flanked on each side by the same type of bay windows as the facade. Above, on the second floor, again there are two windows.

The north elevation has a later addition, two storeys high, but lower than the main house.



267 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 17 PLAN: 271

BUILT: c. 1870

FIRST OWNER: Theodore Spafford

HISTORY:

The 1867 Assessment Roll shows the east part of lot 17 as vacant and owned by A. L. Smith.

The next information about this part of lot 17 is found in the 1875 Assessment Roll which shows Theodore Spafford as the owner and occupant of this house valued at \$1300. Spafford was a grocer with the firm Walmsley & Spafford, located on the northeast corner of Hotel St. (Victoria Ave.) and Front St.

The house is shown on the 1874 Belleville map and probably was built sometime between 1867 and 1873.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey house is covered by siding. It has a square shape and a simple design. The roof is medium pitched, hipped, and under the eaves there are wood brackets.

The street facade is divided into two bays. A glazed door-case is to the left and a single window is on the right. Across the entrance, there is a small and delicately detailed wood verandah with bobbins and slim turned posts, dating to about 1900. On the second floor, there are two rectangular, sash windows. Most of the windows still have their two-over-two glazing pattern.

The south elevation has a similar type of windows on each floor. Also at the back there is a lower and narrower brick addition.

The north elevation has a random fenestration as a result of alterations.



281 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: pt. 19, 20 PLAN: 271

BUILT: 1876

FIRST OWNER: Amos Pake

HISTORY:

The 1876 Assessment Roll shows A. Pake as the owner of an unfinished house valued at \$1,300.

In 1884, Susan Pake, widow, sold the property to Rollo D. Massey. In 1890, R. D. Massey sold the property to John Kain for \$1,500.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large "L" shaped brick house, two storeys high with a hipped roof.

The facade is oriented west. The end towards the street is divided into two bays and contains three large rectangular windows, one on the first floor and two on the second. The doorway may have had only a stoop originally, but at present it is covered with a little closed-in porch.

All of the windows are two-over-two sash windows and are capped by brick arches.

The stepped-out segment, to the south, contains the second entrance with one window above on the west side, and one window on each floor on the south side. Marks on the brick work suggest that there was originally a more generous verandah filling the angle.

The north elevation has an exterior projecting, tall chimney flanked on each side by one window on the first floor and a single window on the second.

The house has a narrower brick wing at the rear.



299 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 25 PLAN: 271

BUILT: 1889-1896

HISTORY:

The Assessment Rolls show the east part of lot 25 as vacant between 1874-1889 and owned by A. L. Smith. The house is shown on the 1888 Goad Insurance Map, revised in 1896.

The records which have been searched could not provide exact building dates and owners. Further research is necessary.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick house is two-storeys high and has a medium-high pitched, hipped roof.

The street facade has three bays on the first floor and two bays on the second. The entrance is in the right-hand bay. The door is narrow and has no transom.

The facade fenestration is orderly. It has large rectangular, sash windows with wood sills which are capped by flat brick arches. The facade fenestration on both the north and south elevations is random, as a result of alterations. The two-over-two glazing seems to be the original. The double window to the south probably represents revision, as does the little window. The house has a back wing of the same height, but narrower.

The verandah might be c. 1920 and may be thought of as replacing something smaller, possibly with spindle work.



302 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 26 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1877

FIRST OWNER: John Hume

HISTORY:

In 1878, Albert Lewis Smith sold the west part of lot 26 to John Hume, a gentleman. The Assessment Roll of that year lists John Hume as the owner of an unfinished house valued at \$600. Hume either bought the unfinished house or started to build it.

In 1919, William Muir bought the house. The house is still owned by the Muir family.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a smaller, two-storey brick house. The design is simple with a gable roof facing the street.

The facade is oriented east; it has a side entrance and one window on the first floor with two windows on the second floor under the gable. All of the windows are rectangular, sash, and have wood sills and flat brick arches. The two-over-two glazing appears to be the original.

The north elevation of the house has a newer addition: one-storey high with one bay window. This elevation has only two openings consisting of two windows towards the west side of the wall, one on each floor.

There is a lower and narrower brick wing at the rear of the house.

The verandah dates from about 1920 - likely put on by Muir. It could replace a daintier original.



303 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 26 PLAN: 271

BUILT: 1876-1879

FIRST OWNER: Albert Lewis Smith

HISTORY:



A. L. Smith owned many properties in this area. He used to rent them out, even as vacant lots.

In 1873, he rented this lot to Alfred Slater, a ship carpenter. In 1876, the tenant was John Malcolm, a gas fitter. The 1879 Assessment Roll shows Henry Gardiner, a peddler, as a tenant of a frame house valued at \$400. By 1882, Henry Gardiner still lived in the house.

In 1888, A. L. Smith sold the property to Lucy and Charles Wilson.

In 1901, the Wilsons sold the property to James Gregg Wilson who in turn sold it in 1904 to Edward Fenn for \$300. The property stayed in the Fenn family until 1944 when it was sold to Harold Gordon Blakely.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey house, covered with siding. It has undergone extensive alterations during its existence.

The facade is oriented west and it is "L" shaped. The stepped-out segment with gable roof could be a later addition. This second segment, has a small central gable with one window underneath. On the first floor, there is an enclosed verandah with an off-centered entrance.

The south elevation has an end, brick chimney set close to the gable peak and altered fenestration. Another brick chimney is visible from the east slope of the roof.

The "L" shape is a common form, but either segment could have been built first, and the flatness of the roof pitch suggests an earlier starting date than 1876.

A verandah filling the "L" would have been part of the design, and the 1920 porch replaces it. The "cottage front" window might be the work of Wilson or Fenn.

Traces of a peaked or arched feature, now covered with siding, may perhaps be found above the window in the "Gothic". Undoubtedly, there would also have been peak ornaments and other "gingerbread" on this house. The shallow pediments over the other windows could well be original, and the one over the "cottage front" window made to accord, though at the wrong angle.

307 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 27 PLAN: 271

BUILT: 1875

FIRST OWNER: James Johnson

HISTORY:

James Johnson, a blacksmith, started to build this house in 1875. The Assessment Roll for 1876 shows the house still unfinished and valued at \$700. The property had been sold and by 1888 Matilda Johnson, wife of James Johnson, bought it back from Albert Smith. Matilda Johnson kept this property until 1922 when she sold it to Alfred Ernest and Emma Fraser for \$2,000.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick, two-storey house is rectangular in design with the gable end facing the street. The roof is medium-pitched gable and has an end, brick chimney.

The facade is oriented west and has two bays, upper windows directly above lower openings. The one large window on the first floor and the two smaller windows on the second floor, are rectangular, sash, and are capped by shallow brick arches. The two-over-two glazing appears to be the original.

A wood verandah runs along the facade.

The south elevation has two openings toward the east side consisting of one large window on the first floor and one small window set close to the eaves.

The north elevation shows marks of alterations. The house has a narrower brick wing at the rear.

The sun-porch to the south and the verandah at the front are both of a simple and chaste classical-derived style that accords well with the lines of the house. They could be of the 1920's when the Frasers first owned the house. There may have been an earlier verandah or porch, but none was needed to disguise any discrepancy in the placement of openings for these are carefully placed one over another.



312 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 28 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1873-1875

FIRST OWNER: Peter Mayville (or Maybee?)

HISTORY:

In 1869, Peter Mayville (?) bought lot 28 from the Hon. Robert Read. The Assessment Rolls for 1873 show Peter Mayville as the owner of a property valued at \$675. These facts suggest that a house has been built in that time period.

This property has been used as an income property and among the tenants were: Samuel Kennedy, a fireman, in 1879 and W. Hanley, a potter, in 1883.

In 1884, P. Mayville sold the property to Lewis Wilson Rogers. Margaret Jane Rogers, widow, sold it in 1937 to Ernest and Annie Taylor. The house is still in the possession of the Taylor family.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick house, two storeys high is rectangular in shape and has a medium-pitched, gabled roof with the gable end facing the street.

The facade is oriented east and is divided into two bays. As at #307 and #316, the upper windows are directly over the lower openings. The one window on the first floor and the two windows on the second are rectangular with one-over-one modern sash and are capped by segmental, brick arches. Across the facade there is a wood verandah. The door has a transom light.

The south side of the house has two windows on the first floor and a new small window above.

The north side shows marks of a previous verandah and a dormer with gable hood breaks the roof line.

On the east side of the roof is a brick end chimney.

A narrower brick addition, the same height as the main house, is at the rear.



316 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: 29 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1869-1870

FIRST OWNER: Peter Mayville

HISTORY:

In 1869, Peter Mayville purchased lot 29 from Hon. Robert Reed.

The Assessment Roll shows P. Mayville, a cooper (?), as the owner of a house valued at \$650.

Peter Mayville kept the house until 1898 when he sold it to Rebecca Hunter for \$750.

In 1922, Rebecca Hunter and her husband, John, sold the house to Richard Carruther and his wife, Jean. The house stayed in the Carruther family until 1955.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-bay brick house is rectangular in design and is two storeys high. The roof is medium-pitched gable with a bargeboard decorated, end gable facing the street.

The facade fenestration consists of one large window on the first floor and two smaller windows on the second floor. Similar to #307 and #312, but not so strictly lined up. All of the windows have plain wood surround and are capped by segmental brick arches. The two-over-two glazing seems to be original.

Along the facade there is a solid wood verandah, much like that on #307, but not quite so well-proportioned.

The north elevation presents a gable-hooded dormer which breaks the roof-line and an off-center window on the first floor. This side of the house has a brick addition with a new bay window.

The south elevation has two large windows on the first floor and a new exterior projecting, brick chimney.



331 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: pt. 32, 33 PLAN: 271

BUILT: c. 1910

BUILDER: (?) Turner

FIRST OWNER: (?) W. S. Smith

HISTORY:



To establish the exact date of building, this house needs further research. The house is not shown on the 1888 Goad map (revised in 1900). The Assessment Rolls of 1874 to 1890 shows A. L. Smith, a merchant, as the owner of the east part of lot 32, and lot 33, both listed as vacant lots.

In 1896, W. S. Smith bought lot 32 & 33 from the City of Belleville. In 1920, he sold the property to James Redner for the amount of \$4,500. Perhaps the house was built sometime between 1906-1920.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-and-a-half-storey house, built of rough-faced concrete block has an elaborate design which shows elements of the "Queen Anne Revival" architectural style.

Typical of the genre, this commodious house has an off-set tower, a broad verandah, and a steeply pitched gable roofs.

The facade is oriented west and the entrance is located on the first floor of the tower. The tower is three sided, like a bay window, with a pyramidal roof topped by a finial. The tower third floor is sheathed in shingle and contains a long sash window on each wall surface.

Across the tower first floor there is a delicate, wood verandah with pairs of tapered, turned columns. On the south side of the tower, there is a gabled projection with one large window featuring a rectangular transom light on the first floor. The same large window appears on the second floor, also there is a very small, narrow window under the gable peak. The wing to the north of the tower has narrower windows.

The south elevation of the house has a portion of the roof gabled and a large dormer. Each floor has two rectangular windows. All of the windows have concrete sills and are capped by concrete lintels.

The third floor of tower may well be an addition: a flat deck with some sort of concrete parapet could have been the original design. When that arrangement caused trouble, the owner would probably have been inspired to heighten the tower and enlarge the attic.

The "cottage front" design of the south parlor window, and the twin-column design of the verandah, suggest a date of about 1908 (the height of the craze for cement block houses of this character).

339 FOSTER AVENUE

LOT: pt. 35 PLAN: 296

BUILT: (?) c. 1910

HISTORY:

A small frame house is shown on the 1874 Belleville map on the east part of lot 35. The 1875 Assessment Roll shows William Conners, a laborer, living in the house as the tenant, and the owner was A. L. Smith. The value of the house in that year was listed at \$400. The same small house is shown on the 1888 Goad Map, revised in 1896.

The present house being larger and made of bricks, probably was built after 1896 in the same place as the demolished, older house.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a massive brick house, two storeys high with boxy-type proportions. The roof is medium pitched and hipped with a small, central, flat deck.

The street facade is divided into two bays, with openings very regularly placed.

The entrance is a narrow door with a fan light. There is a small verandah with dainty turned classical columns on low brick bases. This, and the house itself, could very well be of about 1900.

The facade's first floor has a very large window with a semicircular transom light and beveled glass. Above, on the second floor, there are two sash windows, glazed one-over-one, with slightly round-heads and capped by segmental brick arches.

The north elevation is "L" shaped. There is a large window that is close to a bull's eye window.

The stepped out segment has the second entrance under a fret verandah, and again there is another large window with a semicircular transom light on the first floor.

The south elevation has a random fenestration of no particular order or size. A brick chimney is visible at the east slope of the roof.



45 SOUTH FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 8, 9 PLAN: GOV'T.

Designated, 1983

BUILT: 1817

FIRST OWNER: Capt. John McIntosh

HISTORY:

In 1817, Martha McIntosh received this land from her father, Loyalist, Ruliph Ostrum. Martha was the widow of Captain John McIntosh who had drowned in the Bay of Quinte on September 23, 1815. Sometime after 1823 Martha married Donald McLellan.

The building on this land was complete by 1817.

In 1829, an outstanding physician from England, Dr. George Neville Ridley, bought the property from Martha and Donald McLellan. The building is shown on the 1845 map.

Dr. & Mrs. Ridley had six sons and two daughters, one of whom married the Baron de Rottenburg, who led a distinguished military career. Dr. Ridley had been determined to give up medicine and be a gentleman farmer, but news spread that he was a doctor and the demands on his time were many and great.

He traveled by cart and horseback great distances through forest and open land to treat the ill and injured. He was stricken with diabetes and died at age 62. The house was sold in 1900 to Laughlin Hughes, a wholesale flour and feed salesman.

From 1919 to 1937, E. F. Dickens and Son, Bakers and Confectioners used this building as their factory. In 1937, the Mackenzie family bought the property and it was referred to as the "Mackenzie Feed" building until its sale in 1975 to Albert Hale.

DESCRIPTION:

The form of the house, a two-storey, five-bay front with low pitched, gabled roof and interior chimneys, is an early type, with New York or New England connections. The symmetrical fenestration and center doorway which originally had simply divided sidelights both have early 19th century roots. The hall went through from front to back with stairs straight up at the left.

The front and back were identical before the kitchen wing was added.

A piece of the original, wooden, cornice gutter survived beneath the roof of the kitchen wing. The present dentilled cornice could be an "improvement" of the 1890's with a Neo-Colonial taste.

The finely profiled moldings were not very popular after 1825. The delicate cymas, pointed astragal, and the extremely small scale panel moulds to doors demonstrate the house's early date.

The structure is a post and beam bent type, of heavy hewn members, cut out after erection to accommodate the interior chimney stacks. The roof has butted rafters at the ridge without halving and pinning, a not uncommon practice in the early 19th century.

Brick nogging or filling to the frame (interiors being plastered directly onto the bricks and roughened beams) is another early practice. Examination of the cellar under the kitchen

45 SOUTH FRONT STREET, cont.

wing suggests that this is an addition; the west foundation against the main block is a thin stone lining only. The kitchen wing, however, has detail very much in keeping with the house proper and it must be an early extension. The original kitchen would have been the south-east ground-floor room, as the larger chimney at that side of the house suggests; and a patch in the floor of the room above shows where a steep dog-leg staircase would have come up, rising perhaps from close to the inner end of the kitchen hearth.

In the 1980's renovation, the original 12-over-12 window sash was found in the attic and copied. Much of the interior trim (which had been virtually complete upstairs in the original body of the house) was destroyed or covered over in that renovation. The carcasses of both the front and the rear door-cases were found complete after being hidden for many years. Moldings were added to finish the front door-case. Not everyone trusts the design of the pediment added over the front door. It may merely reflect the marks of the storm porch that were seen in early 20th century photographs.



67 SOUTH FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 11, 12 PLAN: 68, GOV'T.

BUILT: 1814

FIRST OWNER: Alexander Oliphant Petrie

HISTORY:

This simple dwelling could be the oldest residence in Belleville. It was built by Alexander Oliphant Petrie in 1814. A. O. Petrie had come to Canada from Scotland, and when he arrived at Meyers' Creek in 1809, he pitched a tent.

When war was declared with the United States in 1812, he volunteered his services at Kingston and Sacket's Harbour. He was on board the "Royal George" when Kingston was attacked by the American fleet.

After the cessation of hostilities, he built a schooner which he aptly named the "General Brock" and in which he sailed between Kingston and Toronto for a short time before settling in Belleville.

In 1841, Alexander O. Petrie served as President of the Police, Village of Belleville, and his son, Allen, was Chief of Police from 1870 to 1877.

DESCRIPTION:

The house is a simple, saltbox shape with a central door and symmetrically placed windows on the front. It has a gable roof with return eaves on the sides. The gable over the front door was added later. A delicately designed mantelpiece in the parlor appears to be of the earliest date - though it has been moved from its original place. The house is presently covered with white siding and the chimney has been demolished.



75-77 SOUTH FRONT STREET

THE LYNCH HOUSE

LOT: pt. 2, pt. 13 PLAN: 68, GOV'T.

BUILT: 1817

FIRST OWNER: Lieut. John Thompson

HISTORY:

The property includes two lots. The front rooms of the main block of the house are situated on the narrow gore lot along South Front Street. The rest of the house stands on the large lot extending to Pinnacle Street.

The trustee of the estate of Allan Taylor, who died in 1819, was the first purchaser of the combined lots, in 1821.

In 1879, on July 1st, Billa Flint wrote a letter to the editor of The Intelligencer, telling about his remembrances of Belleville when he arrived here in 1829. He remembered that "The two-storey, frame house was occupied by Robert Smith".

The estate sold the properties in 1836 to John Canniff, the pioneer after whom Cannifton is named.

His will, written in 1841, and registered after his death in 1843, bequeathed the properties to his third wife, Elizabeth. Mrs. Canniff died in 1846 and the house was inherited by her widowed daughter, Mrs. Robert Smith. Agnes Smith's property was seized by sheriff Moodie, upon the suit of lawyer Benjamin Dougall and sold at public auction to Dougall in 1849.

Belleville's earliest Assessment Roll, 1853, lists Dougall as the owner and the Donegan and Lambert families as tenants living in the house.

Dougall himself had financial troubles and in 1854, the granddaughter of Mrs. Canniff, Emily Augusta, and her husband, lawyer Charles Lester Coleman, gained the deed to the home and property.

The Colemans owned the house until 1872, when they moved to their new towered mansion on the North Front Street hill, now a funeral home. Since then, the Lynch home has been a double house.

The Lynch family purchased the house in 1907. James Lynch shipped coal from Oswego in his three masted sailing ships. His son, William Lynch, continued the business until his death in 1987.

DESCRIPTION:

The house has the same Loyalist Style features as the 1817 McIntosh-Ridley house further south. The post and beam brick lined construction with cladding of clapboard, the nine window and central door arrangement of the front facade are similar.

75 S. Front had been built by October 29, 1817

45 S. Front was in the process of building in November 1817

75-77 SOUTH FRONT STREET, cont.

There are also features which suggest a date in the late 1830's or 1840's. These features include: the narrow depth of the main block; the bold Greek Revival interior moldings of the boards, windows and chair rails; and the lack of original fireplaces for heating. Stoves had become fashionable and practical by this time.

The center entrance is especially interesting with tapered pilasters supporting a transom window. These pilasters on either side of the door, resemble those on the front of the 1817 Barnum House at Grafton and might have been copied from that trend-setting building. The verandah posts are unusual in that they are tapered toward the bottom, as well as toward the top. The posts may be of the turn of the century, but the verandah roof has a curve like an awning and could have been added to the house in the late 1830's or the 1840's - likely with trellis-work supports at the time.



75 South Front St.

Upper Canada Land Petitions, Ontario Archives - [see box 1-286]

[item 24] - Petition of John Thompson of Twp of Sidney, formerly of the Queens Rangers. He established himself as a trader afterwards, on the east bank of the River Moira and built 2 framed houses in the year 1804. They now appear to be standing on the Front Street of the New Town about opposite a bit of ground in front of Town Lot No. 13, west side of Pinnacle Street, which lot appears to have been lately granted to John McArthur. In consequence of sickness in the family, your petitioner was under necessity to remove into the country a short distance and by that means neglected an earlier application for any ground in the rear of his buildings and further, that your petitioner faithfully has done his duty in defence of the province during the war as an officer in the Hastings Militia.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that your honor in Council will grant him the bit of ground between said lot no. 13 and Front St. and a water lot in front thereof, as also town lot no. 13 on the west side of Pinnacle St., in order to enable him to exchange with John McArthur and thereby save a part of a new large framed house erected in mistake, on part of no. 13 in the rear of the said bit of ground.

Signed: John Thompson, Belleville, 29th Oct. 1817.

[Item 24 b] I certify that Lieutenant and Adjutant John Thompson of the Hastings Militia, hath this day taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance before me as the law directs; Thurlow, April 1, 1812,

Signed: James McNabb J. P. Petition Granted

81 SOUTH FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 13 PLAN: GOV'T.

BUILT: c. 1845

FIRST OWNER: Edmund Murney

HISTORY:



The property was first owned by John Thompson. Thompson had been a soldier with the King's Rangers and had later served in the War of 1812 as Captain and then as Major in the Hastings' Militia.

In 1804, he received permission from the Indians to build two frame houses on the shore at the mouth of the Moira River. When the town plot was surveyed by Wilmot in 1816, a road, now South Front Street, was planned through his lots. He petitioned the government for deeds to the land on which his houses stood and the narrow gore on the east side of the new street.

After his death in 1831, his son, John, added to the property by buying the water lots to the north as far as Dundas Street. He may have needed money for his purchases and sold the small strip on the east side of Front Street to Edmund Murney in 1841. The brick store and dwelling was probably built around this time. While Murney owned it, it would have been rental property.

Lawyer Murney, whose election defeats had cost him a very considerable amount of money, sold the property back to Thompson in 1852.

The first Belleville Assessment Records of 1853 list the property as the store and dwelling of John Thompson, a stone mason.

In 1866, Dennis Kenna purchased it for his grocery store and dwelling. He was a barkeeper and a tavern keeper. In 1858, Kenna was a mariner. In the following four years he worked as a grocer and then again as a sailor for two years.

In 1874, the Kennas bought a small piece of property at the back of their narrow lot to build an extension to their house. In 1896, D. Kenna deeded his home to his daughter, Agnes Lucy Kenna, who by 1907, under the weight of mortgages, sold the house.

DESCRIPTION:

The general configuration - gabled end to the street - suggest the influence of the Greek Revival, which was becoming popular in Belleville about 1845. The outline is drawn on Haslett's Map of 1845 and the building may have been new then. The walls fit the boundaries of a small gore lot, on the east, north and west side, with a bit of land on the south side.

It is narrower at the back than at the front, along South Front St. and the extra large windows on the ground floor at the front would suggest that it was built as a store and dwelling.

Note window divisions here and in living quarters: 12 panes in upper sash, eight in lower which were quite common in ordinary buildings at the time. The low window under the eaves, in the center of the southern wall, is absolutely typical of houses in Greek Revival taste in New York and Pennsylvania.

Until the railway was built, this two-storey, brick house would have been in a very pleasant location, near the harbour and surrounded by substantial houses.

112 FRONT STREET

OLD FIRE HALL #1

LOT: 18 PLAN: HASLETT'S

BUILT: 1890

ARCHITECT and BUILDER: unknown

HISTORY:

The original purpose of this building was a fire house. The city owned the property for over fifty years and used it as such. The close proximity to the river was definitely an advantage.

The first men to run the station were: W. Y. Brown, Robert Symons, Alex McFarland, and George McCoy. In 1940, Fire Hall No. 1 was sold to Hastings Motor Ltd. and has been operated commercially since then.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick structure has two floors and three bays. Above the windows there are some marks which suggest the existence of pediments in the past. The building is dressed up by the bi-colored brick design and the stepped-out layering of the brick near the flat roof.

When the building was first built there was a hose tower made of wood. In later years the hose tower was incorporated into the existing building.

The building has been renovated recently and is used as office space.



115-121 FRONT STREET

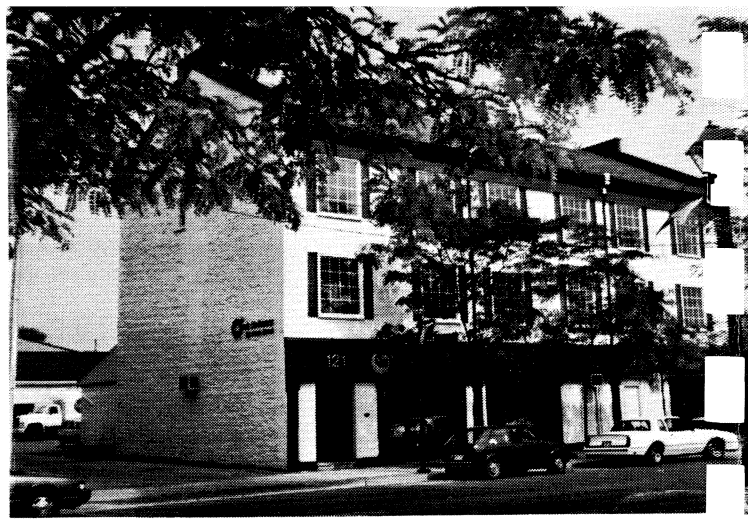
THE O'NEIL SALES - COMMERCIAL HOUSE
BUILDING

LOT: pt. 17 PLAN: 291

BUILT: c. 1838

FIRST OWNER: Matthew Rourke

Date Plaqued, 1982



HISTORY:

The patent for the lot was granted by the Crown to Thomas O'Brien in late 1835. A few months later, in 1836, O'Brien sold the lot to Matthew Rourke, a Kingston merchant.

It was Rourke who built the block in the late 1830's or early 1840's. It was used as a Commercial Hotel when it was bought by Edmund Murney in 1845.

Murney owned quite a lot of property in Belleville. West Bridge Street Hill became known as "Murney's Hill" after he built a handsome, large house.

The Honorable Edmund Murney was elected five times as a representative for Hastings in the Legislature.

Upon his death in 1881, he was a member of the Legislative Council of the Upper House.

The building on lot 17, stayed in the Murney family until 1920. The building was not only used as a hotel, but also as a boarding house for the workers at the saw mill in Victoria Island and other commercial enterprises.

DESCRIPTION:

The substantial stone and brick building is the first on Front Street to catch the eye of any traveller proceeding east over the Dundas Street Bridge. Its age is apparent from the profile: a rectangular block with parapet gable ends, each of which bears the outline of the early massive chimneys. The solid original construction and the maintenance of its various occupants has kept the building in a functional condition.

The side and back walls are the original coursed rubble stone, although the original brick front has undergone some modernization.

The four corbel stones on this building are in the form of a bordered square, the center area being formed into a pyramid. This design may have been the "signature" of the builder or stone mason.

The facade of the building is divided into three bays, each bay has two square wood framed windows, but these bear little relation to the originals. The parapets and chimneys are largely a modern sham made to suggest what was there originally.

The slight chamfer of the southwest corner bears witness to the original street line - angled exactly as it is today.

145-149 FRONT STREET

LOT: 19 PLAN: GOV'T.

BUILT: c. 1840

FIRST OWNER: John Fisher or John Phippen, acquired lot in Dec. 1847

HISTORY:

John Phippen operated a soap and candle factory and a potash works on the water lot directly in front of this building. He used this building as his home. One man remembered that workers from Phippen's establishment used to roam the countryside with a wagon selling soap and buying ashes. It was said that you could get a bar of soap for a bushel of ordinary stove ashes.

When Phippen died in 1853, he left the land to his children, under his wife's care. They held on to the property and operated the ash factory under the name of Phippen and Graham. The family sold the property in 1915 to Harry Hill, who used it as his blacksmith shop.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, stone building was originally used as a residence. The front and exposed one side has been bricked over. The south side, however, next to the Park Theatre has not been changed so the original masonry work is still visible.



146-150 FRONT STREET

FIRESTONE MASTER SERVICE STATION

LOT: pt. 25, pt. 26 PLAN: 291

BUILT: 1929

BUILDER and ARCHITECT: unknown

HISTORY:

In the late 1870's, one of the buildings on this property was known as the Prince Edward House, one of Belleville's many early hotels. Also on the property were a grocery store and an office block.

During the 1890's, the Prince Edward House became the Temperance House. In the first quarter of this century the Temperance House was replaced by a one-storey concrete building used as a mission. It was at this time that George Deline began his rubber vulcanizing and tire sales business in the old office block.

In 1929, Deline bought and demolished the mission immediately south of his shop and in 1929 constructed the concrete block and stucco building that exists today. It was the first Firestone Master Service Station in this part of the province.

Most of the money Deline used for construction was obtained by mortgages taken from John McCarthy. In 1939, McCarthy foreclosed on Deline and took charge of the property. The building was purchased by William Lorne McDougall Insurance.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey, block building with siding on the lower level and stucco on the second storey.

The facade is a modest Spanish or Mission style with segmental arched parapet walls at the north and south ends and a forward sloping tile roof between.

There are eight windows across the front upper storey placed slightly off center. They are plain, rectangular windows with one lower pane and a small triple pane detail above the street level shop. The windows are also asymmetrical, the second storey narrows behind the street facade. The building is designed for shops in the front at street level and apartments in the rear and above.



155-163 FRONT STREET

JAMIESON BONE (CORBY)

LOT: 20 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1870

FIRST OWNER: Henry Corby



LACAC Date Plaqued, 1982

HISTORY:

Lot 20 on the east side of Front Street was patented to Conrad Metz in 1817. He sold the south seventy-nine feet of frontage to Mary Ann Brown in 1841. She then took out a mortgage with Henry Corby in 1844 and lost the property to him when he foreclosed on it. An earlier building foundation within the present foundation may date from this period.

Corby was a baker, miller, and distiller in the Quinte area, and was also the MPP for East Hastings in the late 1860's.

In 1871, Corby retired from active politics and devoted himself to family and business. It was during this period that construction began for the present Jamieson-Bone (Corby Building) known then as the Corby Office Building. Henry's son, Harry Corby, remodeled the offices in the 1890's and renovated the second storey Front St. facade.

In 1920, the property was sold to the Belleville Industrial Corporation Ltd., and again in 1927 to Jamieson Bone, thereby renaming the structure "The Jamieson Bone Building".

Dr. Doug Smith purchased the building in 1975 and made extensive restorations.

DESCRIPTION:

The lower storey features an arcade of rusticated stone, round-headed arches framing the windows and doors, and common details of the Renaissance Revival style. A stone string course separates this level from the second storey facade of an entirely different style, featuring Classical and Baroque details added by Harry Corby. The central carriage-way has now been closed in.

Before this highly ornamental 1890's facade was added, the second storey had a simple brick facade with rusticated quoining at the ends.

The eight windows were identical and were symmetrically placed around a large window above the central carriage-way. All of the windows had segmental arch heads made of cut stone, as well as stone sills.

In 1942, a fire gutted the roof, the third storey, and portions of the second storey. The affected floor and roof structures were reconstructed using modern methods - large skylights were punched into the roof. The fire destroyed the third storey which was later capped off and is hardly visible today.

158 FRONT STREET

QUEEN'S HOTEL

LOT: pt. 26, pt. 27 PLAN: Haslett's

BUILT: c. 1871, south section added in 1929

DEMOLISHED, May 1990

HISTORY:

In 1871, William Power bought the property for \$3,200. By 1878 the hotel was already built and open for business. According to the Goad Insurance Map of 1878, the name of the hotel was listed as the "Queen's Hotel".

It was sold to Catherine Power for \$972.00 in 1880 and five years later the hotel's proprietors were listed as Gibbett & Company. Bridget McCormick bought the property in 1894 and then returned it to the Power family in 1907 due to a mix up in ownership. Thomas Power legally owned the hotel in 1926 and was the man responsible for an addition to the Queen's Hotel, though he died before its completion. There were twenty-four guest rooms and all were light, comfortable, and airy. The offices, lounges, and dining rooms were made to be convenient for the guests. Relying on the Daily Intelligencer's Industrial Directory of 1909 for this description, the rate for one of these rooms was only a dollar a day. The Queen's Hotel was well-established in the Town of Belleville for over one hundred years.

DESCRIPTION:

This four-storey building was made entirely of brick. The facade had no noticeable bay division as the windows were positioned in a rather random fashion. All of the windows on the front of the building were regular sash windows with shallow segmental arch heads. The south addition had a line of small windows, one per floor, with horizontally sliding panes. These were also capped with segmental arch window heads.

A plain wood cornice ran across the facade with a decorative wood strip immediately below. This wood strip was recessed with a rectangular panel of equal width spaced evenly along it.



160-168 FRONT STREET

THE DAILY ONTARIO STEAM PRINTING & PUBLISHING HOUSE

LOT: pt. 28, pt. 29 PLAN: Haslett's

BUILT: 1872

DEMOLISHED

DEMOLISHED: May 1990

BUILDER: John Forin, architect

FIRST OWNER: David D. Bogart

Plaqued

HISTORY:

When this property was purchased in October of 1871 by David Demorest Bogart, there stood a vacant house, a store, and a store-house. Bogart was a lumber merchant and operator of a steam saw mill. When he started building in the summer of 1872, he chose John Forin as his architect and builder.

The building has been associated with the news and printing business since its completion, at which time Mr. Bogart leased part of the north section and a two-storey brick wing to the Ontario Publishing Company. This company published the Daily and Weekly Ontario Newspapers since 1870, with J. W. Carman as its editor. His brother T. S. Carman, founder of the Napanee Express, later acquired the newspaper, and a few years later bought the block from Bogart. The offices of the paper totally occupied the north half of the building.

The first floor on the south half had various occupants throughout the years from a wine merchant to a knitting factory. The second floor and third floor were occupied by the Victoria Hotel, and in latter days, had connecting doorways so that it formed part of the Queen's Hotel.

In 1915 it was written:

"The Victoria is a three-storey brick structure, with thirty guest rooms, is electric lighted throughout, equipped with modern lavatory, bathrooms, etc."

The Carmans sold the paper to W. H. Morton and J. O. Herity in 1910.

In 1930, Mr. Morton bought the Intelligencer Printing and Publishing Company from the Sir MacKenzie Bowell estate, and purchased the Carman Block where the united papers were published under the name of Ontario Intelligencer.

The paper was published from this building until 1965, when it was moved to its modern new plant on the south west corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets. In 1989, the building was bought by Teddington Ltd., and will be remodeled, maintaining the original aspect of the facade.

160-168 FRONT STREET, cont.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-storey brick building has a masonry arcade across the front at the street level as well as heavy stone quoining at both ends.

The facade has a six window section to the north, then a central single window bay with a first level carriage way through to the rear of the lot, and a seven window southern section. The three-part division is expressed by two large brick pilasters running through the second and third storey.

Heavy string courses of stone run across the facade at each ceiling level giving some horizontal articulation.

All of the windows on both upper levels were of the same type, a four-pane sash window with a segmentally arched top and a heavy stone arch cap with emphasized keystone. The sills were made of stone and had two small brackets under them. A simple panelled frieze topped the facade. The rusticated stones, arched windows and quoins suggested a Renaissance Revival style.

Not evident from the street was a raised spine in the roof, running the full length of the building and having clerestory windows to serve as large meeting halls in the third storey. The meeting halls were divided up early into bedrooms or offices and the clerestory was largely disregarded.

Shallow safes appeared in some of the rear rooms, built one above another in a chimney-fashion.

The carriage-way, with impressive iron gates, led to a large and picturesque courtyard surrounded with brick buildings housing editorial offices and printing machinery.



169 FRONT STREET

CITY HALL

BUILT: 1873

ARCHITECT: John D. Evans

BUILDER: John Forin

Plaques Designated LACAC, 1979



HISTORY:

When in 1870, the expanding community outgrew its old municipal headquarters, the Council appointed a Market Building Committee to supervise the erection of a combined Market House and Town Hall.

The site for the City Hall was purchased in the year 1871. The building was constructed by John Forin following the design of the architect, John Evans. It was completed in December of 1873 at a cost of some \$35,000.00

At one time City Hall formed the nucleus of the market place, which occupied the areas currently used by the Treasury Dept. and the City Clerk's office. The previous Purchasing and Personnel Offices were formerly occupied by the Hospital Auxiliary.

The Public Works Dept. was previously used as an auditorium for political and public meetings. During this era, the lighting was supplied by gas lamps and the heating was supplied by coal burning stoves strategically located throughout the building.

Since the initial building of City Hall in 1873, very little maintenance was carried out until 1970. Since that time many repairs have been made, including the installation of a new clock consisting of an all-electric automated system.

Recently, City Hall went through extensive repairs, and a complete interior reorganization.

DESCRIPTION:

Built in the early 1870's, when the late Victorian Gothic revival was at its peak, City Hall is an impressive Bay area landmark.

The main body of the building is two and a half storeys in height and made completely of brick. The upper half storey consists of a mansard roof with dormers on the sides of the building. The dormers are aligned above the second storey windows, one dormer centered above each pair of lower windows.

This pattern changes at the front on both sides of the tower where there are two dormers centered over a three window grouping. All the window portals on the first level of the main building were originally the same size, framed on the top by depressed, pointed arches of emphasized brick and sills of stone.

169 FRONT STREET, cont.

Through the years, however, parts of many of these windows have been bricked in, some are completely filled in.

The doors around the main building, excluding the front entrance in the tower base, are framed at the top by the same line of depressed painted arches that frames the windows, except that the sills are lower. All but one of these doors have been partially or fully bricked in.

The second storey windows are fine examples of Gothic Revival windows, tall narrow rectangular portals, with high pointed arch tops and mullions dividing the windows into two with simple tracery in the arches.

A stone string course divides the building's first two storeys. A second string course of stone articulates the tower at the base of the mansard roof of the building body. A decorative band of painted arches of stone is bolted to the brick structure and runs the entire building above the second storey windows. On the Front Street facade is a second band of decorative stone in a wish bone pattern that runs between the second storey windows and the roof. Wooden brackets support the mansard roof, the spaces between them being the width of the windows below.

The large square tower juts out on the west side of the building. The corners of the tower are octagonal buttresses. In the center of the Front St. side of the tower at street level is a large entry portal with a high pointed arch framed in stone. Above this main entrance are four small pointed arched windows with decorative stone arches and wish bone motifs above. There are two smaller windows above them in line with the dormers, again capped with pointed arches of stone.

From the top of the main building roof to the tower roof a different type of brick has been used. Apparently the original design called for a smaller tower but John Forin changed it during construction and made it bigger. This may be why a different brick was used.

The next level of the tower has paired pointed arch windows on each side, and a stone band running around the tower, framing the window arches. At the top of this level the tower is stepped out all the way around by vertical ribs of brick. The stepped out part is capped with a small stone string course. From this point, to their turret tops, the octagonal buttresses are decorated with stone shafts, and arches and a wishbone motif just under the conical roof.

The tower walls below the clock face, and pointed arch bell openings, are pierced by only one tiny window per side. This is in high contrast to any other section of the building. There is a clock face on each side of the tower as well as a double-arched opening to expose the bells. The clock faces are enclosed in gables.

The tower has a steeply pitched straight sided mansard roof with cast iron roof cresting. There is a single gabled dormer on each side of the roof centered above the clock faces.

The City Hall tower may be termed the finest thing of its kind in Canada, next to the Peace Tower in Ottawa, and of course is fully recognized for its importance as a landmark and symbol of the city.

The tower is somewhat French Gothic in feeling. The body of the City Hall, by contrast, has perhaps a more Venetian Gothic look and its boxy proportions are far less successful or attractive. Recent renovations and restorations have improved its appearance amazingly, but it still needs a more refined roofing material (the original was likely colored slates) on its mansard roof and the replacement of its iron roof crestings and the four tall chimneys to give a strong vertical accent.

169 FRONT STREET, cont.

City Hall was built in the days when people actually went and attended meetings and concerts and lectures: the hall was fairly large and impressive, heavily ornamented with plaster work; it was at the back of the second floor and was reached by an enormous wooden grand staircase, much too steep, up from the front door. On the second floor were also a fair-sized, but narrow, council chamber to the north and the mayor's and other offices to the south. The main floor was largely occupied by the indoor market, a busy, noisy place: its blocked-up entrances can still be seen to north, south, and east; there was room for other offices in the north and south sides of the main floor on the Front St. side.



184 FRONT STREET

THE SELDON-HARRIS BUILDING

BUILT: c. 1832

BUILDER: unknown

FIRST OWNER: Pennel G. Selden and James Harris



HISTORY:

In 1827, Thomas Coleman, who had extensive holdings of land on the east bank of the Moira River, sold a 50 ft. frontage on the west side of Front Street, for 50 pounds, to Pennel G. Selden and James Harris, hatters.

Harris was listed as a hatter in an 1809 account of village inhabitants, and Selden's house and hatter's shop are on the 1816 map of Belleville. They sold the property in 1834 to William Bradbury for 300 pounds, a price rise which indicated the construction of a building in the period from 1827 to 1834.

One can imagine it is this building that is shown in a Thomas Burrowes water-color of the 1830's with scaffolding, perhaps under construction.

In 1846, Dr. Rufus Holden and Merrick Sawyer bought the building intending to use it as a pharmacy.

In 1852, Dr. Holden bought out his partner and continued in the drug business with his son, J. E. Holden, until 1859 at which time they sold it to Maryette Taylor.

The Goad Insurance Maps of 1878 and 1888 show it as a "saloon".

At the end of the century Angus McFee, a watch maker, had a prosperous jewelry and optical business here.

It had a more prosaic use during the war years when the Belleville Produce Company sold hides, tallow, furs, wool, and farm produce. They carried on as a flour and feed dealership in the 1920's, continued by M. Brickman and Sons.

Then in 1936, J. T. Clark and R. J. Miles opened a butcher shop in the building, which flourished for many years.

DESCRIPTION:

The style of building is similar to others in the vicinity built during the 1830's and 1840's. The side walls of uncoursed rubble stone which rise three storeys to parapet gable ends hold wide brick chimneys. Stone corbels at each end of the front cornice support the parapets.

The front facade of coursed rubble limestone has many details of cut or dressed masonry.

The stone corner quoins, windows heads and sills, the cut stone store front cornice supported on piers of dressed limestone, all add dignity and distinction to this early commercial block.

186-188 FRONT STREET

THE LISTER BLOCK (HAGERMAN BLOCK)

LOT: pt. 32 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1870

BUILDER: John Forin, architect
Wickett, mason
Grills, carpenter

FIRST OWNER: Dr. James Lister

HISTORY:

This was the site of the Club House Saloon which was burned down on October 30, 1869. When it was rebuilt it became a grocery store to the south and a meat store to the north. It is called the Lister Block after the man who owned the site when the building was constructed. The building stayed in the Lister family until the 1920's when it was sold to William Clark, a butcher.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey stone structured asymmetrical building has a brick facade, and has remained structurally unchanged since it was built.

The north part of the building has four windows across its second storey.

The windows have segmental arch heads and wood sills.

The south unit is slightly larger than the north section and has five windows across its second storey. Above the windows is a stepped out dentil range of brick running across the entire facade.

Immediately above the dentil range is a triple wood cornice supported by brackets arranged in an alternating size pattern.

The gutter at the crest of the roof is different from the north section to the south section even though this is one building. There have been no structural changes made to the building since its original construction.



194-196 FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 32 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1870

FIRST OWNER: (?) James Lister

HISTORY:

In 1870, James Lister bought lot 32 from Thomas Coleman and mortgaged to Trust & Loan Co., probably to build this building.

In 1870, according to the information taken from Goad Insurance Maps, this building had two stores: the south unit was a "meat" store and the north unit was vacant. In 1888, the north unit became "restaurant and billiards".

This building has not undergone any structural changes since 1878.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey building has a wooden structure with a brick facade on the second floor.

The two-bay facade has one large window in each, with wooden sills, segmental brick arches, and central mullion.

The facade has a three brick string courses below the cornice, continuing very neatly from the dentilled course next door to the south. The cornice is very simple, made from wood and is supported by small, flat wooden brackets.



206-208 FRONT STREET

STROUD BUILDING

LOT: pt. 33, pt. 34 PLAN: Haslett's

BUILT: 1883

FIRST OWNER: MacKenzie Bowell

HISTORY:



In 1830, Captain Henry Baldwin, uncle of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, bought the property at the northwest corner of Front and Bridge Streets. In his will he left it to his daughter Anna Maria and her husband, Francis McAnnany.

Francis McAnnany came to Belleville from Ireland in 1822. He was the first chairman of the old Board of Police, and was elected ten times to the Mavor's office.

The Intelligencer newspaper first owned by George Benjamin and then by MacKenzie Bowell had their first offices in an old frame building at the corner, owned by Francis McAnnany until December 1862, when they moved to a building adjoining to the north. On January 19, 1863 a fire destroyed this building and all of the new equipment, leaving the old frame building on the corner intact.

MacKenzie Bowell rebuilt on the ruins during the summer, a two storey building with the second floor used for a printing and publishing office. In 1872 Francis McAnnany demolished the old frame building on the corner to build a three-storey with mansard roof and dormers. Later the same façade was extended over the present Stroud building.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell was born in England in 1823. At eleven years of age, Bowell was apprenticed to the printer and publisher of The Intelligencer. Sixteen years later Bowell owned the paper. In the 1876 general election, he went to the House of Commons from North Hastings and remained there for twenty-five years.

In 1892, he was appointed to the Senate and in 1894 he became Prime Minister. Sir MacKenzie Bowell resigned in 1898 and died at his home in Belleville in December, 1917.

By 1883, the Stroud Building had been raised to the height of the corner building and finished in the same style.

Daniel Stroud established his business in 1872, including the sale of teas and coffee, china, and glassware. His store was in the Ashley Block, on the site of the present Lipson's Store. In 1938 Stroud's moved to their present location.

DESCRIPTION:

The present three-storey building facade is the latest in a series of changes to the building.

The facade shows the remnants of a classical arrangement of a modern shop front at ground floor level, capped with a horizontal frieze as part of the continuous sill for the second storey windows immediately above it. These five, second-storey pedimented windows with semicircular arches, are not evenly spaced along the facade, but show a wider wall panel between the second and third window corresponding to the division of the building into two properties, until recently.

Above the second-storey windows extends another sill band across the entire facade forming a visual support for a row of five rectangular blocked-in windows.

209-211 FRONT STREET

TURNBULL BLOCK

LOT: 26 PLAN: 296

BUILT: N. Section - late 1830's

S. Section - Maybe earlier, with rebuilt facade c. 1860

FIRST OWNER: (?) John Turnbull

HISTORY:

John Turnbull, born in Scotland in 1793, was by 1822, "a general merchant with great business acumen in Belleville", according to Dr. Gerald E. Boyce in his book "The St. Andrew's Chronicles."

In 1827, Turnbull bought lot 24 on the east side of Front St. at the corner of Bridge St. In 1832, he was indentured as an agent for the Commercial Bank of the Midland District using the "premises" on the lot as security for the bond of 3,000 pounds. He lived in the building where the bank was located with his family and nephew, William Wallbridge, his assistant.

Turnbull was a man of considerable property, owning lots on both sides of Front Street, and of very high esteem. He was a Justice of the Peace, a founder of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, served on the Board of Health, treasurer of the County of Hastings, and a member of Council for Ketcheson Ward in 1853.

DESCRIPTION:

The north section of the Turnbull Block was probably built in the late 1830's. This is supported by the Regency Style so popular at the time. Although the lower floor has been re-divided and modernized, the second storey windows which are large and wide with simple headers, are typical of the Regency Style and retain their original six-over-six glazing it seems. The south section was rebuilt with the facade moved forward to street level c. 1861 and has narrower windows.

The building is divided into two unequal parts with the window arrangement balanced in each section. Originally there was a carriage-way opening in the southern part of the building, enclosed at a later date and is now 209 Front Street.

Other details such as the parapet gable ends, the dividing wall, and the corbel stones marking the end of the parapet at the eaves line, relate to other early commercial buildings of the same period.



212-214 FRONT STREET

THE CUMMINGS BLOCK

LOT: 36 PLAN: 291

BUILT: 1863 (re-faced 1886)

FIRST OWNER: James Cummings

LACAC Date Plaqued, 1983

HISTORY:

James Cummings was a saddler and harness maker who came to Canada from Ireland in 1852, settling in Belleville some years later.

In 1862, he bought this Front St. property where he established his saddle and harness business, only to have it go up in flames, the following year. The Hastings Chronicle for Wednesday, February 4, 1863, reported the fire which occurred the previous Thursday. The fire started in the frame building of the shoe shop belonging to J. McCarty on Front St., and spread to the frame buildings on both sides, one of which belonged to "James Cummings - Saddler".

By May, there were men at work in the construction of a brick building. Around 1886, the building received a face lift when it was raised to three storeys.

The second and third storey apartments were occupied by the Cummings family well into the present century.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-storey building had a facade of brick and cut stone put on in 1886. The windows on both upper floors have segmental arches and are capped with heavy stone lintel arches with emphasized keystones.

The large stone sills on the second storey windows are possibly from the 1863 original facade. The third storey windows have smaller, more modern stone sills with two simple brackets beneath each. The building is capped with a brick cornice with brackets of stepped brick below.



213-225 FRONT STREET

LOT: 25 PLAN: GOV'T.

BUILT: 1876

BUILDER or ARCHITECT: Walter Alford

FIRST OWNER: Alexander Robertson

HISTORY:



Alexander Robertson was born in Trenton in 1839 and died in 1888. During his lifetime he accomplished many things, such as being elected mayor and erecting the East and West Robertson Blocks.

The builder of these impressive blocks was Walter Alford. He lived in Belleville for forty-eight years and built many buildings (Alberta Block) and the old Bay Bridge.

The building has had a large number of tenants through the years, ranging from bakers and merchants to barristers and solicitors.

The building also housed many groups and organizations such as the Knights of Columbus, Liberal Conservative Club, Odd Fellows Hall, and a Mechanic's Institute. Another tenant of the Robertson Block was the short lived Belleville Sun Newspaper which printed in the middle 1890's.

Also adding to the history of the building, Sir John A. MacDonald was involved as he was a trustee during the 1860's and 70's.

DESCRIPTION:

When built, the entire building was three-and-a-half storeys in height, but sometime after 1900 the south three bays were lowered to two storeys.

All of the windows have segmental arch heads, but the second storey windows are slightly taller than those on the third floor. The arches capping the second storey windows have emphasized keystones and teardrop stops at the edges of the upper sashes.

The front is in the "panel brick" manner, fashionable in the 1870's, and the resulting division by brick pilasters into seven sections - of one, two, or three windows gives unity to a somewhat irregular spacing.

An incised foliage decoration adorns the second storey keystone and teardrop stops.

The third storey windows have only plain arches capping them. A decorative strip of brick divides the two upper storeys. Above the third floor windows, the brick steps out into a horizontal strip flush with the top of the pilasters.

The facade is painted brown with window moldings of beige. The original mansard roof carried Second Empire style dormer windows at least on the facade and south side.

227-231 FRONT STREET

HAM'S BLOCK

LOT: pt. 28 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1850

FIRST OWNER: Phillip Ham

HISTORY:

Phillip Ham acquired Lot 26 in two purchases, in 1839 and 1846. Although he died in 1847, the buildings were shown as complete on Plan 22, 1850 as Ham's Block. Phillip's widow Francis had signed a Quit claim in favour of Hon. John Ross, lawyer, "all interalia" in 1850. She later regained lots 2 and 3.

The original four buildings were of stone with brick facades facing Front Street. Sometime between 1883 and 1888 the front halves of the three southernmost buildings were rebuilt completely of brick. These facades have now been covered on 233 and 227 Front St. A third storey was added to 227 Front St. in 1909.

The building on the corner, "lot 4", was known for many years as "Apothecaries Hall." In 1916 this section was demolished and the Bank of Commerce was erected. The buildings just south of the CIBC were the music dealership of musician W.B. Riggs from 1889 into the 20th century. Lot 3 was in 1912 The Palace Theatre, then The Princess, then by 1920, The Regent Theatre.

The second-storey windows had stone sills and lintels. The third-storey windows had wooden sills and slightly segmental brick arches above them. The southern most bay of the building was irregularly spaced.

Roluf's (at No. 227) had a fake stone front and a long "modern" window at the time of a fire in about 1962. The present three-storey facade was built after the fire.



230 FRONT STREET

NEILSON BLOCK or HAINE'S LOCKETT BLOCK

LOT: 38 PLAN: 291

BUILT: c. 1863

FIRST OWNER: George Neilson

HISTORY:

George Neilson built this building because the 1863 fire of downtown Belleville destroyed another building that he had just bought.

In 1864, the Haines Lockett Shoe Store started up in the building, and in 1879, they bought the south third of the Neilson Block. They expanded to all three floors of the building and they operated out of this store until 1927.

The Haines Lockett Shoe Store was quite popular in this area, so much so that the building was renamed the Haines Lockett Block.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a three-and-a-half storey stone building with a brick front. Pilasters frame the building while a brick string course separates the storeys.

The roof is mansard and has no cornice and on the south side has a parapet. The south wall is a remnant of the West Robertson Block which burned in 1965.

An older picture in the Daily Intelligencer, 1909, shows two dormers on the roof. The second and third storeys have three tall sash windows each, with sills and segmental brick arches.



237 FRONT STREET

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

LOT: pt. 30, pt. 31 PLAN: GOV'T.

BUILT: 1916

BUILDER: unknown

FIRST OWNER: Canadian Bank of Commerce

Designated 1980, LACAC

HISTORY:

In 1878, the Canadian Bank of Commerce was established in Belleville. The site of the bank was located next to Mr. J. W. Dunnet's new Glasgow Warehouse (present location of Neilson Block).

In 1915, the Bank purchased the property on the southeast corner of Front and Campbell Streets, and constructed the building in the spring of 1916. The original structure had awnings on the windows.

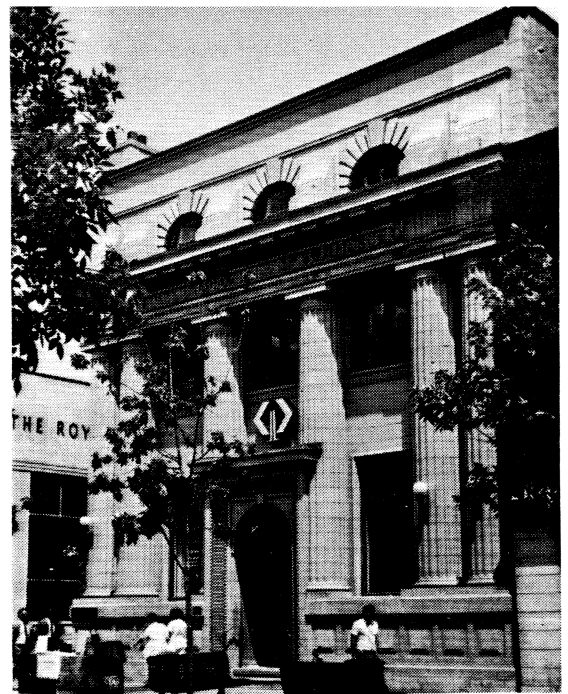
The exterior building additions were done in 1930 and in 1944. The interior renovations were started in 1978 and were completed in the following year.

DESCRIPTION:

This smooth finished, ashlar, three-storey building is a typical example of all the Canadian Banks that were built at the time. It is of a grandiose Classical Revival style with double fluted columns on the front facade at the corners. The architectural elements are of artificial stone.

The front facade has three bays separated by fluted columns that run through two storeys and are symmetrical on both sides of the door. The base has six recessed square panels.

The round-arched entrance is squeezed sharply forward between the gigantic columns and framed by an ornamental rectangular molding capped by a boldly projecting cornice. The main windows of the first and second storeys are all rectangular. The third storey is treated as a low attic above the bold main entablature and has half-round windows framed with heavily marked voussoirs and keystone and separated by massive curving volutes or buttresses placed above all of the columns of the main facade.



238 FRONT STREET

COLEMAN BLOCK

LOT: pt. 39 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1840

FIRST OWNER: Thomas Coleman

HISTORY:

This is one of the few properties on the west side of Front Street that remained in the Coleman family from the early purchase in 1814 until 1917.

The property, with 40 foot frontage, was given to Charles Lester Coleman in 1846 and it is probable that the building was already there. The first mention of it found in the local newspapers was in 1854 when The Intelligencer advertised W. P. Wilson's new store in C. L. Coleman's cut stone building.

In the early 1860's, many social occasions were held in Coleman Hall which was on the third floor of this building.

The third floor was removed around 1950 while it was owned by Zeller's.

DESCRIPTION:

The style of the building before the removal of the third storey would suggest one of the 1830's. This five-bay stone building is now reduced to two-and-a-half storeys, one storey lower than when constructed.

Plain stone pilasters divide the facade into the five bays. The sills for the second-storey windows form a stepped out band of stone that runs across the entire facade. Between the second floor windows and the would-be third floor windows are two courses of large stepped out stone running the width of each bay. The space between the courses of stepped out stone have a thin rectangular panel carved in them.



249-253 FRONT STREET

THE BURROWS BLOCK

LOT: pt. 28 PLAN: 291

BUILT: 1872

BUILDER: John Forin

HISTORY:

This building was first owned by the family of the Hon. John Ross. John Ross had acquired the property in 1845 and in his will of 1871, left the property to his wife, Augusta Elizabeth Ross.

Built by John Forin in the summer of 1872 – 3 large stores called “The Centre Block”. By 1873, a building had been erected upon the property and was to remain in the family until 1907 when it was sold to Stephen Burrows.

Burrows was an insurance salesman and a CPR ticket agent who had worked out of the building for 20 years. As the owner, Burrows had his name bricked into the side of the building, thus the building gained its name as the "Burrows Block".

DESCRIPTION:

Today the entire building facade is covered by metal siding. This three-storey brick building has seven bays.

The windows have segmental arches with cut stone keystones and sills. The cornice that is in place today is not that of the original. The building was ornamented with a wooden cornice. In the early 1900's the south unit housed a bank.



250 FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 40, pt. 41 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1870

FIRST OWNER: William Dafoe

Plaques

HISTORY:

This building was built c. 1870 after a fire destroyed the previous building. A hardware store has always been in this building since its completion, starting as Henry B. Hunt & Co. with John W. Walker as a partner.

A business edition of the Belleville Daily Sun in May, 1895, reported: "The hardware business was established in 1868 and Mr. Walker has been sole proprietor for about 20 years. It occupies a very advantageous position on Front Street, the premises consisting of two floors and a basement."

For many years the hardware store occupied half of the building. As business grew, it became necessary to take over the entire building. It was a favorite meeting place for farmers over the years, with stables behind to accommodate their horses.

DESCRIPTION:

This all brick structure is two storeys in height. Each bay has a single upper storey window. These windows are tall and narrow with segmental arch heads and stone sills.

Capping the facade is a heavy wood cornice supported by large wooden brackets. The seven brackets divide the facade into six bays. Between the brackets are rectangular panels slightly recessed in the wood. Just below the brackets is a wood molding with a decorative brick dentil range running immediately beneath it.



255 FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 28 PLAN: GOV'T.

BUILT: 1863

BUILDER: J. Northcott

Date Plaqued, 1983



HISTORY:

This building was described in the article "The Editor's Walk" in an issue of the Hastings Chronicle for August 5, 1863. It was described as being of red brick, with white or patent brick facings. It was 25 feet wide on the frontage and extended to a depth of 75 feet, with a cellar the entire size of the building. It had the appearance of three storeys but was in reality two storeys. It was built by J. Northcott, a contractor.

Thomas Wills and Francis McAnnany held joint holdings on the north half, portions of which they exchanged in 1862, according to the abstract record.

Thomas Wills leased the premises, as he was involved in his duties as a public servant. He was a Councillor and Treasurer for the City, and was elected to the Provincial Legislature for the Conservatives in 1875.

The association of the Leslie family with the building began in 1919, with Mr. William Leslie.

He bought the shoe business operated there by shoemaker John McKeown. It has grown and prospered under William's two sons, Bryson and Donald.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-storey building is a brick construction with stone on the east half of the south wall.

The brick facade is a stretcher bond style. On the second floor there are three sash windows, segmental arches with emphasized keystones and concrete sills.

The windows on the third floor are much shorter, but present the same characteristics. All of the windows have shutters-like decorations, added recently.

The building is capped by a simple, almost classical cornice, with a row of dentils, supported at the ends by two quoin-like brick pilasters.

256 FRONT STREET

THE DALEY BLOCK

LOT: pt. 42 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1868

FIRST OWNER: Mercy Daley

LACAC Date Plaqued



HISTORY:

Mercy Everitt Daley and her descendants owned this property from 1817 to 1883. The family bought it from Thomas Coleman and sold it to George Wallbridge.

There was a two-storey stone building here until April 21, 1868, when a great fire destroyed eight businesses. The fire was stopped by the stone walls of the building to the north, and "the strenuous exertions of the neighbors who, with pails of water and blankets, prevented the roof of this building from taking fire."

The Hastings Chronicle for April 22 reported that Mr. Henry Rosenburg held the lease on the building and would be obliged to rebuild. By September he had moved into the new block.

The short time it took to rebuild would suggest that the shell of the original stone building was used in the new one with brick facade.

Rosenburg had been a jeweller in Belleville for many years, and had advertised in the first Hastings Co. Directory in 1860 as a watchmaker, jeweller and silversmith. Rebuilding may have been a financial drain for him, for in 1870 a lease for the north section of the building was signed by Angus McFee, with Allan McFee as proprietor.

The McFees had been jewellers themselves since 1860 when Angus established a watch and jewellery store to the south.

The Daily Intelligencer for 1909 describes Allan McFee's establishment as the oldest jewellery store in the city under continuous management, as it had been established in 1867. He also had an optical department where eyesight was tested free of charge.

In addition, he was the official watch inspector for the Grand Trunk Railway. His jewellery manufacturing department was on the second floor.

In 1929, the north section was sold to Charles T. Dolan for the business of "Dolan The Druggist". In 1973, after a lapse of 44 years, the store was once again a jewellery store when Ed Logan Jewellers moved to this location.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick building has a very plain symmetrical facade. The center part of the upper storey facade has a very large square window with wood frame and tile. It is capped with a simple wood lintel.

The outer bays have a single second floor window each. These windows are common rectangular sash windows with wood frames and sills. Above the upper sash are simple blind segmental arch motifs. A delicate wooden cornice, with a small frieze below, tops off the facade.

257 FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 2 PLAN: 108
BUILT: 1865

FIRST OWNER: John Lazier

HISTORY:

John Lazier obtained this lot from F. McAnnany in 1864. He started building this block in 1865 (Assessment Roll, 1865: "John Lazier, unfinished building, East front"). In 1876, Sanford Baker, a lumber merchant, bought one-tenth of the north half of lot 28. This is where McIntosh Brothers now have their store (as of 1991).

During the period when Baker owned the building he rented it out to a merchant, a tailor and a dentist. When John Bell bought the property from Baker in 1878, Bell had the same tenants until the McIntosh Bros. rented the building about 1890. John Bell died in 1907 and the McIntosh Bros., William and John, purchased the property from Bell's estate for \$7,000.00.

The building has belonged to them and their descendents until recently.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a three and a half storey building made entirely of brick. Underneath the aluminum siding of the present store front is a simple brick facade without stone lintels or sills on the second and third floor windows. The second storey has four large plain rectangular windows as does the third storey. The only difference between the windows at these two levels is that the lower windows are slightly taller than the ones above. Four tiny attic windows are located above the third storey windows.

A decorative brick dentil range runs across the tops of these attic windows, above which is a thin recessed panel in the brick, the width of the facade. The original wood cornice is no longer on the facade, only a stepped out wood beam cap on the building.



258 FRONT STREET

CORBY - CALDWELL - GREENLEY BLOCK

LOT: pt. 40, 43, 44 PLAN: 291

BUILT: parts before 1830 (new facade 1891)

FIRST OWNER: (?) Abraham Stimers

Designated, 1983 LACAC

HISTORY:

The present three-storey brick facade is a dressing for a building that may have started as a two-storey stone structure before 1830. It may have been built by Abraham Stimers, an innkeeper, after he bought land on the west side of Front Street from Thomas Coleman in 1824.

Stimers sold his property to the Hon. Peter McGill, an absentee owner, in Montreal. Possibly Henry Corby rented these buildings when he and his wife, Alma, arrived in Belleville from England in 1832. He opened a grocery store and soon after, he started a bakery in connection with the shop. He had apprenticed as a baker before coming to Canada.

Henry Corby's business prospered and in 1840 he bought the property from McGill and the land behind the Front St. store from Thomas Coleman.

In January 1850, Corby leased his bakery and the attached dwelling "which he had lately occupied", to Philip Hambly who took over the bakery business. Corby sold his Front St. property to Hambly in 1863. Hambly's son added a stone third storey after 1883, but lost it all to creditors in 1886.

Joseph Caldwell, a dentist, bought the building in the fall of 1891. By spring, notices in the newspaper would suggest that the brick facade was added at this time. It was referred to as the "New Caldwell Block".

DESCRIPTION:

Throughout its lengthy history the buildings on this property have never been torn down. They have been built over. It is possibly the most unique building on Front St. because of this fact.

On the main level, a tall window set into the north stone wall, with wide panelled reveals and heavy wooden shutters, was found during renovations. The crude split lath and plaster on this wall are of that early era. This old building had a kitchen in the basement which looked out toward the river at ground level. Still there, is the cooking fireplace of brick with iron loops for the crane.

Also before 1830, a dwelling was added. This little house has nicely framed sash windows with wooden reveals and brown painted simple trim with the hooks still in place for shutters.

Across a long passageway, also in the basement, on the south side, is the stone arch of a fireplace or bake oven - maybe a commercial oven.

The 1892 facade is heavily ornamented with fine wood and brick details. It is a three-bay facade with the middle bay being only two thirds the size of the outer two. The second storey has two large bay windows at the north and south edges of that facade. Each bay window is capped with a pedimental head that has a cornice and frieze. These bay windows

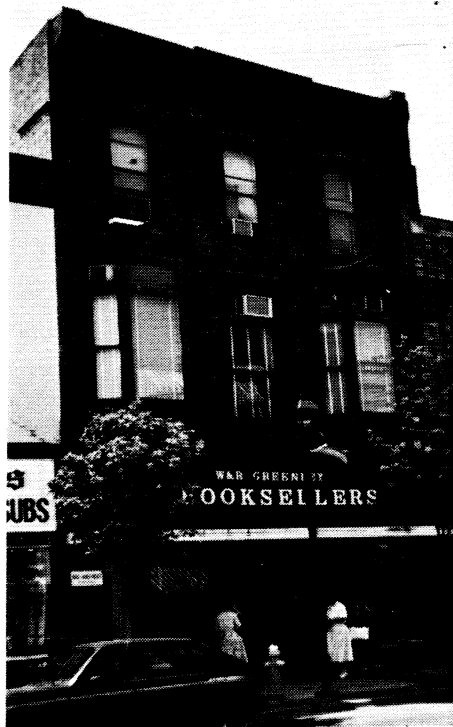
258 FRONT STREET, cont.

have decorative recessed panels at the bottom and ornamental upright ribs between the windows with segmental arches of brick above.

Vertical articulation is provided by four brick pilasters (which divide the facade into three bays). The pilasters are capped with large bracket moldings just beneath the cornice. At the top, between pilasters, run two courses of decorative brick. At each window level there are thin rectangular recessed panels.

In the middle bay between the second and third storey windows is an eyebrow shaped recessed panel of brick. Some horizontal articulation is provided by two courses of stepped out brick, one at about half way up the facade and the second at the top of the third floor windows.

A large cornice supported by heavy brackets surmounts the entire facade.



261 FRONT STREET

ASHLEY BLOCK

LOT: pt. 1, pt. 2 PLAN: 108

BUILT: 1878

FIRST OWNER: Harford Ashley
1907: Daniel Stroud

HISTORY:

This building was referred to as the Ashley Block because it was built for Harford Ashley in 1878.

In 1907, Daniel Stroud bought the building for \$16,000.00 and established "Stroud's" which was in business here for 30 years. When Stroud died, the building was sold to Alex Lipson. Lipson is still the owner of the building.

DESCRIPTION:

It is a two-storey stone building with a brick front. The windows are inlaid with a cut stone ledge and the upper part tiered to bring flush against the building. The sides are cornered with cut stone brick. The brick steps out near the roof to add an extra touch to the building giving it a layered appearance. There is a metal cornice which is not very ornamental and a flat roof.

This is a remodelled front, much as the style of the 1932 Kresge building across Front Street. Except for quoining it would seem to have very little relation to the Ashley Block as originally built.



Daily Ontario, Wed. July 10, 1878 - Demolished - The old frame buildings on Front St. next to Bartman & Sintzel's, are no more. The work on a fine brick block will be at once commenced by the purchaser, Hartford Ashley, Esq. Thus one by one, the old eyesores are disappearing from our beautiful streets.
[Hartford Ashley, reeve of Thurlow; Directory 1878- Bartman & Sintzel, clothiers, 325 E. Front St.]

264 FRONT STREET

S. S. KRESGE COMPANY

LOT: pt. 44 PLAN: Haslett's

BUILT: 1932

HISTORY:

The Anglo-American Hotel which was built in 1863 by Joseph Ashton was demolished to build the Kresge building.

The S. S. Kresge Store which has been located at 264 Front St. for more than 60 years closed its doors on Jan. 4, 1989. Thirty years ago Kresge Stores began the K-Mart Chain and there are now more than 140 K-Marts in Canada.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey brick building. It is divided into five bays by wide pilasters ornamented with two vertical lines of stepped out bricks. Each of the five bays has a pair of rectangular windows set in a recessed brick panel with a small pilaster separating them. Two horizontal lines of stepped out brick run across the facade above the windows.

The building has a narrow stone cornice with a course of stepped out bricks in between the pilasters. In the upper part of the facade are five rectangular panels of decorative colored bricks with a cross-latchet pattern.



265 FRONT STREET

LOT: part of 29, east of Front, Plan 198

BUILT: 1882

FIRST OWNER: Harford Ashley

FIRST TENANT: Stroud Brothers

BUILDER: John Forin

HISTORY:

In the Daily Intelligencer for October 20, 1882, under "BUILDING OPERATIONS, What Belleville Builders Have Been Doing During 1882", there was reported: "Mr. Forin has made an addition to the Ashley Block, which gives that fine block another store, which is occupied by Stroud Bros. The cost of the addition was \$4500."

Harford Ashley had purchased a block of buildings in 1878 and built in their place a three storey brick block which was for many years after called "The Ashley Block". Just north of this block, as reported above, he built 265 Front Street with very similar architectural elements. Henry and Daniel Stroud were the first tenants. Their business included the sale of teas and coffees, china, glassware and kitchen utensils.

The building was purchased two years later by Samuel P. Knight with Strouds remaining as tenant until John Lewis & Co. purchased the building in 1895 and converted it to a hardware store. The store immediately to the north was also part of the hardware business with access between them.

DESCRIPTION:

This building has a brick façade and rubble stone rear walls. The second and third floors have three tall sash windows each. Distinctive features of the building are the heavy cut-stone window arches. Each arch also has a keystone decoration. The top of the façade presents some marks of later additions or maybe the removal of the cornice.



267-269 FRONT STREET
LOT: 29 PLAN: 21 R3538
BUILT: 1894

FIRST OWNER: South Section: John Lewis
North Section: Thomas Walters
BUILDERS: J.&J. Woodley: mason work
George Bennett: woodwork
C.F. Smith & Co.: plumbing
A.E. Wensley: painting and glazing

HISTORY:

John Lewis had purchased the south section of 267-269 Front St. on June 15, 1881 from Hartford Ashley and leased it to tenants. Thomas Walters had owned the north section since 1874.

After a disastrous fire on January 2, 1894 in which the building on this site was burned, John Lewis, hardware merchant, and Thomas Walters, tailor, signed a rebuilding agreement on February 15. Lewis was to be in charge of the rebuilding with Walters paying his share of the costs. Lewis was to build a nine-inch thick brick wall on the property division line rising up to one foot above the roof, with four brick and iron vaults in the cellar.

The Daily Intelligencer, March 29, reported: "The Contract Let: Mr. John Lewis has let the contract for the different works in connection with the building of his new block. Alderman Luscombe who has been making the excavations for the cellar and sewer has about completed his job and the foundation work will commence in a few days...Mr. Lewis expects to have it completed by June." He did move in and was settled in his new building but suddenly died on October 6, 1894. His family continued the business as John Lewis & Co. Thomas Walters continued his tailoring business in the north section.

DESCRIPTION:

The facade of the building is divided into five bays marked by a blind arcadeon each. The three bays on the south side have three rectangular sash windows with brick lintels on the second and third floors.

The two bays on the north side have two windows on the third floor with segmental brick arches. The second floor presents an oriel window with a small wood cornice supported by delicate wood brackets. This window might be a later addition. Its window tops have "Queen Anne" glazing, suggestive of the 1880's. In fact this whole two-bay segment could be later than the south three bays.

Characteristic for the facade is the nice brick decoration with dentil brick on the top of each arcade and stepped-in and stepped-out bricks above and beneath each window.

The facade is capped with a very heavy wood cornice supported by equally distanced decorated wood brackets.

The first floor is marked by the wood shop front cornices. Those on the north segment are different from those on the south segment.



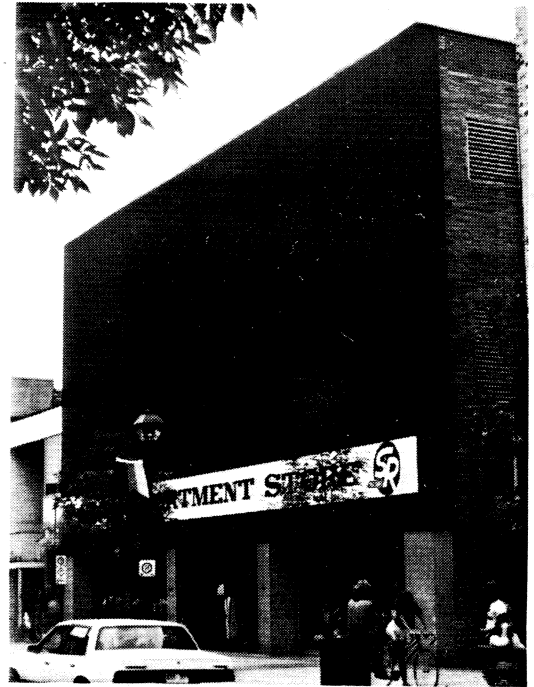
270-274 FRONT STREET

GEORGE RITCHIE AND CO. BUILDING

LOT: pt. 44, 46, 47 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1863

FIRST OWNER: Ezra W. Holton



HISTORY:

In 1895, the Belleville Sun described the inside of the building. It told of a modern hydraulic elevator that connected all three floors. The main floor had dry goods; adjoining and occupying the entire north store was a merchant, tailoring and men's furnishings; at the rear on the main floor was the millinery department; the second floor was offices; and the third floor was carpets, curtains, blinds, tablecloths, and furniture.

The Daily Ontario, in 1926, did a front page article on this fine business. Ritchie established the "one price system" in Belleville which attracted a great number of customers.

The George C. Ritchie & Co. store was a very large part of the Belleville community, in both business and civic circles.

DESCRIPTION:

Beneath the siding of the present day front there is a beautifully ornamented brick facade of a stone three-storey building.

There are five bays, each containing one tall rectangular sash window with stone sills and swan's neck pediments.

A large cornice with heavy brackets caps the facade. A smaller version of this cornice runs just above the first level, also five beautifully ornamented pilasters divide the first floor into three shop windows and two doors.

Under the siding there is another two-and-a-half-storey building with a brick facade, narrow cornice, very big brackets with two smaller ones in between. Above the cornice there is a pediment with a recessed tympanum. This building could be the Warner Bros. Store (not referred to in 1869 or 1879 directories).

When the T.Eaton Company took over the buildings they clad the façade in yellow brick with rows of modern windows.

271-273 FRONT STREET

ALBERTA BLOCK

LOT: 29 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1894

FIRST OWNER: Walter Alford

LACAC Date Plaqued, 1982

HISTORY:

In 1894 Walter Alford purchased the burnt-out building on this site. It had been built c.1861 by William Wallbridge and had been occupied by members of the Templeton family as a grocery store from 1864 until the January 2, 1894 fire.

Walter Alford was a building contractor and he built this three-storey building. It contained the Alberta Hall on the upper floor, advertised in 1896 as "suitable for Concerts, Lectures, Socials, Balls, etc."

In 1905 George Woodley, furrier and hatter, opened his business here. In 1915 Alford sold the building to the I.O.O.F. of Belleville who used the second storey as a lodge room. The building was bought by George Woodley and Sons in 1971. The Woodley family continued for many years as furriers in this building.



DESCRIPTION:

The details reflect the "Richardson Romanesque" style which was popular at the time - particularly the use of applied decorative elements on the wall surfaces such as the design of pressed tin between the bay windows.

The cornice now lacks the original towering central section.

275-277 FRONT STREET

BEDFORD BLOCK

LOT: pt. 30 PLAN: GOV'T.

BUILT: 1863

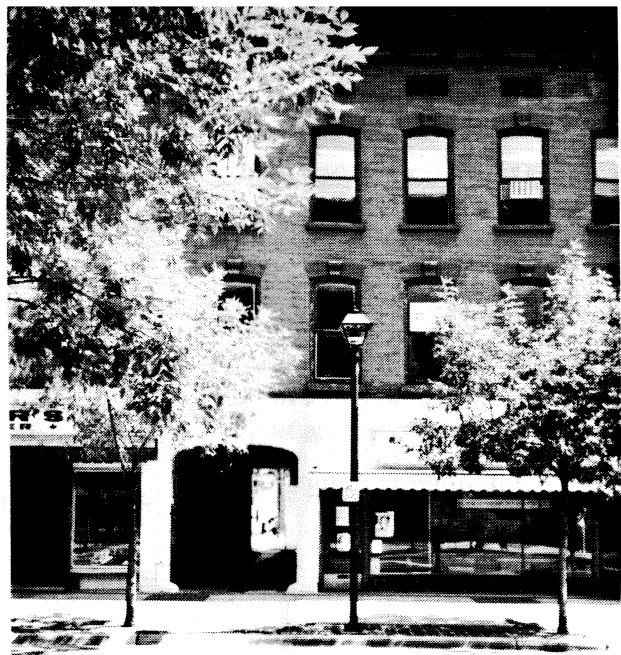
BUILDER: E. Everett

Mason: Thomas Todd

Carpenter: Christopher Fones

FIRST OWNER: John Bedford

HISTORY:



On February 11, 1863, the third Front Street fire of the season destroyed three large buildings on lot 30 on the east side of the street. John Bedford had bought his section of the south part of lot 30 in 1852 and had established his grocery business there. He rebuilt after the fire in co-operation with Edward Harrison, who had obtained the property adjoining on the north side, one week after the fire.

The name mainly associated with this building is that of "Tickell's Furniture". George S. Tickell, a cabinet maker from Devonshire, England, came to Belleville in 1858, when it was a booming lumber town. He did a widespread wholesale and retail business as a cabinet maker and undertaker. He also built a large furniture factory on Foundry Street.

After being a tenant for several years, George Tickell bought the property in 1886 and his sons, Edward and Joseph, carried on in the business with him. The peak years of the business were the 1890's, when many large homes were built in Belleville, with elegant furnishings in the high Victorian style.

By the 1920's competition from large firms forced the factory to close along with the retail outlet in 1931. In 1932, the Tickell family sold the building to the City of Belleville, which used it as the Public Utilities Commission building until 1975.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-story brick building has five bays and thirty-seven feet of frontage. In the original building the upper floors rested on iron pillars, that were cast at the Wallbridge Foundry. It is not known whether or not these still exist. These pillars weighed approximately one thousand pounds each.

The windows are of the segmental arch type with cut stone sills and arched window caps with emphasized keystones. There are three rectangular inset carved designs above the third storey window symmetrically placed. The wooden cornice is quite heavy with large and small brackets in an alternating pattern.

At street level there is an arched walk-way that was at some time used as a carriage passage way.

276-278 FRONT STREET

NORTH NEILSON BLOCK, SILLS BLOCK

LOT: pt. 48 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1860

BUILDER: George Neilson

FIRST OWNER: George Neilson

LACAC Date Plaqued, 1982

HISTORY:

In 1850, George Neilson, a building contractor, wrote a petition to the Mayor and Council of the Town of Belleville, asking them to pass a bylaw concerning a party wall. He intended to construct a building and planned to share the north wall with his neighbor, James Harrison.

By 1858, the transactions to buy the land were completed and he probably started the construction. It was the custom at the time for the contractor to buy the land and construct a building, then sell it to a prospective buyer. This sale was registered in 1861 when George Neilson sold the property to Elisha Sills, a Picton merchant.

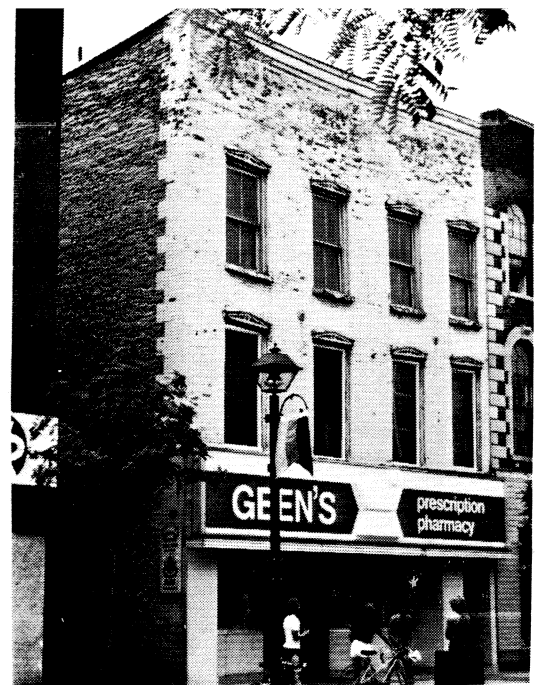
In 1873, Elisha Sills sold a strip of land to the south of the building to the corporation of the Town of Belleville for a "highway to a foot-bridge".

Geen's Prescription Pharmacy has been in this building since 1914. The business was established in 1835 by Dr. Rufus Holden. In September 1871, Albert L. Geen purchased the Holden Drug Store, where he had been employed for five years.

Since 1835, the pharmacy has suffered two disastrous fires and has been in at least seven Front St. locations.

DESCRIPTION:

Like other buildings on Front St., this stone building has a brick facade. The building is three storeys in height and has four windows per floor across the front. These windows are capped with shallow pediment lintels made of cast iron, a popular feature of 1850's buildings. The original wood cornice is no longer on the facade.



279-281 FRONT STREET

EAST HARRISON BLOCK

LOT: pt. 30 PLAN: GOV'T.

BUILT: 1863

FIRST OWNER: (?) Edward Harrison

HISTORY:

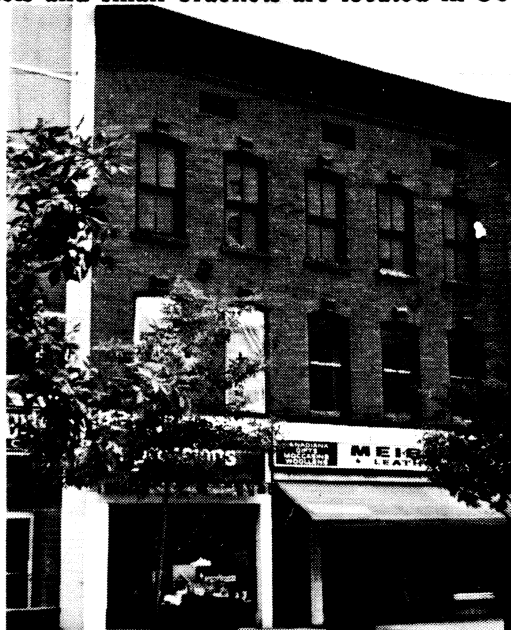
John Jamieson was the first owner of this property, taking the patent out in 1820. Jamieson sold the property to his son, James, in 1826. The building they had constructed was destroyed by fire in 1863. James Jamieson then sold the property to Edward Harrison.

Edward Harrison built the building known as the East Harrison Block, then deeded it to J.J.Harrison in 1881. Edward Harrison died in 1893. Among the first tenants were Wallace and Brother, photographers. J.J.Harrison owned the building until 1901 when he lost it to a life insurance company. In 1915 the building was leased to the Loyal Orange Lodge No. 2519. They used the building for close to 40 years.

DESCRIPTION:

Much like the building at 277 Front St., this has three storeys, five bays and thirty-seven feet of frontage. It too had iron pillars supporting the upper floors. The windows are of the segmental arch type with cut stone sills and arched window caps with emphasized keystones.

There are three rectangular inset carved designs above the third storey windows, symmetrically placed. The wooden cornice is simple with large brackets at the ends and middle of the facade. Ribbed panels and small brackets are located in between larger brackets.



280-282 FRONT STREET

WEST HARRISON BLOCK

LOT: 49 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1863

BUILDER: C. Jones

FIRST OWNER: E. Harrison

HISTORY:

James Harrison had been a book-seller in Belleville since at least 1838 and in this location from about 1845, in the "stone house" built by Donald McKenzie, owner since 1826 of 80 feet of lot 49. Captain Edward Harrison (relation?) bought 45 feet and the stone house in 1853 after losing his steamship in a fire. He sold the property to James Harrison, tenant in the building, the same year. James probably expanded to the south and rear with the three mortgages raised subsequently. But in 1857 he leased the property back to Edward Harrison.

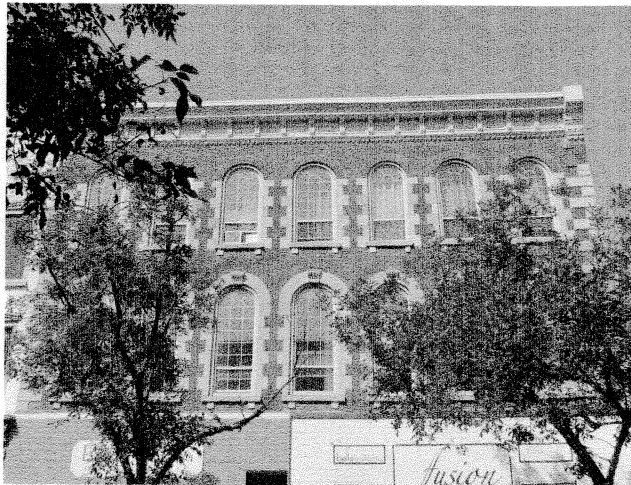
Edward Harrison successfully expanded the business and in the summer of 1862 he was reported to be making alterations to the front of his cut stone building. He continued the following year in the post-fire building boom. He installed his store-front to match his new building across the street, at the shop front level, by using cast iron pillars to support the shop cornice of cut stone with a carved frieze. This is now unfortunately gone or hidden by modern materials.

DESCRIPTION:

The façade of this building has neoclassical elements. These elements include the semi-circular arches of the second and third storeys. The windows are tall and the lower sash is divided into rectangular panes and the upper sash has arched panes. The quoins and window dressings are of white stone which contrasts with the red brick.

On the second storey façade the arches are made from cut stone. The third storey window arches are simpler, and were originally been partly hidden under small dormers. There are seven windows on each storey and all have cut stone sills.

The large wooden cornice has dentils and small brackets. It probably dates to the early 1900's. The August 5, 1863 Hastings Chronicle describes cast iron pillars supporting a "cut stone cornice with carved frieze" on the street level, now hidden.



287 FRONT STREET

WHITEFORD (-BOWELL?)

LOT: pt.44 PLAN: 291

BUILT: 1863

FIRST OWNERS: James Whiteford and Mary Lauder Whiteford (daughter of Eleanor Jamieson)

HISTORY:

This lot was patented to John Jamieson in the year 1820. In 1826 it was sold to James Jamieson, a carpenter. It was to remain in the Jamieson family until 1887 when it was sold to the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell. James Whiteford obtained the property through his marriage to Mary Jamieson Lauder Whiteford; she had inherited from her mother Eleanor Jamieson. The structure was built in 1863 by James Whiteford and added onto between 1883 and 1887, raising the façade level with No.285, Whiteford's other building on this lot, formerly joined at the top by a single cornice.

Quote from The Intelligencer, Aug. 5, 1863, 'The Editor's Walk': "Mr. Whiteford is also building on the ruins of his late tenements a 3-storey brick building in front, sloping to 16' high in the rear."

Mary Whiteford's will (1883) left the property to her nephew James C. Jamieson, his son, and her niece Mary Elinor Howell.

The Goad Insurance map of 1888 and many directories state that The Intelligencer Publishing Co. was located here.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a three and one-half storey brick façade building. The second and third floor present three round-headed long windows capped by segmental brick arches. The half floor above has three small round-headed windows with shutters. The upper part of the façade is covered by metal siding.



289 FRONT STREET

CRONK BUILDING

LOT: 45 PLAN: 296

BUILT OR REMODELLED: 1912

HISTORY:

The Cronk Block (289, 291, 293 Front Street)

This two storey brick block of three stores was rebuilt in 1912 by the descendents of Jacob and Mary Ann (Taylor) Cronk. Jacob had built a very impressive three storey block of three sections about 1862 when a fire had destroyed the early buildings that were depicted on the town plot of 1816 and on Haslett's map of 1845.

By 1914 Mrs. E.J. Kelly had tenants for all her stores in the Cronk Block with the New York Café in his section and Mr. L. Dick as manager.

DESCRIPTION:

The building has a brick facade with one bay marked by a blind arch. At the center there is an oriel window, capped in wood frame and a small cornice.

The facade is capped with a wood cornice with crown moldings, entablature, and a large frieze with vertical ribs in the middle.

Belleville has hardly any traces of the Richardson Romanesque style left, but three features here are reminiscent: the heavy effect in the rounding of the top corners of the windows (seen also on some houses in the North Front St. area); the band of pressed metal in a floral design ornamenting the bay window; and the "frieze with vertical ribs" referred to above, which is virtually straight from 12th century German architecture.



291 FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 45 PLAN: 296

BUILT OR REMODELLED: 1912

HISTORY:

This section of the Cronk Block has a similar history to the adjoining section to the south.

By 1914 E.J. Kelly's tenant in this section of the Cronk Block was L.E. Latta who operated a pool room.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick building has one bay. The two windows on the second floor are rectangular in shape. The sills and lintels are made from cut stone. The wood cornice is simple with crown moldings, entablature and a large frieze with vertical ribs in the middle. Brick pilasters frame the upper storey of the building.



292-296 FRONT STREET

NATHAN JONES BUILDING

LOT: pt. 52 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1862

FIRST OWNER: Nathan Jones

HISTORY:



Nathan Jones, who built this building in 1862, was a merchant in Belleville for many years. Nathan Jones came to Belleville from New Hampshire in 1831 at the age of 15 to live with and work for Billa Flint.

An advertisement in The Intelligencer states:

"Nathan Jones, having taken the store and premises lately occupied by Mr. Billa Flint Jr., as a general store, has commenced business in the old stand September 21, 1838, as a Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware Store."

The first advertisement for a store in the completed Front St. Block was in the Hastings Chronicle, April 30, 1862:

"Removal - R. Elliot and Co., Dry Goods Merchants, have removed to one of Mr. Nathan Jones' new shops next door to Holden and Co."

In 1863, a fire in The Intelligencer Building forced the newspaper to move to Jones' new building. The entrance was between Elliot and Curtis. Also located upstairs was Dr. Relyea, a dentist who had moved from rooms in the Victoria Building, to the new brick block of Nathan Jones. J. H. Simpson, a lawyer, with "money to lend", and Peter Steven, an attorney-at-law, also took offices here. By 1879, Jones had moved into the north section of his building and advertised "Importers of Dry Goods, the oldest and most reliable house in the city." The Jones family owned the building until 1974.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a four-storey building made of brick with a stone back wall. The second and third storey windows are tall and narrow, while the fourth storey windows are very small, only half the height of the ones below.

A similar size reduction is noticed in the molded windows heads, the top storey ones being smaller and less ornate than the type on the two lower levels.

The decorative window heads on the second and third floors consist of large flat lintels made of cast iron with two corbels, one on each side of the upper sashes.

The top ridge of the lintel is stepped out and the center has a very ornate floral motif springing from it. The fourth floor windows are capped with segmental arch heads with the same floral motif as the other window heads. All of the windows have cut stone sills.

Topping off the facade is a heavy wooden cornice standing on a series of stepped out pendant-like moldings running in a saw-tooth pattern. Some of the original double-hung window sash remains, although they are oddly designed. They have a simple four-over-four pattern, but the central glazing bar is much heavier than usual, presumably to give the general impression of French windows.

293 FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 45 PLAN: 296

BUILT OR REMODELLED: 1912

The lot on the south-east corner of Front and Victoria Streets was once owned by John Walden Myers (lot 31 on the Plan of the Town Plot in 1816). On this map, the house numbered 32, on lot 31, was mistakenly attributed to Richard Grooms as owner. Myers was very displeased and sent many, at least 9, petitions and certifications from townsmen to the government to have this corrected, but to no avail.

In 1865 Dr. Rufus Holden moved his wholesale drug business to the new and impressive three-storey corner section of the Cronk Block. The bookkeeper of his thriving business was Albert Geen. Albert purchased the business in 1871. In 1886 fire destroyed the drug store and most of the corner section of the Cronk Block and Albert Geen moved his drug store to the west side of Front Street.

The corner section of the Cronk Block was restored to just a one-storey section. In 1912 it was rebuilt to a two-storey section uniting the former Cronk Block. In this corner section was a stationery called Jennings and Sherry with the merchants B.T. Jennings, A.L. and Wilbur Sherry. On the Victoria Avenue side of the block at No. 7 were tenants William Holbert and Mary Gay with offices. According to the assessment role there were 22 persons as residents in the three-section block.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick building has one bay. The two windows on the second floor are paired, sharing the same lintel and sills, both made of cut stone.

The wood cornice is simple with crown moulding, dentils, entablature and a large frieze with vertical ribs in the middle.

The north elevation of the building is divided by brick pilasters and each division contains a rectangular window with a cut stone lintel and sill.

The cornice presents the same characteristics as the adjoining two-stores' cornice, uniting the former "Cronk Block".



298-300 FRONT STREET

THE ALBERT FILLITER BLOCK

LOT: 53 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1846

FIRST OWNER: Erastus Holden

Date Plaqued

HISTORY:

In July 1846, four years before Belleville was incorporated into a town, Erastus Holden, manager of the Bank of Upper Canada, began the construction of a four-storey, red brick building. It was located on the west side of Front St., directly opposite Hotel St., now known as Victoria St.

The building Erastus put up was known as the Albert Building.

Dr. Rufus Holden, brother of Erastus, had his drugstore here by 1851. On December 16, 1865, a fierce fire, which started in the cellar of his store, swept through Holden's building and Whiteford's stores to the north. The building was restored and was in use again by the following September, probably re-built within the old walls, as was the custom of the time. Thus the present facade could be the original one of 1846.

After Erastus Holden died in 1876, Henry and Ida Filliter, his son-in-law and daughter, received the deed to the property. Before Henry died in 1890, the center section of the cornice was changed, and the block was re-named the Filliter Building.

Many businesses have been located here over 140 years. Belden's Atlas (1878) shows a drawing of L. W. Yeoman's Drugstore, which was at one time located here.

In 1929, The Daily Intelligencer reported that A & P was considering a move to the premises occupied by the National Bakery in the Filliter Block.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an all brick structure with stone cladding on the rear section. The building has four storeys and the facade is divided into five bays by brick pilasters that run the entire height of the building.

The windows are all rectangular sash, but they do vary in size. The second floor windows are tall and narrow and each have a two pane sash. The third floor windows are of similar construction only they are slightly shorter and the fourth storey windows are shorter still. All of the windows have cut stone flat heads with emphasized keystones and cut stone sills with two brackets beneath them.

Rusticated quoins run up to the capstones of the pilasters on both edges of the facade.

There is a stone cornice at the roof-line with a dentil range of brick running between the capstones of the pilasters. The cornice is in the form of a round-headed arch in the center bay of the facade where Filliter's name is engraved.



301-303 1/2 FRONT STREET

LOT: 48 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1864

FIRST OWNER: (?) James Kennedy

HISTORY:

This building is situated on part of the large hotel lot on Hotel St. (now Victoria Ave). From Front St. to Pinnacle St. the land was granted to John Everett by the Crown in 1817 and he owned it until 1829.

In 1834, it became the property of John P. Morden and remained in the Morden family until 1864. It was then purchased by James Kennedy, a merchant, and stayed in his family's possession until the 1900's. Kennedy probably erected this building shortly after acquiring the lot.

During the late 1860's and early 1870's, the building housed a barber, a tobacconist, a grocer, and Kennedy's merchant shop.

In the 1880's, it housed everything from a second-hand store to a theatre to a shooting gallery.

Around 1915, the archway to the rear of the lot was made into a small shop and occupied by a Chinese laundry.

In 1926, Samuel Springer purchased the building.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a three-storey brick building divided into five equal bays. The second and third storey windows are rectangular with brick segmental arches above. The Front St. facade has a wooden cornice supported by heavy brackets.

The brackets are arranged in the popular one large, two small, repeating motif. This cornice is probably not the original as the heavy brackets date from a later period. There used to be a passage way through to the rear of the lot from the small south shop.



302 FRONT STREET

WHITEFORD BLOCK – YEOMANS BUILDING

LOT: 48 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1868 (facade 1887)

FIRST OWNER: James Whiteford

Plaqued



HISTORY:

Although the present facade of this store is dated 1887, its history started in 1868 when James Whiteford rebuilt after a fire destroyed four stores. He built a long three-storey brick block of four stores from here to the City Hotel inclusive, all with the blind arched facade and long narrow windows which are still intact in two of the stores.

In 1885, Lewis Wallbridge Yeomans moved his thriving drug store from the Filliter Building to this section of the Whiteford Block. In the basement was the factory of Scott and Bowne of New York, manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil. The machinery was run by a water motor.

L. W. Yeomans was the sole manufacturer in Canada of this remedy. He had a coal oil barreling plant here, with the oil being conveyed from tank cars on the branch of the Grand Trunk Railway with pipes laid under ground. The oil was conducted into the reservoir or barreling tanks and then into barrels.

In April of 1887, the building burst into flames, but the fire brigade was able to contain the intense blaze in this section of the block. L. W. Yeomans rebuilt, enlarging the store to four storeys and constructed a modern facade with the brick pilasters of the 1868 building incorporated into the new front. Again, the cod liver oil factory was installed in the basement of the drugstore.

In October 1896, the building was gutted by fire for the second time. When the flames were extinguished and the ruins searched, Alderman Yeomans' body was found in the basement. He had come to work as usual very early in the morning. His lantern may have caused fumes to explode into a fire.

It is amazing that after two large fires, this four-storey brick building is still in use today.

DESCRIPTION:

The pilasters at the edge of the building are from the original facade, but the segmental arch was removed and replaced with a square arch on the storey above.

The original brick has been covered with stucco. The second storey has a large stepped-out window capped in a wood frame with a small cornice sustained by two brackets. The middle panel is larger than the side ones, and has a blind arch above.

The third floor windows are rectangular with wood sills and are capped with heavy wood cornices with two brackets each.

The fourth floor windows are plain rectangular windows jointly headed by the main square arch of the facade. Between these top storey windows are plain brackets or corbels extending down from the main square arch.

303-313 FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 54 PLAN: 296

BUILT: between 1883 and 1900

HISTORY:

This building is situated on part of a large lot that used to run along Victoria Avenue from Front Street to Pinnacle Street, about two hundred feet in depth.

In the early to mid 1800's, this large lot was subdivided into ten smaller lots, this particular lot became the property of John O'Hare, a notable Belleville resident. It was probably him who built a two-storey stone building, identical to the brick structure of today, in the late 1850's. The land became the property of Andrew Norton Buell from 1870 to 1880 before returning to the O'Hare family.

Sometime between 1882 and 1900, the two-storey stone building was replaced by the two-storey brick building that still exists today.

During the 1860's and 1870's, this building housed William Brydon, a baker, and Frederick Ford, a gunsmith, as well as several others.

In about 1884, John and Edward Barnett moved into the upper storey and dealt in sewing machines until 1898 when they moved one building south.

The Barnett's ran a very successful business and by the turn of the century they had expanded their line of sewing machines and started one of Belleville's many Chinese laundries.

DESCRIPTION:

This building is a two-storey brick building. The facade is divided into five equal bays, each containing one plain rectangular window on the second floor.

There is a wood cornice on the main facade with delicate brackets in one large, two small, repeating pattern. The upper storey windows have brick flat arched heads.



304 FRONT STREET

THE WHITEFORD BLOCK

LOT: pt. 54 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1868

BUILDER: George Watson

FIRST OWNER: James Whiteford

LACAC Date Plaqued, 1982



HISTORY:

In 1837, James Whiteford, a watchmaker, bought lot 54 on the west side of Front St. just north of Victoria Ave. Many stores were built on the site over the years by Mr. Whiteford and his descendants.

Between 1860 and 1871, the directories list Whiteford as a Justice of the Peace and Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

In 1853, William and Robert Kelly advertised in The Intelligencer that they had opened a grocery business in "Mr. Whiteford's new building".

In the December 20, 1865 issue of the Hastings Chronicle, there is an account of a destructive fire that burned four buildings on Saturday, December 16th.

Rebuilding started the following year and by 1868, James Whiteford was building the block which now includes Bert Lewis & Son Jewellers, Masters Office, and Tye's Sports Room.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-storey building is a brick structure with stone at the rear. The red brick facade has a single bay with three long, narrow Victorian windows on the second and third floors. The windows are sash windows with segmental brick arches above.

All of the facade is capped by a large segmental brick arch on top of plain pilasters. The metal roof is flat and doesn't have a cornice.

The first floor has three large rounded openings capped with brick voussoirs and above it there are a few courses of stepped out bricks.

306-310 FRONT STREET

THE WHITEFORD BLOCK

LOT: pt. 54 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1868

BUILDER: George Watson

FIRST OWNER: James Whiteford

HISTORY:

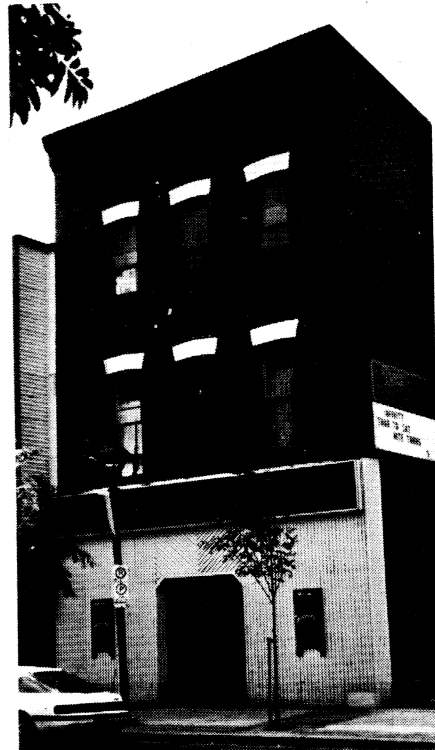
These two buildings are similar to the building on 304 Front St.

In the 1870's, a shirt factory occupied the south unit, a tobacco factory occupied the middle unit with a driveway underneath, and the north unit was known as the City Hotel.

The store known as "Marianne's", just south, was also once a part of this block. It was burned by a fire soon after completion and was rebuilt one storey higher than the rest.

DESCRIPTION:

Similar to the other buildings in the Whiteford Block. All of the windows are tall and narrow with segmental arch heads. The northern building, the City Hotel, still has the original wooden cornice.



311 – 313 FRONT STREET

THE LAUDER-WHITEFORD BUILDING

LOT: 3, pt. 32 PLAN: 21, 291, GOV'T

BUILT: Originally - 1852 (#313) for William B. Lauder, baker
1857 (both) – for James Whiteford

FIRST OWNER: James and Mary Whiteford

HISTORY: In the August 19th 1857 issue of the Hastings Chronicle, James Whiteford was reported to be “building two stores on Front Street adjoining and upon the site of a store occupied by Lewis Grant (burned), 3 storeys.”



James Whiteford had married widow Mary Lauder. In 1851 her son William Bletcher Lauder had bought a lot of 29 feet on the north part of lot 32, the east side of Front Street. He soon thereafter erected a stone building and leased a shop in it to Lewis Grant. In 1852 Andrew Lauder bought the 26 foot adjoining lot to the south. The lot description mentions “the new store building” and “tenant Lewis Grant” on the lot next north. In 1855 Andrew Lauder sold his vacant land to William Lauder. In 1856 William died. His will dated July 12, 1856 leaves his two lots to his mother Mary Whiteford. The will states that he “wishes a 3-storey building to be built as soon as convenient of brick and stone, with two shops etc. on the ground floor...cost of 2000 pounds”. Also “has a shop used by Lewis Grant”. However, after William died, his stone building with Grant’s shop burned. Thus, the following summer, James Whiteford was building two new stores instead of one.

The Deacon Shirt Company bought the building in 1924.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a three-storey stone structure with a brick facade. The center of the building is set out about half a foot with a small twin window to light the stairway on each floor. The building is symmetrical around the center divider.

Each floor has three rectangular windows with segmental arches. The sills and keystones are made of cut stone, one continuous sill runs from one side of the building to the other. The string course divider is raised out where the sill used to be. The corners of the building have quoin-like patterns made from brick.

The building is capped with a simple frieze and a large scroll-like modillion braces the simple wood crown molding.

The modern cladding has recently been removed from the second and third storey facade of 311 Front Street, and the cornice revealed, reuniting the original design, with great results.

316-318 FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 57 PLAN: Haslett's

BUILT: 1886

BUILDER: John Forin

FIRST OWNER OF PRESENT BUILDING: John Forin

HISTORY:

Jonathan McCurdy bought seventy feet of frontage on Front St. back in 1831. This particular lot stayed in the McCurdy family until 1886 when it was sold to John Forin for \$2,000.00.

By the end of 1886, however, the original building had been rebuilt. There original, 2 1/2-storey stone building seems to have been damaged in an 1882 fire. The Forin family kept the property until 1925 when they sold it for \$8,000.00.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, five-bay building is made of brick. Each bay has one tall, narrow rectangular window on the second floor. Above these windows is a band of decorative brick running across the entire facade in a saw-tooth pattern. Above this ornament are recessed rectangular panels that line up with the windows.

The Front St. facade is capped with a simple wooden cornice supported by carved brackets, every fourth bracket being slightly larger. The brackets are further spaced on the outside bays, as these are slightly larger than the three inner ones.



317 FRONT STREET

THE CHART ROOM - CRYSTAL HOTEL

LOT: 1, 2 PLAN: 21

BUILT: c. 1868

FIRST OWNER: (?) Francis McAnnany

HISTORY:

Since its construction, The Chart Room has been used as a tavern. The first tavern was called the Globe Hotel. It had thirty rooms as well as stables in the back.

The building, at one time, belonged to Francis McAnnany, who owned quite a lot of real estate along Front St.

In 1909, the building was known as The Crystal Hotel.

DESCRIPTION:

This a stone building with a brick front. There are seven bays, three on the north half and four on the south half. The windows are rectangular with cut stone sills.

Even though it is listed as a three-storey building, it has a half storey on the top. This half storey is decorated by four panels of inset brick. There has never been a cornice on this building, which is quite remarkable because in the 1870's cornices were popular.



320-324 FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 57 PLAN: 296

McCURDY BLOCK

BUILT: 1882

BUILDER and ARCHITECT: James Smith

FIRST OWNER: James McCurdy

HISTORY:

Jonathan McCurdy owned the lot in 1831 and it stayed in his family until James Oscar Russell McCurdy died in 1953. According to the 1867 assessment roll, the building was used as a hotel. This building was also the site of part of the McCurdy stone building which burned in January 1882 and was rebuilt for the McCurdys by James Smith.

According to the Belleville business directory of 1892, James McCurdy had a jewellery and watch making store and Mr. McCormick had a photography studio.

DESCRIPTION:

This all brick building is two storeys in height and six bays wide, each bay having a single window in the upper storey. The tall narrow second floor windows are capped with a brick segmental arch with emphasized keystones.

Horizontal articulation is given by a strip of decorative brick, stepped out in a saw-tooth pattern. Above this ornamental band are seven large wooden brackets supporting a simple cornice also made of wood. The brackets are evenly spaced across the facade. Between the brackets, just beneath the cornice, are rectangular panels of recessed brick, the width of each bay, somewhat similar to the building immediately south. The flat roof, dominant cornice, and round-headed windows indicate an Italianate Style.



321-327 FRONT STREET

THE McCARTHY THEATER

LOT: 1, 2, 3 PLAN: 99

BUILT: 1937

BUILDER: John C. McCarthy

FIRST OWNER: John C. McCarthy

HISTORY:



In 1846, Mr. E. Murney acquired these lots from Mr. G. B. Spencer for 300 pounds.

In 1860, Murney mortgaged the land for \$4,000.00 and possibly constructed a large stone building. The land was deeded in 1880 to Catherine Ridley, Murney's daughter.

Between 1886 and 1922, the land owners changed four times. Fredrick C. Lee, a Massey-Harris agent, was the owner from 1922 until 1936.

The property was sold in 1936 to John C. McCarthy who in 1937 and 1938 demolished the old stone building and erected a new concrete movie house of his own design. McCarthy had built several theatres in southern Ontario, but this was his final and greatest achievement.

"A fitting shrine to the mythical Gods of the Realm of Make Believe", was how The Ontario Intelligencer described The McCarthy Theatre upon its completion in early July, 1938.

It was the very latest in theatrical design and construction, with luxurious and ornate interior and a modest classical revival facade.

This was also the first air conditioned building in the Quinte area. It was an entertainment landmark unequalled anywhere between Toronto and Montreal.

The property ceased its role as a theatre in 1972, when Gerald Bongard purchased the property.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a reinforced concrete structure, three storeys at the front and two and a half storeys behind.

The four central windows have a common sill and above each window is a blind round arch with a large keystone. Within each arch is a hub with five spokes giving the arch a half wagon wheel appearance. Smaller windows are located at the outer sides of the facade, above which are plain pediment moldings. In the middle of the third storey, located above each window, are recessed rectangular panels the width of the window below.

A plain pilaster rises the entire height of the building at the corner and is capped with a semi-dome on a small cornice supported by two heavy brackets.

The small cornice runs the full width of the facade and is supported by small simple brackets equally spaced. The side of the building is concrete, covered with a sandy form of stucco.

326 FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 58 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1868

HISTORY:

When Adam Henry Wallbridge owned the building, it was two storeys on the south third of the building, and one and a half storeys on the remaining two thirds. In the 1880's, however, the building wall was all two storeys.

Roy's Brewery was situated to the north and at the back of this building, this might account for the large number of male tenants in the building.

In 1878, the building was sold to Horace Yeomans and the Goad Insurance Map shows that the building was still a two-storey "S" unit and one and a half storey "N" unit.

In 1907, the probate of the will of Horace Yeomans shows the building "occupied by McCormick as a Gallery".

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey, all brick building. The building is divided into thirds with two bays per section, for a total of six bays. The windows have segmental brick arches. There is an elaborate wooden cornice with one large and two small brackets pattern, all symmetrically placed.



360 FRONT STREET

THE ALBION HOTEL - THE BELVEDERE HOTEL

LOT: pt. 63, pt. 64, 69, 70 PLAN: 291

BUILT: c. 1855

FIRST OWNER: Dr. Coleman

LACAC Date Plaqued, 1982

DEMOLISHED

HISTORY:

In November 1855, the Hastings Chronicle had the following announcement: "Dr. Coleman has opened his office in the stone building lately erected by himself...". This new building came about because of the fire that had destroyed the previous building.

Possibly, in 1864 a hotel was in business. The Daily Intelligencer of 1909, said: "The Albion Hotel was established in 1869. It can accommodate forty guests and has red brick stables for 250 horses".

In 1923, the Allore family bought the property and renamed it the Belvedere Hotel.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an all stone building with a large brick addition at the back. It is three storeys in height with a five-bay facade. All of the windows on the upper storey are large sash windows with wood frames and sills.

The original building was one of a few built without a wood or stone cornice. The future plan for building may be demolition in order to make room for condominium apartments.



363 FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 5, pt. 36 PLAN: 142

BUILT: c. 1870

BUILDER: unknown

HISTORY:

This three-storey building was originally only two when Sandy Wardhough established his business of second-hand goods in 1879. During his ownership his store was billed as the largest second-hand store in Belleville.

The floors were well stocked. Oliver Wardhough took over the management of the store around 1912. They closed down in 1914 at which time Claus Rathmare opened his store. He operated a flour and feed store up until 1924.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-storey stone building has a brick front. It is divided into three bays by pilasters rising through the upper storey to the cornice. The pilasters on the edges of the facade extend to the ground.

On the second and third storeys, the center bay has two large rectangular windows with blind, round-headed arches above. The arches are made of brick, stepped out for emphasis, and have large protruding keystones. A shell motif of wood is carved in each arch.

The two outer bays have tall windows with segmental arch heads on both upper levels. The keystones in these arches are also emphasized. All of the window frames and sills are made of wood. There is a small wooden cornice above the street level shop that is supported by brackets. Carved panels decorate the spaces between the brackets.

A more elaborate wooden cornice surmounts the facade. It is framed at each end by a big carved bracket capping the edge pilaster. These brackets have gable roof tops. Five brackets run across the facade supporting the cornice. Carved panels also decorate these spaces.



365-367 FRONT STREET

GRAHAM'S BLOCK

LOT: pt. 5, pt. 36, pt. 37 PLAN: 291

BUILT: 1918-19

FIRST OWNER: R. J. Graham

HISTORY:

R. J. Graham had one of the most diversified businesses in Canada. His interests ranged from Vancouver to Montreal. In Belleville, he operated a cold-storage plant until 1923. After 1909, he branched out forming an evaporating plant. He originally had a dried fruit business, but then he branched out again, into canning.

During the First World War, Graham exported a great many of his goods over to Europe, at a great profit. He did have, however, many set-backs during the course of the canning operation. Fire destroyed his factory many times, the last of which was in 1917. It was billed as the "most disastrous fire in the history of the city" in the April 11, 1917 issue of The Intelligencer. He rebuilt after that fire and the building still exists today.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-storey brick building has set-in doors on the first floor. All of the windows, five on the first floor, seven on the second and third floors, are rectangular in shape. The sills are made from cut stone and the third is a continuous sill from one end of the building to the other.

The first floor windows and doors are capped with blind round-headed arches, with one emphasized keystone and diamond shape inlay made of stone. A cut stone diamond shaped inlay also decorates the window just below the sill.

The floors are separated by cut stone cornices of very simple design. The second and third storey windows have segmental arch heads and emphasized keystone made of cut stone.

The cornice is made of decorative brick and stone. It is of a very simple style, but appealing nonetheless.



390 FRONT STREET

THE ONTARIO HOTEL

LOT: pt. 5, 67, pt. 68 PLAN: Haslett's, 192

BUILT: c. 1870

FIRST OWNER: Richard Elvins

LACAC Date Plaqued

HISTORY:

Known as the Hotel Ontario, Ontario House and finally, The Ontario Hotel, this building was one of Belleville's early hotels.

The building was probably constructed for its first documented owner, Richard Elvins. He purchased the land in 1863 from relatives of Rev. John Reynolds, who bought it in 1829.

As early as 1871 there is documented evidence to suggest the presence of a hotel.

Richard Elvins was a prominent local grocer operating his store out of half of the building's main level. The other half of the first floor, and the levels above were occupied by the hotel.

In October of 1873, Elvins leased the hotel, called The Ontario House, to Patrick Fitzpatrick for 21 years, with rent of \$310 per year.

In 1891, Fitzpatrick signed a new lease for twelve years at the same rental. Richard Elvins, by this time, had moved his grocery business to a larger building to the south.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a three-storey stone structure with a brick facade. There are six sash windows across the front on the second and third floors. Each window has sills and brick lintels. The facade has a delicate wood cornice.



393-395 FRONT STREET

THE MARBLE HALL

LOT: 65 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1857

ARCHITECT: George Neilson

**BUILDER: John Carscallen - joiner & finisher
John Callaghan - mason work**

FIRST OWNER: Thomas J. Higgins

HISTORY:

The Marble Hall, built in 1857, is unique in our city as it was one of the first marble buildings constructed here. The marble is said to have been hauled from Madoc by sleigh during the winter. It was built on John Reynolds' property which was bought by a group of men in 1854 and subdivided into lots creating the Reynolds Block on John Haslett's plan.

Thomas J. Higgins bought lot 5 and the Marble Hall was soon built. In 1860, Ezra W. Holton, Dry Goods merchant, bought the building and it remained in the possession of his descendants until 1936.

According to the newspapers many businesses and organizations rented space in the building - including:

1862 - T. & D. Cherrey's Furniture Warehouse & Factory

1867 - "The Good Templars of the Town" advertised "Penny Readings"

DESCRIPTION:

This is a three-storey stone structure with a marble facade. The marble is cut in large rectangular blocks and the external angles of the building have a quoin pattern.

The front of the building has four bays, each one with one rectangular window with a sill and a simple lintel above it. The cornice cannot be seen because it is covered by siding.



394-400 FRONT STREET

FIRE HALL #2

LOT: pt. 67, pt. 68 PLAN: Haslett's

BUILT: 1867

BUILDER: John Forin

FIRST OWNER: Town Council

HISTORY:

On October 24, 1866, Councillor James Brown, proprietor of Brown's Foundry on Foundry St., introduced two plans to the Town Council for the building of an engine house and police station.

The plan for a square building with a fire station and police lockup was finally accepted. It was reported that the Council had never been so divided on an issue.

There was no money to build it, but the plan proceeded nevertheless. By December, tenders were offered and the lowest tender, offered by John Forin, was accepted.

On November 28, 1867, the Town Council met for the first time in the new Engine House, even though two weeks earlier it was described as being fit for a vegetable cellar. Problems developed in the next few years, and in mid-December 1873, the Town Council moved to the present City Hall.

The Engine House was built on land granted to the city by the heirs of the Rev. John Reynolds. The lower storey was used as a police office and cells, and for the storage of fire-fighting equipment. The firehall was located at the center front of the building.

After the Town Council moved out, the second floor became police court rooms and later on, on-duty firemen slept there. In 1873, the police department moved to the new City Hall.

No. 2 Fire Station remained at this location until the building was sold in 1950.

The exterior has not been altered except for a change to the original large doors, which have been replaced by a modern store front.

DESCRIPTION:

The blind arcades are the central theme of the facade of this building. The two-storey building is made of stone, but like many other buildings of this era, it has a brick front. The facade is divided into five bays that increase in size, from the outside to the center. The bay division is achieved by pilasters that run the full two storeys and are joined at the top by round arches, forming the blind arcades. The street level door in the southern most bay also has a round-headed arch.

The four outer bays have but a single tall thin round-headed window. The central and the largest bay has a unique triple window consisting of three tall narrow round-headed windows, the middle one being slightly taller than the outer two, capped with a large, four-centered arch molding.

While the building has no cornice as such, there is a large stepped out panel of brick running across the facade at the roof line.

394-400 FRONT STREET, cont.

The arrangement of the facade appears to be unique, of no known ancestry except that the round arches are linked to the Italian taste. The central window is distinctly Italianate of a sort often used in houses in the 1860's.

One presumes that the public access to the meeting hall above was by single doors in the right and left end bays. A pair of openings - probably a door and window for an office - came in the second bay at the left, and originally perhaps in the corresponding bay at the right, leaving the central bay as the large engine-house entrance. The iron column might have started in the center of that big doorway.

There would have been chimneys (the south one is said to have been badly built) and the engine house would have had a hose tower.



397-399 FRONT STREET

THE HENDERSON BUILDING

LOT: pt. 6, pt. 7, pt. 12, pt. 13, pt. 14, pt. 15 PLAN: 71

BUILT: 1859

FIRST OWNER: George Henderson

ARCHITECT: G. Webster
John Callaghan - mason
D. L. Carscallen - carpenter

LACAC Date Plaqued, 1985

HISTORY:

The patent was granted by the Crown to John Reynolds for half an acre in 1821.

In 1854, Rev. John Reynolds, who was the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sold the property to: Benjamin Walton, a physician; George Eyre Henderson, a barrister at law; Charles G. Levisconte, a lawyer; and William Breakenridge, a lawyer. In 1857, George Eyre Henderson bought all of the shares.

In 1857, Henderson started building. The present building is of stone with brick and a cast iron front. This is the only complete cast iron main floor remaining in Belleville.

Henderson sold the building in 1874 to Thomas Kelso, a wholesale merchant. Masonic Lodge moved into the building in 1874 and purchased it in 1878.

In 1951, Masonic Temple Corporation sold the building to Belleville Columbus Club.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an early example of a building with cast iron. At that time, entire store fronts could be ordered from catalogues.

The east side of the building was constructed with places for wood joists to be set into the stone so that another building could be added in the future. The east side, although not very beautiful, does tell an interesting construction story.

The long, narrow windows of the second storeys have iron pediments, wood moulds were used on the third storey windows. At the time, narrow balconies with cast iron railing graced these windows.

The wood cornice and brackets are original. However, the mansard roof and dormers, are an addition of the 1870's. They were probably added to accommodate the organ, choir loft, and high ceilings of the third floor lodge rooms.



402 FRONT STREET

LOT: pt. 68 PLAN: Haslett's

BUILT: c. 1878

HISTORY:

In 1866, Nelson G. Reynolds and Mary Ann Shibley sold the property to the Corporation of the Town of Belleville. About that time the town was about to build a fire house next door.

Around 1875, a two-storey brick building was erected and was sold to S. A. Moore. He had a marble shop and probably lived upstairs. He operated as a marble cutter for over forty years.

The property itself was in the Moore family until 1968.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey building. It has a very simple cornice supported by brackets in an alternating pattern and a metal roof.

There are three windows with brick pilasters between them that divide the facade into three recessed bays with ornamental brick work on the top. The windows have two-over-two sash and rounded to fit the segmental brick arches. The original nine-pane glazing of the store front windows has been lost.



137 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 9 PLAN: 1

BUILT: possibly 1845
remodelled or a building erected post 1845

HISTORY:

It is very difficult to ascertain just when this house was built. On the 1845 map, there are buildings shown, but they do not correspond with the arrangement that is found on the 1874 map. It may be a case of an old building being torn down in favor of a new building.

DESCRIPTION:

This one-and-a-half-storey brick house is in a very simple vernacular Greek Revival style. It has an off-center entrance, a pair of windows above, and a gable roof with returns.

The skimpiness of the returns, and the fact of having just one window instead of two on the ground floor (a verandah, possibly with short Grecian columns or maybe some sort of trellis work, would have hidden the discrepancy) suggest a slightly later date than 1845 - maybe 1850.



139 GEORGE STREET

LOT: pt. 1 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1873-74

FIRST OWNER: Michael Donaher

HISTORY:

In 1864, Michael Donaher purchased the south half of lot 1 on George St. East from Andrew Thompson. Donaher kept the lot vacant until 1873 when he obtained a small mortgage, quite possibly to begin construction of the two-storey brick home. When Donaher died in 1883, the deed was sold to John O. Lewis.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick building has a three-bay, Classic-Revival facade. The design of the building is simple, rectangular with boxy-type proportions.

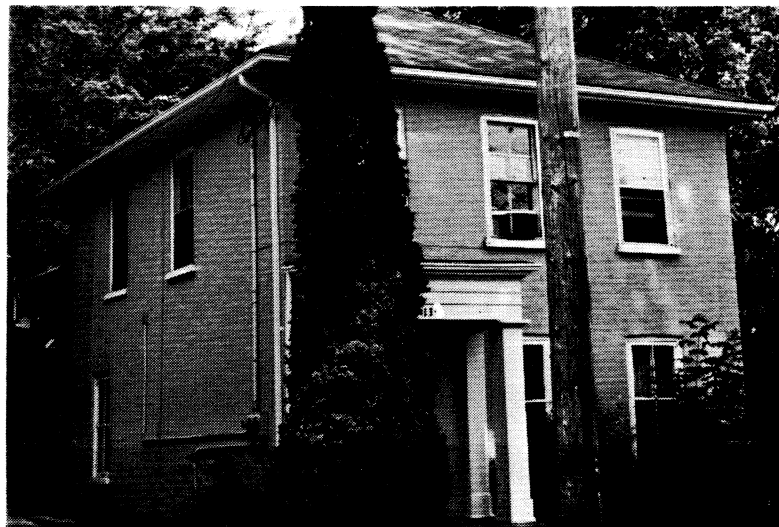
The facade is oriented west and has an off-center entrance under a wood portico which could be a later addition, maybe 1930's. The facade fenestration is orderly with two windows on the first floor and three windows on the second. All of the windows are rectangular, sash, and are capped by almost-flat brick arches.

The south elevation presents a brick chimney on the roof and visible marks of changes in the fenestration order.

The north elevation has one off-center window on the first floor and two windows on the second floor. The two-over-two glazing is probably the original.

The attractive portico is in good proportion to the facade. It is, however, quite unlike anything of the date of the house.

At the rear of the house there is a lower and narrower brick wing.



147-149 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 2 PLAN: Taylor

BUILT: 1875

BUILDER: James Weller

FIRST OWNER: James Weller, a lumber merchant

HISTORY:

This home was built and owned by the lumber merchant, Joseph B. Weller, in 1875. Weller and his wife, Maryette A. Taylor, mortgaged the property quite heavily to George M. Stewart. Some loans totalled \$9,300, large sums for the early 1890's.

After Maryette Taylor died in 1911, no further payments were made to Stewart and he gained control of the property. Stewart rented the house for many years and had Lawyer Ponton collect the rent for him as Stewart resided in Toronto.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick building is two storeys high and has a hipped roof. The facade presents a projection with bay windows on the first and second floor. The entrance is off-center and has a small fret-work verandah, of perhaps 1900.

On the gable roof is a small dormer with a pointed arch window, characteristic of the Gothic architectural style. There is also a stepped-in brick belt course around the house marking the first floor from the second.

The south elevation presents a tower-like projection with a close-set pair of windows on the first floor and one window with a pointed blind polychromatic brick arch on the second floor.

The roof does not have a cornice, and the eaves are supported by pairs of lace-like carved wood brackets. The plinth of the house is made from large blocks of cut stone.



152-154 GEORGE STREET

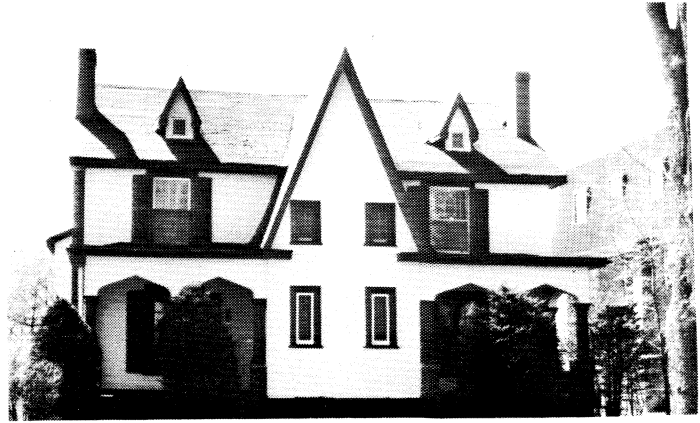
THE TAYLOR PARKER BOYCE HOUSE

LOT: 2, 3 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1862

FIRST OWNER: George Taylor

HISTORY:



Although the house looks fairly modern, having been converted into a duplex in 1938, it was built in 1862 by George Taylor.

George Taylor's father, Loyalist John Taylor, bought lot 5. He built a log cabin on the eastern edge of his farm, only to find out later that it was over the property line. He bought the narrow strip of land in 1788. A few years later he moved to the western edge of his farm and built another home with an orchard beside it. In 1800 he sold the orchard to William Wallbridge for 200 pounds.

In 1829 John Taylor died, leaving his home to his wife Jane. After her death in 1854, George leased the old homestead to Mrs. C.O.Benson.

George had married Maryette Higley in 1840 and had built the brick house that once stood at the northeast corner of Dundas and William. They sold this home in 1848 and bought a farm in Sidney township. In 1862, George, Maryette and their young children moved back to town. George was appointed sheriff of Hastings County in 1863 following the retirement of J.W.Dunbar Moodie.

According to the Assessment Rolls of 1862, the old homestead lot on the north side of Dundas, west of George St., was vacant. George had used building materials from his parents old home to build a new house on George Street. Some of the beams exposed in the basement have been re-cut and several of the bedroom doors are the early six panel "Christian" doors with hand planed panels.

George and Maryette died within a year of each other, leaving the house to their daughter, Jennie Campbell, in 1883. She eventually sold it ten years later to the Parker family.

Their famous son, Sir Gilbert Parker, taught school near Frankford and for a short time at the School for the Deaf in Belleville.

He travelled the world on lecture tours and by the turn of the century he had become a best-selling novelist and had taken up residence in London, England. Elected to the British House of Commons in 1900, he received his knighthood two years later, in the honors list issued for the coronation of Edward VII.

Since 1946, the Boyce family has lived in this house.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick house has a very interesting symmetrical facade that accommodates two dwellings. In the middle, there is a projection with a very stiff peaked gable roof. On either side, there are verandahs with an ogee arch motif and wood pillars. On the roof there are two small dormers with the same stiff pitched gable.

One interesting detail is the oriel-type window supported by two arched wood brackets, situated in the middle of the walk of the north elevation. The same oriel-type window can be seen on the south elevation.

159-161 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 4, 5 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1873

FIRST OWNER: Thomas Kelso

Designated, 1986

HISTORY:

Thomas Kelso was born near Belfast, Ireland in 1835, the youngest son of the Rev. David Kelso, a Presbyterian minister. Kelso came to Stirling in 1855, where his brother, W. H. Kelso, was an importer and dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, boots, shoes, and ready-made clothing. When his brother died, Thomas succeeded him in the business.

In 1884, Thomas Kelso came to Belleville and partnered with David Pitceathly in the firm of Pitceathly and Kelso, Wholesale Grocers.

After marrying Louise Pomeroy in 1866 he moved on to become President of the Grand Junction Railway in 1872, and one year later bought the property where he was to build his house. Tradition has it that there were absolutely no knots in the wood used to build this house.

Tragedy was to strike Kelso though in 1888, when he fell at an icy crossing at the corner of Front and Hotel St. and broke his left leg. After two years of illness caused by the break, Kelso died on March 18, 1890.

His grandson, Kelso Roberts, was Attorney General of Ontario.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house, on the original stone foundation, is a fine example of a solid Victorian family house in the Italianate Style.

The house originally had a four-storey Tuscan tower at the center front, which was rebuilt once, then later removed. A verandah on the south side and an entrance porch have also been removed. On the west front the two-storey projection is all that remains of the tower.

Above impressive double doors of carved wood, with panelling at the sides and top, is a pair of double hung windows. The north side features a projecting two-storey bay with a string course above the ground floor windows.

On the ground floor of the south side, there is a projecting five window bay, with carved wood paneling above the windows. Above this, the second storey window has an arched lintel. Lintels and sills on the front are dressed stone. The south side has a gable with wood trim. On the north side, wooden brackets support the hipped roof of the bay.

The north and south facades are also gabled with bargeboards and wood trim with pendants at the peaks. On each side, there is a four flue chimney.

Through the vestibule, the very wide hall is trimmed with heavy oak door frames and molding. The stairs were once at the end of the hall with a landing. They had large oak pillared newel posts. The drawing room, on the south side, filled the whole length of the house. In this room, were two Italian marble fireplaces, decorated with carved fruit.

159-161 GEORGE STREET, cont.

There were five fireplaces in all. The floor to ceiling window on the south side of the drawing room is really a door that lifts very easily and slides up with rope pulleys into the wall above. This led out to a long covered verandah. The huge storm windows are put on from the inside.

Mr. Kelso's study was on the main floor of the back extension. This was his domain and no one was allowed to enter for any reason whatsoever. On the north side of the house was a library, dining room, and kitchen.

Included in the designation is 159 George Street, the coach house at the rear. This is a two-storey brick building with a gabled roof.



168 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 6A PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1875

BUILDER: James Gordon

FIRST OWNER: James Gordon

HISTORY:

This home was built by the contractor, James Gordon, in 1875. Gordon had purchased part of lot A, no. 6 in 1874 from Sarah Thomas McRae. Gordon later sold it to Catherine Garrett in 1889.

The house later returned to James Gordon in 1894 when he bought it back for \$1,500.

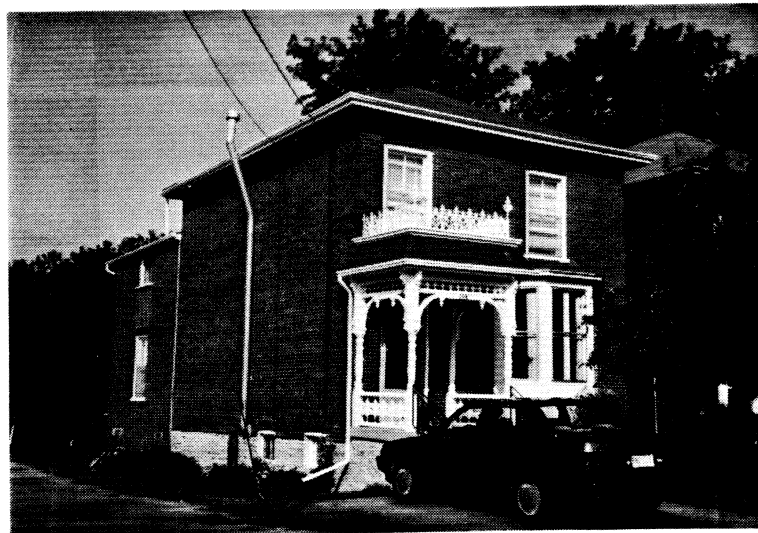
DESCRIPTION:

The two-bay, two-storey brick house is oriented east. It has a hipped roof. The entrance is off-centre and has a door with a bevelled glass fan light. The entrance also has a small wood porch, added perhaps around 1900. The porch has delicate bobbins and brackets with iron cresting on the top.

The facade first floor has a bay window with a large wood surround. Above, on the second floor, there are two rectangular sash windows with segmental brick arches.

The north elevation has marks which indicate that another window was once on the second floor.

The rear brick wing seems to be a later addition, as the foundation of the house and the wing are different.



170 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 6, pt. A PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1873

BUILDER: James Gordon

FIRST OWNER: James Gordon

HISTORY:

In 1873, James Gordon, a contractor, bought this property and built this brick house for his children and wife, Catherine.

By the spring of 1875, Gordon had built another house to the south of this one and moved his family there. He used 170 George as a rental income property.

In 1881, Gordon sold the property to Arnley Quackenbush, a homeopathic physician and surgeon whose office was located on West Front St. South.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a boxy type of building, very simple in design. It is a two-storey brick building with a hipped roof. The facade is divided into three bays. The entrance is off-centre.

There are two windows on the first floor and three windows on the second. All of the windows are sash, with wood sills, and shutters. The house has no cornice.



183 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 7, 8 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1849

FIRST OWNER: John Breakenridge

HISTORY:

This house was built in 1849, for John Breakenridge, a Belleville lawyer. In 1859, it was bought by Lewis and Adam Wallbridge.

The Wallbridges were of United Empire Loyalist Stock and became very prominent in the Belleville/Quinte area. Adam ran an iron foundry on Pinnacle Street, and Lewis was a lawyer who turned to politics and became Speaker of the House. The third brother, Francis, ran a saw mill in Shannonville.

Francis Wallbridge and his family occupied this house. Wallbridge's son, Francis Jr., was born here in 1860 and would later become a lawyer, as well as the mayor of Belleville in 1894.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is made of brick, is two storeys high, and has a hipped roof. It shows elements of Classic Revival and Georgian architectural style. The facade is divided into three bays with an the entrance in the right-hand bay and a porch in the style of 1915. The windows are sash with six-over-six, rectangular in shape, and have flat brick arches. On the roof there is a small attic dormer.

On the south elevation there is a large added verandah and a French door.

At the back of the house, there is a brick addition with a very large window and a stained glass transom light.



187 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 9 S 1/2 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1855

BUILDER: Thomas Maunder

FIRST OWNER: Thomas Maunder

HISTORY:

Thomas Maunder, a mason, bought the south half of lot 9 from Wm. Davy in 1855, and proceeded to build this house. Maunder lived here until he died in 1884, at the age of 70.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has suffered some alterations during its existence. The facade presents bay windows on the first and second floors and the entrance is covered by an addition. The north elevation of the house has an external projecting chimney. The roof is hipped, there is no cornice, and the eaves are supported by pairs of wood brackets.



189 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 9 N 1/2 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1859

BUILDER: Wm. Davy, carpenter
Thomas Maunder, mason

FIRST OWNER: Wm. Davy

HISTORY:

William Davy built this house for his children, circa 1859. He had bought lot 9 in 1855 and sold half of the lot to Thomas Maunder, a mason, in the same year. Davy, a carpenter and builder, along with Maunder, proceeded to construct this two-storey brick home. In 1872, when Davy died, he left it to Anna Maria Davy.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-bay facade building is boxy in shape, made of brick, and is two storeys high. The entrance is off-centre and has a pedimented portico of 20th century date. The roof is hipped and under the eaves, there is a simple wood frieze, maybe a remnant of a cornice.



190 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 8, pt. 9 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1890

FIRST OWNER: (?) Biggar

HISTORY:

Col. Lyons Biggar built this house in the early 1890's for his brother's family. His youngest brother was the librarian for the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

In 1907, Marshall Bidwell Morrison purchased the property for \$4,800. When Morrison died, his wife sold it to Dr. Kennedy.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, two-storey brick building with quite a complicated design. The facade is oriented east, and has a tower-like projection with bay windows and a pedimented gable roof. The tympanum has a close-set, three pane window. The entrance is off-centre with a small door and transom light. A small verandah covers the entrance.

The north elevation has a gable roof with an oculus and presents a combination of small and large sash windows. The southern side has bay windows on the first and second floor.

The south elevation presents an alternation of rectangular and polygonal projections with bay windows. On the roof there are two dormers. A large side verandah can also be seen.

The combination of round and straight lines in the design of building, suggest elements of the "Queen Anne" architectural style.



193 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 10 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1863 - 1864

BUILDER: William Davy

FIRST OWNER: (?) Robert Tannahill

Designated, 1988

HISTORY:

Hastings Chronicle, Aug. 5, 1863:

"Mr. Wm. Davy is building a two storey house on George Street. Main building 31 x 31, with kitchen attached 32 x 20 at a cost of about \$2,000 - will be a delightful residence when completed. The mason work is being done by T. Maunder."

DESCRIPTION:

Although this house has no outstanding architectural characteristics, it is reflective of classic houses built in the mid-nineteenth century. This home is of brick construction and consists of a main building facing George Street and an attached 32 x 20 foot section at the rear, referred to as a "kitchen" by the early article in The Hastings Chronicle.

The wooden brackets under the eaves are simple and slightly curved. The otherwise plain windows are symmetrically placed across the front of the house, and once shuttered, should contribute to the overall massiveness. The windows, which have lost their original glazing pattern, are topped with flat arches.



208-210 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 12 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1853

BUILDER: William Babbitt

FIRST OWNER: Rev. William Gregg

HISTORY:

The first owner of this stucco house was the Rev. William Gregg.

The Rev. William Gregg was one of the most prominent Presbyterian ministers ever to serve in Belleville. His "History of the Presbyterian Church in the Dominion of Canada", published in 1895, has become a classic. Rev. Gregg, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, was appointed by the Free Church of Scotland as a missionary to Canada and commenced his labors in the Kingston-Belleville area. His first trip to Belleville was in Oct. of 1846. He married the daughter of Dr. Rufus Holten, Phoebe, in 1849.

In 1857, the Reverend sold his house to his brother-in-law because he was transferred to Cook's Church in Toronto.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey, brick house, later covered with stucco. The facade has a central gable with a polygonal oculus, the rest of the roof is hipped with a simple cornice and no brackets. The entrance is off-centre under a large verandah. The windows are sash with pedimented labels.

The house has a back addition with a gable roof and one dormer.



212 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 14 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1896

BUILDER: George Abraham Frost

FIRST OWNER: George Abraham Frost

HISTORY:

In 1882, a court order was placed upon the owner of this lot, Charles H. Jellett, by the City of Belleville. There are no details concerning the legal matter of the dealings, all that is known is that the deed was then given to George Frost in September of 1882. George A. Frost, a carpenter, then built this home around 1896 and lived here until 1907, when he sold it to Wm. B. Deacon for \$1,975.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick building has an east oriented facade with large stacked bay windows on the left-hand side. The entrance is off-centre with a double leaf door and a delicate wood verandah with tapered columns. Above the entrance there is a single sash window. All of the windows have wood sills and flat brick arches. Above the bay, there is a dormer with a three panel window and a gable roof.

The south elevation has a light stone foundation and an exterior projecting tall brick chimney.

The north elevation is "L" shaped and has the second entrance under a small verandah. The tall narrow windows are close set to the angle of the "L".



214 GEORGE STREET

LOT: pt. 14 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1895 (built, but not yet bricked)

BUILDER: George Abraham Frost

FIRST OWNER: George Abraham Frost, a carpenter

HISTORY:

This home, built in 1895, was constructed by carpenter, George Abraham Frost. Frost acquired the property after a court injunction was placed against the previous lot owner, Charles Harold Jellett, by his wife in 1882. The deed was then vested into George Frost's name.

DESCRIPTION:

The distinctive feature of this two-storey house is the brickwork. The bricks are laid on edge; a stretcher on edge, then a header on edge. This is called Rowlock bond.

The facade of the house is oriented east and has an off-center entrance with a fan light. The facade has three windows, one on the first floor and two on the second. All of the windows have larger wood surrounds than usual and are capped by brick arches.

The south elevation presents a tower-like projection with bay windows on the first and second floors.

The north elevation has single, off-centre windows on both floors.

A lower and narrower brick wing has been added to the rear of the house.



216 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 15 S 1/2 PLAN: 296 LJ

BUILT: before 1874 (1872)

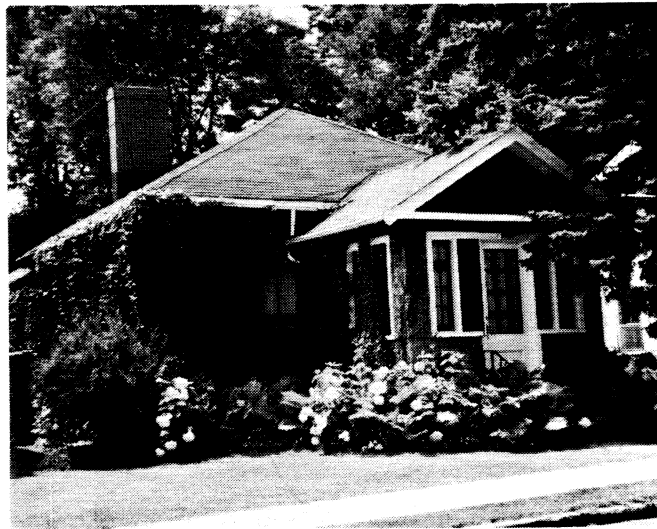
FIRST OWNER: Ezra W. Holton

HISTORY:

This house was built by merchant, Ezra W. Holton, and used as a rental income property. The first tenants may have been Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Forrest. Mr. Forrest was a photographer who later turned to real estate and Mrs. Forrest operated a fancy store at 307 Front St.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple, one-storey house with a hipped roof. During its existence it has undergone some renovations and alterations, like the front entrance. The sash windows are large, with two panes. The house also has two large chimneys, one on each side.



218 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 15 N 1/2 PLAN: 1

BUILT: before 1874

HISTORY:

Ezra W. Holton purchased this property in 1860 from Thomas J. Higgins.

Holton was born in Vermont in 1810 and came to Canada in 1816 with his father's family who settled in Landsdown South Leads.

In 1832, Mr. Holton came to Belleville where he resided until his death. He had first worked in the store of the Hon. Billa Flint, his partner. The partnership dissolved several years later, at which time he began a successful career of his own. He died in June of 1879.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick house is in poor condition and has suffered major alterations. It is two storeys high and has a fairly steep gable roof. The gable ornament may be of the 1890's.

On the facade there are marks of a recently removed verandah. The windows of the house are sash with flat brick arches and wood sills.



219 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 15 PLAN: 1

BUILT: before 1866

FIRST OWNER: John Bell

HISTORY:

This red brick house was most likely built for John Bell, a lawyer with the firm of Ross, Bell, and Holden. Bell rented it to his partner, Thomas Holden, and then sold to him in 1875.

The Morden family acquired the house in the early 1900's for \$2,800 and began to renovate it. They added late Victorian decorations, put in furnaces and archways, and revamped almost all of the inside.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, two-storey brick building. The facade is on the west side of the house and is divided into three bays. The entrance is off-centre with a large door and stained glass transom and side lights. The windows are rectangular sash windows with flat brick arches. The house has a hipped roof and a simple wood cornice supported by large wood brackets.

A distinctive feature of the house is the large verandah (possibly a later addition) which runs along the west and south sides. The verandah is supported by fluted columns of Ionic Order, and the plinths are made of cyclopean rusticated stones.

On the south elevation, there is a large grey window, round-headed with stained glass transom lights.



220-222 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 16 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1867

FIRST OWNER: Rufus Holden

HISTORY:

In 1859, Rufus Holden bought all of lot 16 from William Taylor. In 1867, this house was built on the lot. The first tenant on the south side was Thomas Kelso, a merchant.

Holden's daughters, Mary and Martha, lived here when Mary married Thomas Ritchie of Ritchie's Dry Goods Store. They lived here for some time.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is symmetrically built, probably to accommodate two dwellings. It is a two-storey brick building with a hipped roof. The facade is oriented east and has a center stepped-out projection with round-headed windows and transom lights on each floor. On each side of the facade there is an enclosed entrance porch.

The windows have brick arches and stone sills. The windows on the second floor are rectangular with brick arches.

At the back of the house there is a brick addition, two storeys high with a verandah.

The house has no cornice and the eaves are supported by large wood brackets.



221 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 16 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1858 (probably earlier)

FIRST OWNER: G. E. Small (not a resident of Belleville)

HISTORY:

This brick house and the house at 225 George St., were both owned by G. E. Small, around 1858.

In 1861, Henry Corby, in conjunction with Small, took part ownership in the buildings, possibly because Corby's son, Nathaniel, resided in one of the two.

Another tenant was R. A. Beckett, a Belleville bookseller, whose business was located on Front St. He advertised such things as stationary, family and pocket Bibles, testaments, school books, stereoscopes, and melodeons.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has suffered a series of alterations. The original part of the house is the main body with the symmetrical gable roof. The facade of the house is oriented west. The pedimented enclosed verandah, the tower projection, and the oriel window are additions.

Both the south and north elevations have had their fenestration altered.



225 GEORGE STREET

THE WILLIAM LEE COTTAGE

LOT: 16 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1847 (back part)

FIRST OWNER: William Lee, a carpenter

HISTORY:



The 1845 map of Belleville shows a building similar in shape to the present one. The lot was divided through the center with an irregular line following the outline of the present house. Although there is no deed registered until 1847 when George and William Taylor sold the half lot to carpenter William Lee, it is probable that Lee had been living here for some time.

Lee sold it in 1848 to William Breakenridge who used it as a rental property. Breakenridge had been educated as a lawyer by his famous uncle, the Honorable Robert Baldwin. He practiced law in Belleville with his brother, John.

An advertisement in The Intelligencer of August 28, 1863 describes:

"To Let - A small brick cottage, next house to the residence of John Bell, Esq."

Since James Booth, a merchant tailor, is listed as a resident here in the Hastings County Directory of 1864, he must have responded to the advertisement.

A document of 1874 concerning a lease states that:

"the leasee shall have the right to draw and take away water for domestic purposes only from the well on the adjoining premises and it is further covenanted that the repairs and improvements, including the mansard roof agreed to be made by the party renting, Mrs. Sara Ann Booth, now partly made and being done at her own cost and charges, be paid for by her over and above the rent and taxes."

G. E. Small, not a resident of Belleville, also owned this building. In 1861, he partnered with Henry Corby in the ownership of the building. Henry Corby's son, Nathaniel, lived in the building as a tenant during the early 1860's.

DESCRIPTION:

This house has two segments: a new brick segment at the front and a stone segment at the rear, the original one.

The facade of the house is oriented west. The front brick segment has a centered entrance flanked on each side by one large window.

The stone segment of the house has a gable roof with a large brick chimney close to the gable peak. The north side of the stone part has two windows, one large and one small, both capped by stone voussoirs.

The roof is mansard and has two dormers with gabled hoods.

228 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 17 PLAN: 1

BUILT: (?) shows up on 1874 map

FIRST OWNER: (?) Holden family

POSSIBLY CARRIAGE HOUSE FOR 220 GEORGE STREET

HISTORY:

In 1876, this building became the property of Martha Holden, daughter of Rufus Holden, who had left the house to her in his will.

Miss Holden never married and lived in the south half of the house. This building could have been the coach house of 220 George Street, owned at the time by the Holden family.

DESCRIPTION:

The facade of this house is divided into three bays with a centered entrance and is oriented east. The walls are covered by dark grey paint and the brick work cannot be seen. The windows are rectangular and sash.

The house has a gable roof with small returns and small wood brackets supporting the cornice on the gabled area.

The carefully detailed trim, while classically inspired, has heavy carved modillions suggestive of an Italianate influence.



240-242 GEORGE STREET

LOT: pt. 20 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1879

FIRST OWNER: F. McAnnany

HISTORY:

This home was built around 1879 for Francis McAnnany, a very influential Belleville citizen. While the house was being built, McAnnany served as the Justice of the Peace and as Treasurer of Hastings County.

McAnnany used the house as a rental income property and his first tenant was William Shepard. Shepard started as a printer at The Intelligencer, but later became the editor and publisher of the newspaper.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a hipped roof. The facade is oriented east and has a bay projection and an off-centre entrance. All of the windows are sash and are capped by brick arches. The bay middle windows are larger than the side ones.

The south elevation has the same bay projections as the facade. This side of the house has a second entrance, a two-storey verandah (later addition), and a tall brick chimney.

The north elevation presents an exterior projecting chimney with no flue, flanked by single windows on the second floor, and only one window on the first floor.

The house has a lower brick wing at the rear.



244 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 20 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1879

FIRST OWNER: Francis McAnnany

HISTORY:

This well-kept, two-storey brick home was built in 1879 on land owned by Francis McAnnany. McAnnany had passed away before the house's completion, so business dealings fell to the executor of his will, James Glass.

The first occupant of the home was Dr. James Eakins, M.D., whose practice was located in the Robertson Block on Front St.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is similar to the one next door at 240-242 George St. This house, however, still has the delicately carved wood brackets under the eaves.



245-247 1/2 GEORGE STREET

LOT: pt. 21 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1857

BUILDER: Charles Doran

FIRST OWNER: Charles Doran
Jacob Cronk

HISTORY:

This double dwelling was built about 1857, possibly by Charles Doran. Doran, a carpenter, owned the north half of the building while Jacob Cronk owned the south portion. Eventually Doran bought Cronk out and gained control of the entire building.

Doran lived in his half of the building, while Cronk rented his portion out. His tenants included: Richard Sole and Joseph Wall, both laborers.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey double house with a high, hipped roof is covered with grey paint. The house has a simple design and boxy proportions. The facade is oriented west and has one entrance on each extreme. Each floor has a row of four rectangular sash windows.

Both the south and north elevations show signs of alterations. On the north side of the roof there is still a tall brick chimney.



246 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 21 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1868

FIRST OWNER: Jacob Cronk (for his daughter)

HISTORY:

This house was built circa 1868 by Jacob Cronk for his daughter, Theresa, and her husband, the Rev. Joseph Brown.

This home on the Goad Atlas of 1878 was smaller with 2 dormers on the north side and a verandah running along the north side. The front bays and a new section along the north side were added by 1883.

DESCRIPTION:

This house has a unique design presumably because of the new additions. The east elevation has two bay windows on the first floor with two balconies with iron balustrades on the top.

On the second floor there are two French doors which open toward the balconies. The interesting feature of the French doors is that their upper sides look more like dormers. This gives the impression of a crenallated roof-line.

The house has a high pitched hipped roof with no cornice or brackets.



263 GEORGE STREET

LOT: pt. 24 PLAN: 1

(SAME AS 96 VICTORIA AVENUE)

BUILT: 1874

FIRST OWNER: John Lynch

HISTORY:

This house was built in 1874 by John Lynch, a schoolteacher.

Mr. Lynch's three daughters later operated a small grocery store on the premises, and during the 1920's they ran a boarding house for rail-way men.

In the late 1940's, the house was purchased by a Mr. Bennett, who divided it into several apartments.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a brick house, two storeys high with boxy proportions and a hipped roof. The facade is oriented west and has a center entrance with a double leaf door and transom light. On each side of the entrance there is a large round-headed window capped by a brick arch. The second floor presents three smaller windows of the same type.

The north elevation has a small exterior projection which suggests that there was once a chimney and two windows on each floor.

The south elevation of the building also has marks which indicate that there was once a chimney. The western side has a large display window and the eastern side has a regular sized window. In between these windows, there is a second entrance with a bevelled transom light. On the second floor there are two windows.

At the back of the house there is a brick wing, one storey high with a gable roof.



268-270 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 25, 26 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1866

FIRST OWNER: George Haymes

HISTORY:

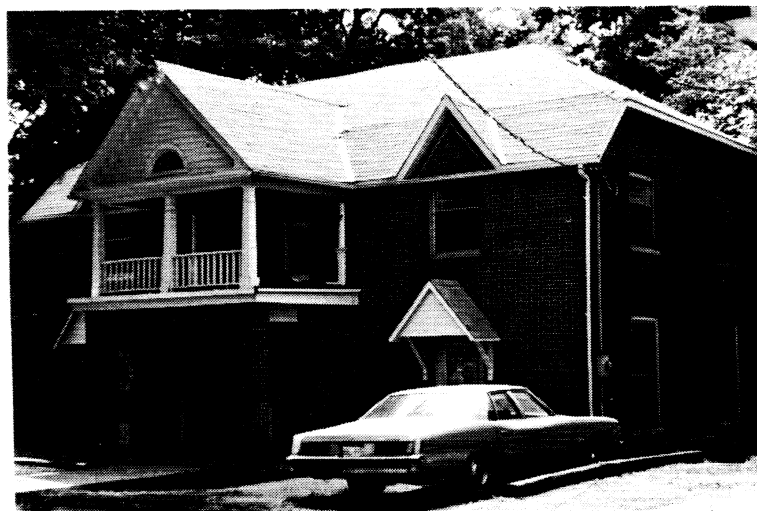
George Haymes had this double residence built in 1866 after purchasing the property from Jacob Cronk in 1865.

George Haymes was a prominent Belleville furrier who manufactured and imported silks, furs, cloth, felt, and even buffalo robes.

Haymes used this house as a rental income property. His tenants included F. W. Alport and a Miss McKenzie.

DESCRIPTION:

In this case it seems that a new house was built around an older one. It is very difficult to see the original style of the old house. The old stone foundations can still be seen on both the north and south elevations.



269 GEORGE STREET

BUILT: 1870

FIRST OWNER: James Davis

HISTORY:

This two-storey brick house was built in 1870 for James Davis a machinist who had previously been living at 285 George Street as a tenant of James Smith.

In 1853 the Taylor family sold the lot to John Oddie, a Front Street grocer. Oddie sold the still vacant lot to James Davis in 1869. The Davis family of six lived here until 1890 with the exception of 1875 through 1878 when Abraham Deamond, barrister, bought it, lived here and sold it back to Davis.

Arthur and Jane Ann McGinnis purchased the home in 1890 for \$2500. Their daughter Ella lived here until her death in 1947 when it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fallwell and family.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey brick house. It has a hipped roof and boxy proportions. The facade is oriented west and has an off-centre entrance. The entrance door does not appear to be the original as it doesn't match the style of the rest of the house.

The facade fenestration is orderly and contains two windows on the first floor and three on the second. All of the windows are capped by segmental brick arches.

The south elevation has an exterior projecting brick chimney and a one-storey brick wing addition.

The north elevation also has an exterior projecting chimney, flanked on each side by one window on the second floor. The first floor has a single off-centre window.

Large wood brackets can be seen under the eaves all around the house. These brackets, the hipped form of the roof, and the triple-arched form of the entrance give the house an Italianate aspect.



271 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 26 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1857

ARCHITECT: George Nielson

BUILDER: T. Rutherford, carpenter
P. Horrigan, brickwork
M. Brodie, stone mason and plasterer

FIRST OWNER: Presbyterian Church - Manse

HISTORY:

In 1856, George Taylor sold this lot to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church. In the following year, construction began on the building that was to be used as the Church's Manse until 1963.

The first minister to occupy it was the Reverend Archibald Walker, followed by the Reverend James Smith. In 1868, the manse was valued at \$2,800.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey brick house with boxy proportions. The roof is hipped with pairs of wood brackets under the eaves. The facade is oriented west and has a center entrance with a deep inset door with a large wood surround. The entrance is flanked on each side by one window. The openings are capped by brick arches. The three windows on the second floor are centered over the openings below.

The north and south elevations are similar, with two windows on each floor and large brick chimneys on the roof.

The house has a lower and narrower brick addition at the rear.



272-276 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 26 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1870

BUILDER: (?) Dolan

FIRST OWNER: Michael Gillen

HISTORY:

In 1866, Michael Gillen purchased this lot from William Powell and in 1870 began construction of this large brick building. The work was possibly done by Charles Dolan, a carpenter and contractor.

Michael Gillen, a hardware merchant, used the home as a rental income property. One of his early tenants was Henry Atkins, a clerk with the G. C. Holton Co.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick building has three segments: a projecting gabled segment on each side of the building and a lower middle segment.

The two gabled segments are the same. They both have off-centre entrances, a large window on the first floor, and two rectangular sash windows on the second floor. The large window on the first floor has an apron-like sill supported by large carved wood brackets and a wooden hood supported by smaller brackets. Both gabled segments have large wood brackets under the eaves.

The middle segment also has an off-centre entrance and the same type of large window on the first floor. The second floor of the middle segment has different types of windows, they are smaller and round-headed. Two large brick chimneys can be seen on the middle segment roof as well as pairs of large brackets under the eaves.



273-277 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 27 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1857

FIRST OWNER: Alexander Burdon

HISTORY:

This large brick house was built in 1857 for Alexander Burdon, a schoolteacher and principal. The schoolhouse where Burdon taught was a small wooden building, just north of the library, which also housed the local fire engine and company. Later on, a stone schoolhouse was constructed near the former site of BCI to replace the old wood one.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large brick house, two storeys high. At the present time it is vacant and in the course of renovations. The facade is oriented west and has an "L" shape. There are stacked bay windows on the left and marks of previous verandahs on the right. The roof of the house is hipped and has pairs of wood brackets under the eaves.

The openings of the main block of the house have flat brick arches and this may be the part built in 1857. The projecting wing with the stacked bay windows may be of about 1880. The segmented form of the window tops is one indication of a later date.



283-285 GEORGE STREET

LOT: pt. 28 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1855

FIRST OWNER: James Smith

HISTORY:

James Smith was the original owner of this double residence, built about 1855. Smith was a joiner who occupied one side of the house while renting out the other half. His first tenant was Wm. Sutherland, a mariner, who was later replaced by James Davis, a machinist. Davis went on to build 269 George St.

DESCRIPTION:

This duplex is a frame house that was originally covered with stucco. Presently, the house is covered with white siding. The facade is oriented west and is symmetrical. Each half has an off-centre entrance, one large window on the first floor, and two sash windows on the second floor. The six-over-six glazing pattern is likely original.

The south elevation presents one bay window on the first floor, probably added at a later date.

The north elevation has a single window on each floor.



287 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 29, pt. 30 PLAN: 138

BUILT: 1875

FIRST OWNER: John Kerr, a lumberman

HISTORY:

John Kerr, a lumberman, built this two-storey brick home in 1875. When completed it possessed a value of about \$1,600.

The addition to the rear of the building was added sometime later.

DESCRIPTION:

The distinctive features of this two-storey brick house are the high brick parapets at each end of the roof, the brick chimney on the peak, and the brick corbels.

The facade is oriented west and has an entrance to one side and three large rectangular sash windows on the first floor. The second floor has a row of four smaller windows capped by brick arches. Under the eaves there are carved wood brackets with drop finials.

A wood verandah runs along the facade. The Italianate form of the verandah posts could well be 1870, as could the brackets under the eaves. The sun-burst, or fan cut-outs, however, look more like an 1890 replacement of perhaps a more fragile original tracery. The chinoiserie railing looks like the 1890's. The 1870 verandah, however, would not have been designed to have a railing.

The house also has a lower brick addition at the rear.



290 GEORGE STREET

LOT: 17 PLAN: 131

BUILT: c. 1880

FIRST OWNER: Holden family

Designated, 1987

HISTORY:

This house was built by the Holden family in the early 1880's. As the family lived elsewhere, it was built to be used as a rental income property. The assessment roll of 1883, lists lot 17 as owned by Thomas Holden, with John Forin as tenant.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is an excellent example of a Regency Cottage. This is a one-and-a-half storey brick building with an upstairs dormer. It has a brick sun-porch on the south side and a board and batten wing at the rear. The facade is symmetrical with a centered entry and a tall sash window on each side, capped by flat brick arches.



44 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET

LOT: 7 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1861

BUILDER: William Dafoe

HISTORY:

This house and 42 Great Saint James Street were built by William Dafoe. He also built, in conjunction with his brother Zenos, the three-storey stone hotel named the Dafoe House in 1847. After a disastrous fire, a brick building now known as the Hotel Quinte was built in 1895.

This house at 44 Great Saint James St. has been in the Dafoe family since 1861 and was usually handed down from daughter to daughter.

DESCRIPTION:

There are many Greek Revival marks in this house. The gable with the slight eaves return gives it a distinctive Greek styling. Some architectural historians feel that the house was not made for a wealthy man. If it had been so, there would have been more concern with proportions and perhaps sidelights, and a transom to give more light to the hall.

The upstairs windows were carefully lined up with those below, to give a dignified facade. The loss of the proper window glazing patterns and the chimney(s) is unfortunate.



129 JOHN STREET SOUTH

DEMOLISHED

HISTORY:

Dr. Anthony Marshall came to Belleville from Kingston in the early 1820's.

During his years in Kingston he was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in 1816, to examine and grant certificates of disability to militiamen disabled from wounds received in defense of the Province during the war. In 1820, he was on the building committee for the St. Andrews Church in Kingston.

In Belleville, he continued to help in the Belleville Congregation by seeking a land grant for the Church and in forming a Bible Society. Marshall was also a member of the Victoria District Board of Education. He was also included in the list of names of the Loyal and True in the 1837 rebellion.

In 1833, Dr. Marshall bought the land for his home from John Taylor. Taylor had, at one time, owned all of the land extending to what is now Victoria Avenue. Dr. Marshall not only had his office here, but Mrs. Marshall taught a Young Ladies School in their home around 1834 and again in 1849, where board and education in the English branches was 25 pounds per year. Mrs. Marshall also worked very closely with the Church, creating a Ladies Committee for Home Missions and a Sewing Society. She also spent much of her time visiting the homes of the needy.

After Dr. Marshall died, Mrs. Marshall lived in Picton. There she was able to continue her church work and help to raise money to build the Free Church Manse.

The family finally sold the house in 1853 to Judge William Smart, County Judge and Justice of the Peace. William Smart's parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Smart, came to live with their son after retirement. After the Reverend's wife died in 1855 he began preaching again and remarried in 1862.

In 1864, Judge Smart died, leaving a widow and 6 children. The house returned to the Marshall family who sold it again in 1874 to Robert Newbury, City Clerk and teacher. His wife, Esther Eliza, was a daughter of George Benjamin, the founder of The Intelligencer. The Newburys' mortgage foreclosed and the house was again owned by the Marshall family until Harry Yanover bought it in 1918.

Harry Yanover's father came from Russia around 1903 to be a High Rabbi in Chicago. Harry came to Belleville to operate a men's wear store on the west side of Front St., below Bridge St. In the early 1920's, he became a fur trader, travelling through the Bancroft, Maynooth, Denbigh area buying furs of all kinds to sell to buyers from Montreal. Shortly after he moved into the house, he divided it into a two family dwelling.

DESCRIPTION:

The 1845 map of Belleville shows a drawing of the lot with formal gardens laid out in front of the house. Originally, there was a very impressive front entrance with a fan light over the door, which was later removed when the house was divided.

The kitchen fireplace was still intact with a 5 1/2 foot wide opening and a crane to swing the kettle over the fire. The bake oven with flue and draft also survived with a plaster surface over the front of the brick.

The original stairway may have been set well back and curved up to the second floor. The wide front hall had a drawing room on each side.

129 JOHN STREET, cont.

The mantel in the south drawing room was tastefully made with turned wood, split and applied. The very wide baseboard was panelled with wider panelling under the 12-over-12 pane windows.

The mantel in the north drawing room was completely different. It incorporated many designs. There were heavy, carved, spiral scrolls set at an angle forming columns at each side and a fine pressed design under the mantel and cornice. Over the opening, there was a removable, matching panel. The panelled baseboard was daintier in this room.

The upstairs may have been finished at a later date. The end windows and some of the woodwork appeared to be that of the 1840's.



186 JOHN STREET

LOT: 9, pt. 10 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1881

BUILDER: Fred Lingham

HISTORY:

Fred Lingham had several careers. His first job was in the lumber business with his father, Job Lingham.

In the late 1870's, he was a cattle dealer. Finally, he became an engineer and built railways through South Africa. He was with Cecil Rhodes in Africa when he was taken prisoner by the Boers. The British Government and he himself, paid 10,000 pounds each for his release.

Mrs. Lingham started St. Agnes School for Girls. This school was set up for the daughters of Anglican ministers because their fathers could not afford to educate both their daughters and sons with their small salaries.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a very impressive house with a complicated design. It is two-and-a-half storeys high and is made of brick.

The facade, oriented south, has two tower-like projections. The larger one has an over-projecting bay window on the first and second floor. The narrower one has the main entrance on the first floor and one round-headed window with carved transom and stained glass light on the second floor. Both towers have one oculus on the attic floor. The tower roofs are gabled with bargeboard decorations.

On the east elevation, there is a large verandah. The south elevation has a large tower projection with the same type of over-projecting, bay windows as seen on the facade. On the second floor there are three, close-set narrow windows with arched transom lights.

This building presents elements of "Queen Anne", Gothic, and Italianate architectural styles.



200 JOHN STREET

THE BOGART HOUSE

LOT: 10, 11 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1855

FIRST OWNER: David D. Bogart

LACAC Date Plaqued

HISTORY:

In 1852, David D. Bogart bought the land for this house from George Taylor.

About three years later, Mr. Bogart built this large house, which included a carriage house and a stable. Their only child, Emma, had died at 10 months of age, seven years earlier.

Mr. Bogart was a lumber merchant who operated one of the first steam saw mills in the district.

By 1866, Bogart's land purchases were getting him into financial difficulties, and a notice in the newspaper reported that his creditors were licensed to conduct his business.

Despite this, in 1870 he erected a large block of stone and brick on the north side of Bridge Street, between Pinnacle and Front Streets. This building housed the Post Office. Two years later, he built the block across from the City Hall, putting himself more deeply in debt.

In 1874, there was a sheriff's sale of all of the Bogarts' household possessions, including furniture, curtains, bedding, dishes, etc. Mrs. Bogart had her own substantial income from bonds and investments in Oswego, so one wonders why she suffered the humiliation of this sale.

Bogart died in 1877 and Mrs. Bogart lived here alone until her death in 1904. Mr. Steven Lazier, a lawyer, raised his young family here. In 1920, Dr. Frank Wallbridge made this his home until Dr. and Mrs. R. Scott bought it in 1953.

DESCRIPTION:

This impressive house is one of the few buildings of Second Empire architectural style in this area.

It is a brick building covered with stucco. Its bulky, square shape with applied pilasters and a center door suggests a British influence. When mansard roofs became fashionable in the 1870's, the Bogarts added one to their home, later adding the mansard to the kitchen wing.

The facade of the house is oriented east. Each floor has two rectangular sash windows with wood sills and two pilasters at the edge of the wall. On the mansard roof there are two, round-headed dormer windows capped by canopy arches. There is also a nicely decorated chimney with twin flues.

The kitchen wing is one storey with a mansard roof. This wing also has three dormers of the same type as the main building. The south side of the kitchen wing has an interesting, trapezoid-shaped ending with a centered chimney flanked on each side by two dormers.

The north elevation presents three pilasters, two at the edge and one in the middle. On the first floor, there is a large bay window with large wood surround on the eastern side of the wall and two large, rectangular windows on the second floor.

200 JOHN STREET, cont.

The west elevation has two bays marked by three pilasters, each containing one large window on the first floor and one smaller window on the second.

At the roof level there are large, decorative chimneys flanked on each side by one dormer.

The house has a simple wood cornice supported by small wood brackets.



208-212 JOHN STREET

THE ORANGE LODGE BUILDING

LOT: 13, 14 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1845

BUILDER: Daniel Ackerill

FIRST OWNER: The Orange Lodge

HISTORY:



Daniel Ackerill, a carpenter, bought lot 12 on the corner of Bridge and John Streets in 1840. By 1845, the map shows three buildings. They were probably the Orange Lodge and two frame buildings.

In the fire of 1872, the entire Lodge burned, except for the walls. The Lodge was rebuilt; extra land was purchased at the rear of the property, in 1872, to add to the building. The Lodge was foreclosed in 1881. In 1940, the north wing was added.

DESCRIPTION:

This building was built sometime between 1840 and 1845. The structure of the building consists of solid brick exterior walls on a stone foundation.

The east facade with the steep roof, the brick pointed drop arches, and the elongated shapes of the windows, suggest the Gothic Revival style which emerged in the early Victorian era. The wood gable decoration of this facade consists of a restrained pattern of dented drops.

The symmetrically placed main second storey windows, which dominate the east facade, each have a brick, pointed, drop arch. The wood, three partite, two pane window has a wood sill and is capped by a cambered, flat, brick arch. The two smaller, symmetrically-placed, center windows of the east ground storey are flanked by elongated window openings. These windows are also crowned with a square brick pointed drop arch.

The rectangular four pane sash windows of the north and south ground floor have traces of pointed arches. These arches appear to have been replaced by an infill brick panel. The pedimented, wood dormer windows, at the north and south sides of the building, are built with a simple, double-pitched roof.

The brickwork of the building is carried out in stretcher bond and sits flush with the stone and rubble foundation below.

The west addition of 1872 was built using the same brickwork pattern, but with varied details on the windows and in the roof height. The bricked up opening at the south side of the west addition apparently formed a doorway to the Lodge.

209 JOHN STREET

LOT: 13, 14 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1890

BUILDER: James A. O'Neil

FIRST OWNER: James A. O'Neil

Designated, 1989



HISTORY:

James A. O'Neil was the proprietor of what was then known as the International Hotel, located on Front Street.

Before this building was constructed, there was a smaller building on the same lot, as recorded on a 1845 map.

This house was sold by James O'Neil to James A. Roy for \$3,500.00. D. MacFayen and Henry Sneyd, both of whom were managers of the Merchant Bank of Canada, also lived in this house. In 1919, Roy sold it to Ellen and Fred Anderson for \$10,000. In 1952, Anderson sold it to Hazel Baragar. Mrs. Baragar lived in this house until shortly after 1978.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is of a late Victorian style and is also an excellent example of the non-symmetrical plan so popular in the late nineteenth century. It is a two-and-a-half storey brick structure with stone foundation and bargeboard, decorated gables on all sides.

Most of the windows have segmental arches, except for two rectangular windows on the north side; all of the windows inside the gable are perfectly arched. The windows are accented with brick and stone arched lintels.

The facade of the house is characterized with a projecting frontispiece, with three, vertically-lined windows leading to the gable, and an off-centered entrance. The entrance consists of a small, white porch with decorative, jagged, wooden sheathing around a flat roof, supported by four white pillars. Above the entrance, there is a dormer window protruding from the roof.

On the south side of the structure, a balcony with a boundary of banisters and lattice is entered through a doorway from the second storey. This porch sits atop a white, panelled room which once served as an open verandah, probably in the same style as the front entrance-way.

The back, or east side of the house, consists of a larger side verandah, facing south, and a back patio, which once was the setting of a large back room reconstructed of wood. The doorway from the main body of the house to this room has been converted to a window.

The side verandah is of the same style as the front entrance porch, with white posts and decor.

The roof of this house is shingled and a brick chimney rests on its south side. The highest projecting gable has decorative green plate which can be seen from the back of the house.

213-217 JOHN STREET

LOT: 14 PLAN: 1

BUILDER: George Neilson

FIRST OWNER: George Neilson

HISTORY:

George Neilson was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1818. He came to Canada as a young man.

In 1844, he bought this lot from N. G. Reynolds and built a one-and-a-half-storey frame house. The house we see today has been greatly altered.

Neilson was a contractor and architect who built many of Belleville's famous buildings. His strong Presbyterian standing allowed him to design and build the St. Andrews Church Manse on George St. in 1857 and he also designed and built the new St. Andrews Church in 1871.

His commercial designs include the Neilson Block on Front St. which once included offices, stores, and a music hall.

Two of Neilson's works, the St. Andrews Church and the Neilson Block, were both destroyed in some way by fire.

DESCRIPTION:

The state of this house is very poor. Not much can be said about the original style because of the extended alterations. The house is covered by siding and in some areas there is stucco underneath.

The house is two storeys high and has a gable roof. There are a few remaining windows with three-pane, transom lights which might be the original ones.



214 JOHN STREET

LOT: pt. 14, 15 PLAN: 291

BUILT: 1881

FIRST OWNER: Job Lingham

HISTORY:

The Marsh family occupied this house in the late 1890's and eventually purchased it in 1905.

Their only son, John, was born here in 1906. His father, John Marsh Sr., was a man of many pursuits. He owned a foundry and a quarry. The enormous furnace which used to be in the basement was made at the foundry. In 1911, he was Colonel of the Argyle Light Infantry and Mayor of the City of Belleville.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, two-storey brick building. The facade has a tower projection with over-projecting bay windows on the first and second floor with a hood supported by brackets. There is an oculus on the attic floor.

The south elevation also has a tower projection with a gable roof and bargeboard. All of the windows are sash, with brick arches.

The house has two verandahs, an enclosed one at the front and another one at the back addition.



220 JOHN STREET

LOT: 15, 16 PLAN: 291

BUILT: c.1900

FIRST OWNER: unknown

HISTORY:

A very old brick building was demolished to clear the site for this home about 1900. The Masonic Hall was built in 1845 by Belleville Lodge No.10, later named Moira Lodge No.11. It occupied the north 30 feet of Lot 15 from John Street to almost the west boundary of the lot. The lodge met here until 1865, then rented the building to undertaker James Geen. After a fire in their rented premises on Front Street, they returned to their brick lodge building until 1870. The Hall was later converted to a double house.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey brick building with a pedimented gable roof.

The facade is oriented east and has an off-centered entrance with a bevelled-glass fan light. On the first floor facade, there is a very large, casement window, also containing an arched transom light made of bevelled glass. Above, there are two narrower windows, again with arched and bevelled transom lights.

The tympanum of pedimented gable is covered by shingles and has a large, three-panel window in the middle.

A heavy, wood verandah runs along the facade, with wood and rusticated stone pillars.

The south elevation has a central projection capped by a pedimented gable. This projection has a large bay window on both floors, made of bevelled glass and capped by a cornice-like hood. On this wall, there is a second entrance and a verandah with flute pillars.

The north elevation presents the same central, pedimented gable roof and a varied fenestration.



221 JOHN STREET

LOT: 15 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1871

FIRST OWNER: Morgan Jellett

Designated, Jan. 18, 1989



HISTORY:

Nelson G. Reynolds, son of Bishop John Reynolds, lived in Belleville in his early years. In the rebellion of 1837, he was branded a traitor and escaped to the U.S. He was successfully defended by Sir John A. MacDonal in court. In 1859, he moved to Whitby, where he built "Trafalgar Castle", now the Whitby Ladies College.

Morgan Jellett, an attorney in Belleville, bought the vacant property from N.G.Reynolds in 1871.

In June 1914, John Wilson Walker, bought the building from the Jellett family. He was a hardware merchant. He had two sons, Clifford and Harry. They lived on the west side of John Street near the B. C. I. parking lot. They moved to 221 John Street when John died.

Harry, the unmarried son, looked after his mother. Clifford lived in the house on the west side of John, until he built another house on the northeast corner of Bridge and Foster.

John Deacon bought the house on October 5th, 1938. He came back to Belleville in 1936 to be in the family business. John Deacon left a musical career in New York City, where he sang with Edward Johnson.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey, red brick structure with a bay extending through both storeys on the south front. It has a stone foundation and an off-white brick plinth. There are Gothic-type lintels over the first floor windows and rounded lintels over the second floor windows. The lintels are of off-white brick and match the plinth and decorative course surrounding the house at the second floor level. This masonry course is an open cross pattern.

The multiple chimneys are of a Tudor type with brick bases topped with small string courses. The chimneys extend above the roof-line.

The large, black, heavy-looking wooden brackets under the eaves, are set against a band of off-white brick.

The windows are a mixture of two, three, and four pane sash with heavy concrete sills.

The front porch has a wooden gable roof supported by massive wooden brackets similar to those under the eaves. There is a decorative pattern which enhances the gable and lovely carving on the brackets. The original transom light can still be seen, but the original double doors have been changed to a single, wooden door surrounded by stained glass windows.

There is a wooden, glassed-in porch on the south side of the first floor level. It has decorative molding under the eaves and wooden scrolls over the upper windows which also act as supports. The house is topped with a grey slate roof.

223 JOHN STREET

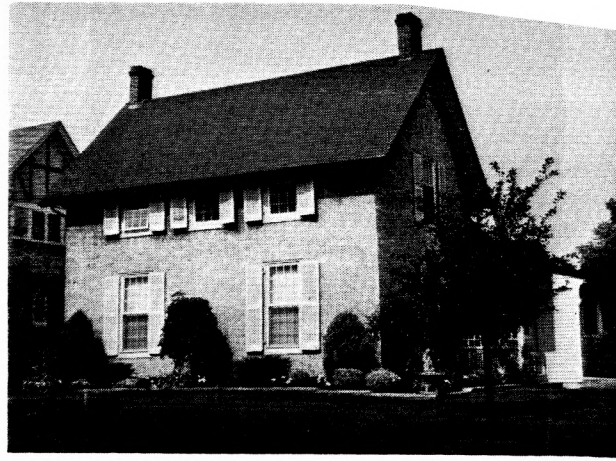
LOT: 16 PLAN: 296 LC

BUILT: c. 1868

BUILDER: John Forin

FIRST OWNER: Delia O'Hare

HISTORY:



This home was built by John Forin for A. N. Buell of Toronto. Buell was building it for his daughter, Delia O'Hare, and her family.

One of the interesting things about this house is that it was done almost by correspondence. Both Forin and Buell exchanged letters dealing with specifics about how the house was to be built.

Buell would also ask friends or agents to go around and make sure everything was done accordingly. Mr. William Davy was Buell's Belleville agent and he seemed to be the middle man between Forin and Buell, much of the time.

A further, interesting note is the letter sent by Buell's granddaughter, Dora O'Hare, to him in 1871 as the house was being completed. She is quoted as saying "typhoid fever is very prevalent here and Johnny Davy has died of the fever." It is probable that this was one of William Davy's relatives, but nothing was heard of this from William. The house was completed as planned.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey stucco house has a very neat and attractive look.

The west elevation has two, large rectangular sash windows on the first floor and three, very small square windows on the second floor.

The north side of the house has an external projecting chimney, one small window on the first floor, and two small windows on the second.

The south elevation has an off-centered entrance with a new pedimented portico and one large window on each floor.

The roof of the house is a steep-pitched, gable roof. The house is more of a vernacular style.

231 JOHN STREET

O'HARE CHANT HOUSE

LOT: 18 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1853

FIRST OWNER: John Jordan



Designated, Dec. 5, 1983

HISTORY:

The land on which this house is built was part of the farm of pioneer, John Taylor. After the farm was subdivided, this lot was purchased by James Ross, who sold it to John Jordan.

In 1853, the house was probably built by John Jordan, part owner of the Victoria Foundry in Belleville. His business would account for the unusual feature of the cast iron sills of the windows along with the cast iron lintels so popular in the 1880's. He lost the house to creditors in the following year. John O'Hare, the 1855 mayor of Belleville, bought the house.

After O'Hare's death in 1864, George Sherwood, Judge of the County Court, lived here for many years.

From 1914 to 1982, it was the home of Dr. Joseph Chant and family.

DESCRIPTION:

The house is Georgian in style, a five bay, full two-storey building. The roof is hipped and peaked with a flat part on the top. The roof overhang has boxed, wooden modillions which are squared-off rather than curved and carved.

There is a very pronounced, central entrance with rectangular side lights and transom. The porch is not original to the house, but captures the spirit of the time. It has square columns of no classical order.

The brick walls of the main house are stretcher bond, but the back wing has a row of headers every six rows. The walls of the main section rest on a dressed, stone plinth. The back wing has brick to the ground level although this wing was probably built at the same time, for the brick courses follow through from one section to the other very nicely.

The windows have six-over-six panes. The sills and lintels are cast iron, painted and sanded to simulate a stone finish. There were shutters on all of the windows, some are still in place.

241 JOHN STREET

SUTHERLAND TERRACE

LOT: 19, 20 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1870

BUILDER: Masons - James Johnson and Son
Carpenter - John Gilbert

FIRST OWNER: Wm. Sutherland
B. S. Gilbert

HISTORY:

Daily Intelligencer, May 5, 1870:

"On John Street Messrs. Wm. Sutherland and B. S. Gilbert have commenced the erection of a block of six first class residences, which will cover a frontage of 150 ft. by 30 ft. in depth. The houses will be of brick and stone with large roomy kitchens in the rear. Wells are being dug and the premises will be entirely self contained. The masons Messrs. James Johnson and Son, and Mr. John Gilbert has undertaken the carpentry work. The entire cost of erection will be not less than \$10,000."

Mr. Sutherland was a merchant on Front St. during the recession of 1878, he lost the two tenements on the north side to creditors from Montreal.

DESCRIPTION:

This multiple-unit building has recently been completely renovated.

It is a brick building, two storeys high, and has a hipped roof. The facade presents successive tower-like projections which contains the main entrance of each apartment.

Distinctive features are the large French-type bay windows with bell-cast hood, supported by wood brackets. All of the other windows are rectangular and have flat, brick lintels.

At the back of the building, on the east side, there are brick additions which were originally the dwellings' kitchens. Under the eaves, there are large wood brackets.



245 JOHN STREET

LOT: 21 PLAN: 245

BUILT: c. 1870

FIRST OWNER: Marshall B. Roblin

HISTORY:

This home was built and occupied by Marshall B. Roblin in 1870.

Mr. Roblin was born in Sophiasburg in 1824. Coming to Belleville in 1855, he began work as an insurance agent and later as Superintendent of the Bleeker St. Sabbath School.

In 1870, he purchased and operated the Belleville Street Railway System, until his death in 1884.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is two storeys high, with a hipped roof. One interesting thing to note is the brickwork which was done in "row-lock" Flemish bond, an interesting, eye-catching style of that time.

On the west elevation, there are two bay windows on the first floor with bell cast hoods. The windows are rectangular and have two-over-two sash.

The verandah with arched openings seems to be a later addition.



246 JOHN STREET

LOT: 29 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1858

FIRST OWNER: Anson Gilbert Northrup

HISTORY:

This was the home of Anson Gilbert Northrup, a local barrister who eventually rose to the position of Clerk of the County Court and Deputy Clerk for the Crown. His widow, Jane Northrup, sold the house to Mary O. Templeton in 1907.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is made of brick, is two storeys high, and has a gable roof.

The facade is divided into three bays featuring a stepped-out projection in the middle with a gabled roof and the main entrance. The door is large, with stained glass fan and sidelights, and a portico. Above the portico, on the second floor, there is a French door with a blind arch and brick hood mould.

The windows are sash, with six-over-six panes and are capped by flat, brick arches. The cornice is simple and supported by wood brackets.

On the south and east elevations there are the marks of a former verandah.



255-257 JOHN STREET

LOT: 23 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1850

FIRST OWNER: Jacob Cronk
John Regan

HISTORY:

This house was built circa 1850 by either Jacob Cronk or John Regan. Jacob Cronk had purchased the property sometime before 1845, but sold it to John Regan in 1852. Regan was to sell it again in 1853.

The house was evidently split into a two family house in the 1890's. On the 1874 map, the house has one large window in the front gable and a verandah across the front.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is divided to accommodate two dwellings. The house has undergone many alterations.

The original, large window under the central gable was altered into two, narrow sash windows. Only a portion of the initial verandah was kept on the front entrance. The entrance is centered and is flanked on the first floor by large windows with stained glass transom lights and brick arches.

The wood hood mould with label, above the windows and doors, is distinctive.

The base of the house has a plinth made from smooth, cut-stone blocks.

The house has two, twin-flue chimneys symmetrically set.



281 JOHN STREET

LOT: pt. LK PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1865

FIRST OWNER: M. Gillen

HISTORY:

Michael Gillen, a hardware merchant, had this home built in 1865 after owning the property since 1863. When Mr. Gillen died in 1874, the house fell to his widow, who rented the house out to various tenants. During the early 1880's the house, due to its size, was used as a residence for the Loretto Convent.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, rectangular shaped, simply designed brick house. It is two storeys high, made of brick, and has a hipped roof.

The facade is oriented west and has as a distinctive, central blind arch which contains the main entrance. The second floor has a large, triple, round-headed window. The blind arch is flanked on each side by one large window on both floors.

Marks indicate that the main entrance has suffered some alterations.

All of the windows are capped by segmental brick arches and have hewn stone sills.

Both the south and north elevations have exterior projecting chimneys with no flues and the fenestration shows more signs of alterations. Under the eaves there are wood brackets with drops.



295 JOHN STREET

LOT: 12, 13 PLAN: 131

BUILT: 1881

BUILDER: John Forin

FIRST OWNER: Robert Templeton

HISTORY:

John Forin, a well-known Belleville contractor and architect, built this house in 1881 for Robert Templeton. Forin had purchased the property in 1880 from Jacob Cronk, and quite possibly demolished some sort of structure that was present on the 1877 map. When Forin was finished, he sold the house to Robert Templeton a druggist, whose business was located on Front Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large brick house which shows elements of the Italianate architectural style. The steep roofs, however are more Gothic. The larger projection has bay windows on both floors ended by a hood supported by wood brackets. Above the hood, under the gable peak, there is a round-headed window. The second projection is narrower and contains the main entrance on the first floor covered by a pedimented portico whose tympanum is made of stained glass. The entrance is a large double leaf door. Above the entrance, on the second floor there is a single window. The north side of the house has pairs of windows on each floor. All of the windows have stone sills and are capped by segmental brick arches with brick keystone. Under the eaves there are elaborate wood brackets.

From the 'Daily Ontario', Wednesday September 28, 1881 – "New Buildings Erected in Belleville and Vicinity during the Present Season". Residence of John Forin, Esq.

The main building will be 30x40 and the kitchen 25x80, built of red brick ornamented with white. The house is situated on the corner of John and Alexander Streets, and is two stories high. The main hall is 8 feet wide, on the left of which is the parlour, with marble mantels and centre piece. On the right of the hall is the dining room 14x24, with a bay and French window fitted up similar to the parlour. The house will be lighted by gas. In the rear of the dining room is the entrance to the kitchen and a china closet. On the second floor of the main building there will be a laundry, 3 bedrooms each supplied with spacious closets, and a library. The hall will be lighted by ground glass. There is also a summer kitchen with cellar and back stairs. The cellar has been lined with Portland cement and is a very fine one. There are two large bedrooms over the kitchen. The cost of the building will be about \$3000 and is intended for his daughter recently married. The work was all done by the day, and Mr. Forin was his own architect.

Jane Forin b.29 May, 1859- d. 7 January 1885. Married Robert Templeton on 24 September 1881, Belleville. He was a druggist in Belleville. One child, a boy.



14 MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD

LOT: pt. 7, pt. 30 PLAN: 126, 296

BUILT: c. 1880

FIRST OWNER: (?) William and Hannah Powell

HISTORY:

In 1876, Hannah and William Powell bought a part of lot 30 from George and Elizabeth Meyers. On the 1877 Evans & Bolger Map, there is no house shown on the lot. In 1881 the Powells sold the property to Reuben Cronk Solmes for a price of \$1,800. The increase in value shows that a house was probably built.

In 1883, Reuben Cronk Solmes sold the property to William Chapman. Chapman then sold it in 1884 to James Hamilton for \$2,100. The house stayed in the Hamilton family until 1910 when the executors of his will sold it to John Donovan for \$4,000.

The house is shown on the 1888 Goad Insurance Map (revised in 1896).

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has suffered extensive alterations in order to be modernized.

Originally the house had bay-window projections on the east and north elevations which now have been replaced with large modern windows. The facade is oriented east and has a new brick entrance addition.

The south elevation retained one original window on the second floor. It is a slightly round-headed sash window, with brick arch and shutters. The first floor of this elevation has the second entrance and another one-storey brick addition.

The roof of the house is hipped and on the east slope there is a large brick chimney.



no. 281 of 1888, 1896, 1910

15 MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD

LOT: 29 PLAN: 126

BUILT: 1845 to 1860 - North half
1895 - South half

FIRST OWNERS: John Meyers
Donald Waters - South Half

HISTORY:

This house was built on property purchased by Captain John Waldon Meyers in 1789. The Teal plan was commissioned in 1829 by Jacob, son of John Meyers, to divide "Meyers Orchard" into 39 lots for his heirs. This house was erected in two stages. The northern portion of the building is the original structure, built somewhere between 1845 and 1864. The south half was added after 1895 by Donald Waters, a druggist and a man of means, having been a partner in the marketing of Dodd's Liver Pills.

Recently, an old foundation was discovered under the southern portion of the building. This may be the "Orchard House" referred to in Captain Meyers' will dated in 1822. The Orchard House was part of John Meyers estate which included his large brick home built in 1794 (the first of its kind in Belleville), but later destroyed by fire in 1876.

DESCRIPTION:

This house has an irregular design due to the fact that it was built in different stages. It is a two-storey timber and stucco house covered by grey paint.

The facade is on the south elevation and presents two gabled sections, one large and one small. The larger, gabled section has an off-centre entrance under an enclosed, pedimented verandah. There are two rectangular windows on the first floor and three smaller windows on the second. All of the windows have visible wood surrounds. The smaller gabled section, of "Queen Anne" aspect, has stacked, bay windows under a notched-back gable.

The east side of the house has quoins on the edges of the walls. The roof of the house has numerous gables and large, brick chimneys in no particular order. In the middle section of this wall, is another gable roof which might be the original house roof, with carved wood decorations on the tympanum.



10 PATTERSON STREET

BELLEVILLE TERRACE (GRAHAM TERRACE)

LOT: 30 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1876

BUILDER: James A. Davis

FIRST OWNER: Isaac B. Graham



Designated, 1980

HISTORY:

The economic slump that hit Canada in 1876 was severely felt in Belleville. Nevertheless, Isaac B. Graham and his brother, both of whom were Front Street clothiers, ventured to build a block of private residences consisting of six tenements, comparable to today's luxury apartments.

The exterior of the building has changed very little since 1876. The introduction of cement for exterior decorative molding was used by architect James A. Davis for the window caps, sills, and patterned frieze. I. B. Graham's terrace was built for \$12,000; it cost 4 or 5 times that amount in 1929 to convert it into 18 compact apartments. The steps were not always so high, however, the ground was cut away to brighten the basement apartments.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey brick building with a flat roof and a high stone foundation. The facade is divided into six houses, each consisting of a bay window and an entrance for the basement and first storey, and two windows for the second storey. The facade eaves are supported by decorative brackets in a one large and five small pattern.

All of the windows are sash with heavy molded cement arched caps with diamond shaped keystones and cement sills supported by a pair of brackets. Each bay window has a small roof with a simple cornice with two larger brackets on the corners and three smaller brackets in between.

The external angles of the building have beautiful quoins. Cement moldings were also used for the patterned frieze with scroll designs, repeated in the woodwork of the covered porches.

The kitchen and dining-rooms were in the basement, the drawing and sewing rooms were on the main floor. The bedrooms and bathroom occupied the top storey.

Because every tenant at Graham Terrace was expected to have a maid, bell pulls and speaking tubes were installed. The ultimate in luxurious living was having hot and cold water piped to the bathroom. White Italian marble fireplaces and coal stoves provided the heat.

12-14 PATTERSON STREET

LOT: 30 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1878

FIRST OWNER: W. D. Fuller, grain merchant

HISTORY:

W. D. Fuller was born in Washington County, New York, and came with his family to Canada in 1846. The family settled in the township of Huntingdon, where W. D. engaged, in connection with his father and brothers, in the lumbering business.

In 1868, he removed to Belleville and commenced business as a grain merchant. He was one of the largest operators in the area. Fuller was later appointed United States Consular Agent for Belleville, a position he held for many years.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, two-storey brick house. It is symmetrically designed and has a hipped roof. The distinctive features are the quoins and window arches made of polychromatic bricks.

The facade, on the south elevation, has a central tower-like projection with a gable roof and three close-set narrow windows on the first and second floors. These windows have segmental brick arches and brick hood molds. The middle window is blind and larger in size. Under the gable there is a blind oculus with a stepped out brick surround.

On either side of the central projection, there are small verandahs with balconies on the second floor.



4 PINE STREET

LOT: 36, 38, 39, 40 PLAN: 130

BUILT: c. 1889

FIRST OWNER: Charles F. Smith

HISTORY:

Charles F. Smith, a hardware merchant, obtained this property in September of 1888. Smith had previously lived at 153 Victoria Ave. His brother owned most of the land from Pine to Bridge Sts. between Charles Ave. W. and east of Albert.

In April of 1909, Smith's widow sold the house to J. Donovan for \$4,000. He in turn sold it to Leo Arthur Young in 1934 for \$4,500.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a very impressive building in "Queen Anne" taste. It is made of brick and is two and a half storeys high. The facade, oriented south, has an off-centered entrance with a transom light.

The tower-like projection has bay windows on the first and second floors. The second bay window has stained glass. The tower has a small, round-headed window and very large ornamental wood brackets. These brackets spring from the bay window to support the notched-back gable roof. Also on the second floor, there is a small, built-in balcony with circled openings and a pedimented gable.

Some distinctive features of the house are the polychromatic bricks and arches and the common pediment motif.

On the top of the roof, there is a pedimented look out with a triangular stained glass window.

The east elevation has a bay window on the ground floor and a gable roof. The fenestration is combined, some of the windows have stained glass.

The west elevation presents similar facade characteristics.



6 PINE STREET

LOT: pt. 38, pt. 370 PLAN: 130

BUILT: c. 1900

FIRST OWNER:

HISTORY:

Difficult, available records are very sparse.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has an entrance located to the right. A verandah, with Ionic columns, and a balcony run along the main facade, and there is a door above the main entrance. Stacked bay windows, with a prominent classical pediment, form a tower-like projection to the left. There is also a small, round-headed window in the pediment.

Most of the openings have segmental brick arches. The east side of the house has numerous windows of various sizes, two of which are of stained glass.

The house has a stone foundation and the chimney on the west side is blocked off.



19 PINE STREET

LOT: 34 PLAN: 87

BUILT: (?) c. 1875

FIRST OWNER:



HISTORY:

Difficult, available records for this house are very sparse.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, three-bay brick house has boxy proportions with an addition of a later date on the south and west sides. The side-lights of the entrance are now boarded in, leaving only the door-width transom open.

All of the openings have segmental brick arches. On the west side of the original building, there was once another window which has since been bricked up.

20 PINE STREET

LOT: pt. 362, pt. 38 PLAN: 296, 130

BUILT: c. 1900

FIRST OWNER:

HISTORY:

Difficult, available records sparse.



DESCRIPTION:

The style of this two-storey brick house is "Queen Anne", suggested by the multiplicity of the gables. The main facade has two bays on both storeys. The "L" shaped verandah, with a pediment added above the front entrance, and the turned posts are in keeping with the age of the house, as is the big-paned "cottage front" window.

On the east roof there is a recently installed skylight. Also on the east side, along with the more commonly used windows, there is a small, circular window.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL

PINE STREET

BUILT: 1911

HISTORY:

This is the oldest remaining Hastings County Board of Education elementary school.

The school opened its doors in September of 1912 with an enrollment of almost 400 students. In 1912, it was an 11-room, two-storey structure. In 1931, five new classrooms were added. Today the school now has 14 classrooms, a library, and a gymnasium.

In 1987, a celebration commemorated the 75 years of Queen Victoria School.

DESCRIPTION:

This large, rectangular school has two storeys above ground and a basement. The school has a stone foundation and a flat roof with a brick parapet. The parapet was originally formed differently.

Today, the continuous architrave beneath the parapet appears supported on a giant order of pilasters which are, however, little more than the framework of shallowly panelled divisions of the brick walls. The pilasters are marked with stone draperies or pennons which (together with a series of diamond shapes between the storeys) form the most noticeable ornaments.

The windows are grouped within the recessed brick panels and a similar stone sill forms the bottom where there is a brick panel on the end of the building.

The entrances to the school are covered by bracketed hoods.

The original double-hung window glazing is lost.



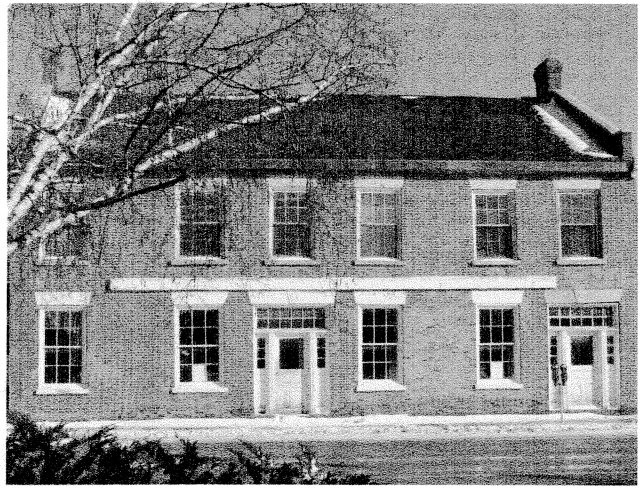
143-145 PINNACLE STREET

LIDDLE TAILOR SHOP

LOT: pt. 16 plan: 291

BUILT: c. 1850

FIRST OWNER: Francis McAnnany



HISTORY:

In February of 1819, Joseph Dennis, a mariner, was granted Lot 16 in a patent from the Crown. Dennis owned a vessel on Lake Ontario upon the outbreak of the War of 1812. He fought in the war, was captured and held prisoner for 18 months. His service to the Crown may partly account for the Crown patent.

In October of 1819, a half acre of lot 16 was sold for 10 pounds to Hugh Thomson of Kingston. Three years later Thomson sold this land to John Baldwin for 1000 pounds. Baldwin later sold it to his brother, W.W. Baldwin a noted doctor, lawyer, architect, and politician. W.W. Baldwin then sold 2 roods of Lot 16 to Henry Baldwin, another brother. Henry was the Collector of Customs for Belleville from 1833 to 1836. This may account for the roosters carved into the lintels over the Pinnacle Street doors on the existing house, a sign which once identified a customs house. Although the house was built later than the 1830's, it may have been intended for use by customs officials.

Henry Baldwin later sold these two roods of land to his daughter, Anne Marie McAnnany, and his son-in-law, Francis. Francis McAnnany probably built the existing house in the 1850's. He was a merchant in the Belleville area and active in the life of the City. He was a member of the Belleville Council from 1837 to 1861. McAnnany also served as President (Mayor) three times between 1842 and 1861. He died in 1877.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, double, town-house is of rubble stone with a brick facade. The stone is reputed to be two feet thick at the end walls and three bricks thick at the front wall.

There is a parapet with a gabled roof and centered chimneys on the north and south walls. The roof at one time was wooden, probably hand-made pine or cedar shingles.

Two similar rooster carvings are found in the lintels over both Pinnacle Street doors. These doors are in the Regency style and have squared-off side and transom lights. Although the doors divide the house into two, there is no fire wall between the north and south halves.

The upper storey has six bays with six-over-six window styling. The ground floor has four windows, in addition to the lights around the doors. These windows are taller than those above. Above and below each window there are stone lintels and sashes in a flat arch style.

155-157 PINNACLE STREET

LOT: pt. 18A PLAN: 296

HISTORY:

The St. Dennis family lived at 155 Pinnacle Street about 60 years ago. At that time, the house was situated in a different location.

When the arena was to be built, the house was moved slightly to the south and back further from the street. That same lot is now 157 Pinnacle.

DESCRIPTION:

This frame house with a gable roof is two storeys high and is covered by pink siding.

The house is very simple in design and has an off-centre facade and a wood verandah. On the second floor, there are two rectangular sash windows.



211 PINNACLE STREET

HOTEL QUINTE

BUILT: 1895

BUILDER: Thomas E. Manley Construction Co.

HISTORY:



The Belleville Sun, May 21, 1895:

"There is no finer hotel to be found in the Province of Ontario than the Hotel Quinte... It is located on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, opposite the post office and customs house, and is in the very heart of the business district of the city, while at the same time it may be said to mark the spot where the great business district merges into the more select residential sections...

It was the site of the Dafoe House, and upon the destruction of that hotel by fire, the lot lay as a waste a long time. At length in 1888, the site was purchased by Mr. H. Corby, M.P.; Mr. W. H. Biggar, M.P.P.; and Mr. John Bell, Q.C., and the proposal, which had before been mooted, to give Belleville a modern hotel, first-class in all respects, took shape. To resolve was to act, and a stock company, very strong financially, was organized in the winter of 1893. Mr. Harry Corby, M.P. was chosen president; Mr. W. H. Biggar, M.P.P., vice-president; Mr. V. E. Thompson, secretary-treasurer; and Messrs. John Bell, C. T. R., solicitor, Thomas Ritchie, D. M. Waters and Col. S. S. Lazier as directors.

These gentlemen took hold of the project with characteristic energy, and, the contract being let, ground was broken in the following April, so that this fine structure has really taken less than two years being duly completed and furnished..."

DESCRIPTION: (cont. from The Belleville Sun report)

"...the building is the finest appearing and most pretentious in the city, excepting, perhaps, the government building. It is constructed of pressed brick with carved stone trimmings, has three storeys and a basement, and is supplied with every modern convenience."

"The first feature that strikes one on entering is the fine large office, with its marble floor, its ornate fireplace and massive chandeliers, with cozy writing or reading rooms in the alcoves. There is a main entrance on each street, that on Pinnacle St. being the ladies' entrance...there also is the elevator, elegantly fitted up, and running to the top of the building and within a short distance of each room being as near as may be in the center of the building.

Before going further it may be said that there are in the house no dark rooms, the plan providing for the structure to cover three sides of a parallelogram, so that the light is freely admitted from all sides...

Every room is supplied with hair mattresses and with Crossley's five-frame Brussels carpets. The carpets, together with the curtains, linens, etc., were furnished by the well-known importing and retail firm of Geo. Ritchie & Co. of this city...

Speaking of the furnishings, it may be added that the hall carpets are all of Axminster, while the parlors are superbly furnished in velvet, repp, etc., the furniture itself being throughout of oak...

QUINTE (HERITAGE) HOTEL, cont.

...the silverware is from the celebrated Meriden Co., of Meriden, Conn., and the crockery from Gowans, Kent & Co., and G. B. Skinner of Toronto..."

During its existence the building has gone through a number of renovations, losing in the process, some of its original character.

The fourth floor is a later addition of the building following a fire of about 1909.

The building is of the Richardson Romanesque architectural style. It is built in a "U" shape with square angles, and has a large stone foundation of rusticated masonry.

The south and west elevation has a stepped out projection with a blind arch on the top.

One distinctive feature is the string course type of cornice, marking the third from the fourth floor. It is a delicate cornice supported by carved brackets, immediately underneath there is a rich, ornated, molding course.

The fenestration is an interesting combination of larger, round-headed windows with colored transom lights on the first floor and rectangular sash windows on the rest of the building.

Interesting to note are the thin, brick, hood moldings above all round-headed windows.

There is a small entrance on the south elevation with an arched, hood molding supported by two columns of Ionic Order. There is also a small cornice with floral decorations.

The west elevation presents the same characteristics except that the main entrance is located on this side. The entrances were changed in the 1950's.

The east elevation is actually the back of the building. It is much simpler with one large window with stained glass transom light on the first floor and rectangular sash windows for the rest of the building.

Fake, classical balustrades have been removed from the parapet area in recent renovations, and the very beautiful 1950's replica of Mies van der Rohe's 1929 Barcelona pavilion that served as a west entrance became the present coarse "Post-Modern" confection. The southwest entrance disappeared before 1960, but the bricked-up space is still prominent.

214 PINNACLE STREET

Formerly "Bell Telephone Company of Canada"

LOT: pt. 5, pt. 6, pt. 25 PLAN: 8, 296

BUILT: 1914

FIRST OWNER: Bell Telephone Company of Canada

HISTORY:

Alexander Graham Bell first succeeded in transmitting intelligible speech over a wire on March 10, 1876.

The following year, on October 12, 1877, the infant telephone was tested over 60 miles of wire between The Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville and the Montreal telegraph office, Picton.

The first office was opened in 1881 on the north side of Bridge Street between Front and Pinnacle Streets. Later the office was moved to Campbell Street.

In 1914, the company built this central office.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a brick building, two and a half storeys high, with a rectangular shape. The facade is oriented east and is rich in details.

A distinctive feature of this building is the polychromatic combination between red brick and light grey stone as it can be seen on the first floor facade windows and door, and the second floor sills.

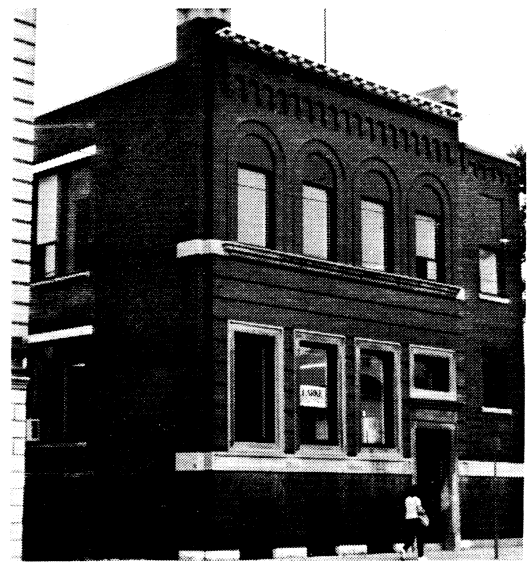
The entrance is off-centre and fits into the space of one window, with a shortened window above it.

The first floor facade windows are large and rectangular in shape and are surrounded by stone moldings. The second floor has four, round-headed, large windows with transom lights, with molded brick surrounds. These four windows are linked by a molded stone sill which runs the length of the facade.

Every eighth course of bricks is recessed on the main storey. This gives a banded effect which enhances the width of the building. The facade is capped by a narrow cornice with round brackets or knobs. Underneath the cornice there is a string course of nailhead bricks and below that, a row of delicate, corbelled arches.

The north side of the facade has a narrow segment which seems to be a later addition.

The north and south sides of the building are large and have a number of large, rectangular windows with hewn stone sills.



223 PINNACLE STREET

CORBY PUBLIC LIBRARY

LOT: 34 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1855

FIRST OWNER: Commercial Bank of Midland District

HISTORY:

The Commerical Bank purchased this lot on January 31, 1854

The Belleville Public Library's first half-century was one of slow development. It started as a small collection of books and periodicals belonging to the Belleville Mechanics' Institute, founded in 1876. This collection became the Belleville Free Library in 1902.

In 1908, Senator and Mrs. Henry Corby remodelled the former Merchant's Bank building at the corner of Pinnacle and Campbell Streets. They donated it for the "use of the citizens of Belleville forever as a free public library".

DESCRIPTION:

The Italian Renaissance influence is evident in such details as the rusticated stone work, the round-headed windows on the lower storey, and the emphasized keystones and corner quoins. The original building had a central doorway enclosed by a porch with a classical pediment.

Subsequent wings have been added, but the original building still displays the pillars with Ionic capitals and the mosaic floor. The high ceilings and wide archways still carry their plaster borders of classical patterns.



240 PINNACLE STREET

LOT: pt. 10, pt. 11, pt. 12 PLAN: 108

BUILT: 1908

BUILDER: Josh Lang

FIRST OWNER: Dr. Emma Connor, physician and surgeon

HISTORY:

Dr. Emma Connor's father was William F. Connor, a farmer near Oak Lake. Emma took her school teaching training in Ottawa, then taught at Marsh Hill School for several years. She attended Toronto University and graduated as a medical doctor in 1902. She then took post-graduate work in Philadelphia for 2 years. She practiced in Belleville until her death in 1936.

DESCRIPTION:

This house, which represents the last of the "downtown residences" has recently been restored for a doctors' clinic.

It was built at the turn of the century with a few elements of the "Queen Anne" style that was prevalent from 1890 to 1910. Elements include the irregular plan, the steep pitched roof, and the bargeboard. The use of several bull's eye windows is also of interest. Large verandahs enhance the Pinnacle St. and Campbell St. facades.



256 PINNACLE STREET

PINNACLE PLAYHOUSE

LOT: pt. 28 PLAN: 291

BUILT: 1940

FIRST OWNER: Salvation Army

HISTORY:

This Pinnacle Street lot was given to the Salvation Army by the late William Bleeker. A hall was constructed here to accommodate the growing corps. James A. Ray donated the seating for the hall and left a one thousand dollar legacy towards the building of a Citadel which finally opened its doors in 1940.

In 1969, the former Citadel of the Salvation Army became the permanent home of the Belleville Theatre Guild, after the Army had moved to its new quarters on Victoria Avenue.

Within a short time, Guild members transformed the Citadel into an intimate 126-seat theatre with a revolving apron stage. Roy Higgins, artistic resident director at the time, called the new Pinnacle Playhouse, one of the finest little theatres in Canada that would become "the envy of every community in the country".

DESCRIPTION:

From an old photograph, it can be seen that the building was two storeys high and had a pedimented parapet on the facade roof line. There was a centered entrance capped by a double brick arch and large windows capped by a wide, plain wood cornice. The sides of the building had brick buttresses and very large windows.

Today, the brick building is lower because the facade parapet has been removed. The entrance has been covered and transformed into a display window, but a portion of the brick arch with keystone still can be seen. All of the windows have been covered as well. The side brick buttresses and the cornice, however, are still intact.



13 QUEEN STREET

LOT: 17, 18 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1887

FIRST OWNER: John Gordon

HISTORY:

In 1871, Harriet and John Gordon bought parts of lots 17 and 18 from Augusta Elizabeth Ross, widow of the Hon. John Ross.

The Assessment Rolls for the years between 1871 and 1886 show that the lots were vacant and John Gordon was the owner. The 1887 Assessment Roll shows John Gordon, a general business agent, as the owner of a house valued at \$1,800. This house is shown on 1888 Goad Insurance Map.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house is laid on a high stone foundation. The house has a high pitched gable roof which emphasizes the vertical thrust.

The facade is oriented north and is "L" shaped. The stepped out segment has a rectangular bay projection with a pair of tall narrow, sash windows on both floors facing south, and similar windows on the east and west sides.

The flat segment is narrow and has a large, double-leaf entrance door under a small, delicately detailed, wood verandah. Above the entrance, there is a window which has been altered and marks of a porch railing.

All of the windows are sash, round-headed, and are capped by radial yellow segmental brick arches with brick keystone.

The east elevation has a brick chimney on the roof slope and an off-centered single window, on both floors.

The west elevation has a gabled projection with no openings. The flat segment has a bricked window on the first floor, one above, and one small dormer with a gabled hood on the roof.

The house has a lower, narrower brick addition at the rear which shows marks of a previous verandah.



15 QUEEN STREET

LOT: 17, 18 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1873

FIRST OWNER: John Gordon

HISTORY:

In 1871, John and Harriet Gordon bought parts of lot 17 and 18 from Augusta Elizabeth Ross. In 1873, they took a mortgage of \$1,600, probably as financial help to build this house. The house is shown on the 1874 Belleville map.

The 1879 Assessment Roll shows John Gordon, a general business agent, as the owner of this house valued at \$2,200, and John Jellett, a boat captain, as his tenant. In the same year, John Gordon sold the property to William A. Ingram and became his tenant until he moved next door.

In 1887, William Ingram rented the house to Albert Reid, a merchant. William Ingram was a farmer near Picton. In The Daily Intelligencer, May 30, 1894, the tragic death of Ingram's wife is mentioned. She drowned, along with four other relatives, while on a fishing trip.

DESCRIPTION:

This boxy-proportioned brick house is two storeys high and is laid on a high stone foundation. The roof of the house is medium-high and hipped.

The three-bay facade is oriented north with an entrance to the left. The entrance has a large door with fan and side lights. The facade first floor also has a bay window with a large wood surround. The second floor has three, double hung rectangular windows with nearly flat brick arches. Across the facade runs a large, simply designed, wood verandah of about 1910.

The east and west elevations are similar with off-centered, single windows on both floors. A large brick chimney is located on the west roof slope.

The house has a slightly lower and narrower brick wing at the rear.



17 QUEEN STREET

LOT: pt.17, pt. 18 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1871

FIRST OWNER: John Gordon

HISTORY:

This lot and possibly a previous building, were at one time owned by the Honorable John Ross. Mr. Ross was a prominent lawyer and politician in the Belleville community. As a politician, he became Speaker of the Legislative Council.

Ross had strong ties with the Honorable Robert Baldwin. He was his campaign manager and married Baldwin's daughter, Eliza. In 1856, Ross resigned from politics to become the President of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The present house, built around 1871, was constructed for John Gordon, an agent for the manufacturing company of White and Brown.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, brick house is relatively simple in design. The facade has a long verandah with a fret motif of turned bobbins, returning at the corner to cover the store entrance.

The house has two, huge, store windows with transom lights each side of a corner door. All of the other windows are sash with nearly flat, brick arches and wood sills. The transomed windows of the store and the ground-floor parlor window of the attached dwelling, as well as the attractive bobbed verandah, appear to date at about the turn of the century.



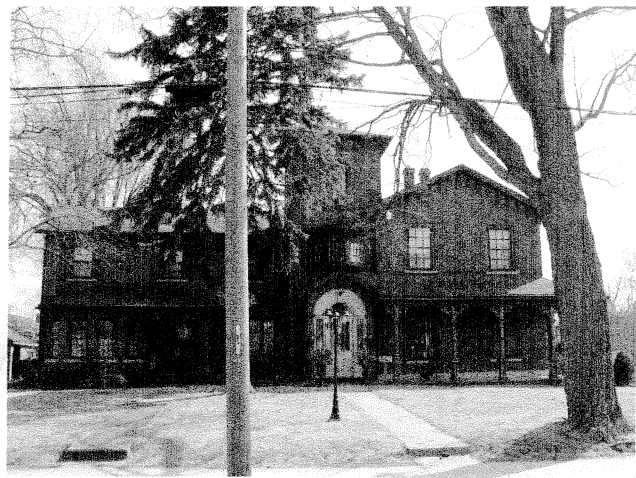
21 QUEEN STREET

BELL-RIGGS HOUSE

LOT: pt. 17, pt. 18 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1855

FIRST OWNER: John Bell



Designated, 1985

HISTORY:

John Bell, a solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railway, which was completed through Belleville in 1856, built this house around 1855. According to an article in The Belleville Sun, John Bell was the leading railway council for America. His office was at the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets.

The Riggs family has lived in this house since the early 1930's. They became well-known in Belleville as early as 1881 when W. B. Riggs came up from the U.S. to lead the Oddfellow's Band. He opened a music store on Front Street in about 1888, selling pianos throughout the area, then making a big switch in 1914 to selling Ford automobiles.

This is one of Belleville's finest examples of the popular Tuscan Villa with the off-centre Italianate Tower.

DESCRIPTION:

The design of the house might have been taken directly from Andrew Jackson Downing's "Designs for Cottage Residences" of 1852.

The Italianate Tower is over the entrance, in the angle between the two wings. The Italianate is also emphasized in the round-headed windows on the three sides of the tower, the round-headed entrance and west side doorways, and the scrolled brackets to the eaves all around.

The original twelve-pane windows have flat arches of brick and were originally shuttered. The oriel window over the entrance was a later change.

The front and west verandahs were installed probably in the 1890's, with the verandah posts and fretted brackets in the late Victorian fashion.

Around 1880, a portico was constructed over the front entrance with classical details, including a bracketed pediment, a handsome door-case with side pilasters, and a round, arched fan light of red, stained glass.

The house was divided into two dwellings in 1907, and a two-storey, brick wing was added to the rear of the west block. Interior changes were also made at this time.

24 QUEEN STREET

LOT: 19W PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1867

FIRST OWNER: Nathan Jones

HISTORY:

This house, and the one at 28 Queen, were both built for Nathan Jones, a prominent Belleville merchant. Jones had come to Belleville from New Hampshire in 1831 to work and live with Billa Flint.

Five years later an advertisement in The Intelligencer announced:

"Nathan Jones, having taken the store and premises lately occupied by Mr. Billa Flint as a general store, has commenced business in the old stand, Sept. 21, 1836, as a Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware Store".

In 1847, Nathan married Mrs. Flint's sister, Jane Clement, and lived for some time above the store. Later they moved to another house he had built on the northeast corner of Bridge and John Streets.

When Nathan died in 1892, the house was left to his wife and son, William Flint Jones. Phillip, his other son, received the house on the other half of the lot.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, three-bay, brick house has its entrance to the right. The arched and pilastered door-case is a 20th century addition. The front door also has a transom light.

The roof is hipped with a centered dormer on the south gambrel roof. There is no cornice, and the eaves are supported by wood brackets.



28 QUEEN STREET

LOT: 19E PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1867

FIRST OWNER: Nathan Jones

HISTORY:

In 1846, Nathan Jones acquired this lot from George Taylor. After a few years, Jones divided the lot in half and constructed two houses - #24 and #28.

When Nathan Jones died in 1892, he left #28 to his son, Phillip, and his other son, William, received #24.

The Seaview Gazette, 1895 reports that:

"Mr. Phillip Clement Jones has purchased the dry goods stock of the late N. Jones. He has also removed to the property adjoining that of his brother on Queen St."

DESCRIPTION:

The facade of this two-storey, three-bay, brick house shows elements of the Greek Revival style. The off-centered door has a pediment with a finial, added in the present century.

The west elevation of the house has an off-centered, bay window capped by a small cornice with wood brackets. All of the other windows are rectangular, sash windows with brick arches and shutters.

The house has a hipped roof and the eaves are supported by wood brackets.



32 QUEEN STREET

LOT: 19 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1879

FIRST OWNER: John Bell, built for his children

HISTORY:

Mr. John Bell, a solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railway, lived just across the street. He built this home for two of his children. His son, R. J. Bell, lived in the eastern half, his daughter, Mathilda Jane, lived in the western half. Mathilda married Andrew Thomson, the manager of the Merchant's Bank, located on the corner of Pinnacle and Victoria Streets.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, hip-roofed house is symmetrically built in order to accommodate two dwellings.

The south elevation presents a succession of four, stacked, bay windows.

A distinctive feature of the house are the polychromatic bricks on the flat arches above the windows and on the quoin-like pattern on the edges of the building.

The east and west elevations are the same, with the main entrance on the external projection and one dormer with a gable roof.

The house doesn't have a cornice, but the eaves are supported by large, nicely shaped wood brackets.

The fashion for stacked bay windows forming tower-like projections on the front of houses must have seemed very modern, and it may have had something to do with this feature's popularity in California at the time. It must have seemed particularly smart to have had a pair of these on the facade and the door around the side. Several houses were built in this manner in Belleville and across the Bay in Prince Edward County.



46 QUEEN STREET

LOT: pt. 19, pt. 20 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1895

BUILDER: Thomas Luscombe

FIRST OWNER: Thomas Luscombe

HISTORY:

In 1893, Thomas Luscombe, a contractor, bought parts of lot 19 and 20 from John and Mary Holden and the Rev. Samuel Dow. The following year, Luscombe started to build three similar houses.

This house was built in 1895 and he used it as an income property. The 1895 Assessment Roll shows Thomas Luscombe as the owner of this house valued at \$1,400 and W.J. Osborne, a teacher, was the tenant.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey, brick house with a high-pitched, gable roof. The facade is oriented south and has a side entrance with a narrow door. The first floor has a rectangular projection with rectangular windows on each side. Across the entrance, there is a pedimented verandah with tapered columns. The second floor has two rectangular windows, unequal in size.

Interesting to note is the rich gable ornamentation.

On the west elevation the verandah continues and this wall is covered by a new, enclosed, verandah-type addition.

The east elevation has an exterior projecting chimney and single windows on the first and second floors.

The house has a back wing which is narrower and one-storey in height.



50 QUEEN STREET

LOT: pt. 5 PLAN: 291

BUILT: 1896

BUILDER: Thomas Luscombe

FIRST OWNER: Thomas Luscombe

HISTORY:

The history of this house is similar to that of 46 Queen St. Thomas Luscombe, however, sold it soon after he built it. The 1896 Assessment Roll shows William Denike, an agent, as the owner of this house which was then valued at \$1,700.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a high pitched gable roof. The gable end has an elaborate ornament.

The facade is oriented south and has a side entrance with a stained-glass, transom light and a pedimented portico which continues with a large verandah. On the facade's second floor there are two different, rectangular windows with brick arches and wood sills.

The west elevation is simple and has only one window on the first floor and two close-set windows on the second.

The east elevation has a central, rectangular projection topped by a gable end with an ornament of the same character as the one at #48. These scroll-sawed and bobbined elements were available from catalogues at that time. The projection's first and second floors have a pair of close-set, narrow sash windows with wood sills that are capped by brick arches.

The south side of the east elevation has no openings, only the continuation of the verandah along the first floor. The north side has a second entrance and a random fenestration.

The eastern roof slope has a tall, brick chimney.



52 QUEEN STREET

LOT: 19 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1888

FIRST OWNER: Quentin MacNider

HISTORY:



This building first shows up in records on the 1888 Goad Atlas of Belleville, and on the 1888 Assessment Roll as an "unfinished house".

The first owner was Quentin MacNider, the manager of the Bank of Montreal, at the corner of Pinnacle and Hotel Streets. He lived in this house until his death in 1895, at the age of 81.

In 1908, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Robertson bought the house and lived there for fifty years.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house is of "Queen Anne" style. It stands at the corner of Queen and Ann Streets and is known as the "Queen Ann Villa". The distinctive feature is the diamond-shaped, tower-like projection with a blind, narrow arch in the middle and an oculus on the top.

The tower has a gable roof with two huge, decorative wood brackets to support the gabled roof. A pendant marks the center and big circles accent the eaves returns. The tower is shaped like stacked, bay windows, but with two pairs of very close-set, narrow windows each side and none in the center.

The first floor windows are rectangular with brick lintels and the second floor windows are round-headed with brick arches.

The entrance is off-centre with a small closed porch of distinctive swept-back design and above it there is a small balcony with iron cresting and a French door on the second floor.

The west elevation presents a rectangular tower-like projection with gable roof and strong returns. The first floor has three narrow windows with brick arches. The second floor has an oriel window with a bell-cast hood and an upside-down bell-type apron.

The east side of the house has a one storey addition with a very large three-panel window.

There is a combination of hipped and gable roofs. There are also nicely shaped carved wood brackets all around the eaves.

55 QUEEN STREET

LOT: pt. 16, pt. 17, pt. 18 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1880

BUILDER: John Pepper

FIRST OWNER: George W. Walker

HISTORY:

In 1880, George W. Walker and his wife, Susan Amanda, bought lots 17 and 18 from Caleb Gilbert Goldsmith. The couple then proceeded almost immediately to build their new home.

George Walker was a dentist who started out working with Dr. Relyea in 1864. By 1869, he had started his own practice which was located on Front St., opposite the Anglo American Hotel and Hambley's Saloon (now Greenley's Bookstore).

The Walkers must have run into financial difficulties with the building of their home, for carpenter/builder John Pepper claimed a lien on their property in the sum of \$530. By 1881, this lien was taken off and Pepper signed a Quit Claim to the property.

The Assessment Roll for the spring of 1881 lists the Walkers as dwelling on Lot 17. Value \$2,000, 6 persons, one dog.

By 1906, the Walkers had sold to Henry Willis Ackerman, a bookkeeper, for \$2,100. Ackerman, employed by R. & J. Graham, would later become manager of the company and Mayor of Belleville in 1911.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey brick house with a hipped roof.

The facade is oriented north and has an off-centered entrance capped by a pediment, supported by two columns. The entrance door is large and has an arched, stained-glass transom light and sidelights. The facade also has stacked, bay windows. The casement windows with transom lights are a recent replacement for a different original. The windows have generously curved segmental, brick arches.

The west elevation of the house presents the same characteristics except that the entrance door is smaller and there is a small, wood verandah. An external projecting chimney can also be seen.



57 QUEEN STREET

LOT: pt. 17, 18, pt. 70 PLAN: 1, 87

BUILT: c. 1875

FIRST OWNER: Caleb Gilbert Goldsmith

HISTORY:

This home seems to have been built sometime around 1875 by Caleb Gilbert Goldsmith. The 1874 map of Belleville shows no building on this lot, however, by 1877 the map does indicate a building. Goldsmith also took out two mortgages totalling \$1,200, in the years 1874-1876 indicating possible building activity.

By the turn of the century, two elderly spinster sisters, the Sissons, lived in the house until they sold it in 1942 to another spinster, Elizabeth Schands (?).

DESCRIPTION:

The facade of this simple, three-bay, two-storey house shows elements of the Greek-Revival Style.

The entrance is off-centre and has a wood pediment supported by two pilasters, also made of wood. The windows are sash with segmental brick arches.

The roof is hipped and there is no cornice.



64 QUEEN STREET

COOK-BRANSCOMB HOUSE

LOT: 10, pt. 90 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1863

BUILDER: Mason - Thomas Todd
Joiner - Thomas Rutherford
Slate Roof - William Boswell

FIRST OWNER: John Cook, merchant



HISTORY:

In 1861, John Cook bought parts of lot 10 and 90 from Albert Louis Smith.

The Hastings Chronicle for August 5, 1863, tells us that:

"Mr. John Cook has built a stone cottage on Charles Street, Taylor's Hill. It is two storeys, roofed with slate by William Boswell - the first dwelling house slated on the hill. The mason work was done by Thomas Todd and the joiner work by Thomas Rutherford. The cost is \$1,500".

At this time Mr. Cook owned the Glasgow Tea and Coffee Warehouse on the south side of Bridge Street. This business was advertised as a wholesale and retail grocery and an importer of tea, coffee, sugar, spices, tobacco, wine, gin, and brandy.

In 1878, John Cook mortgaged his property for \$7,500. In 1885, the property was sold by the bank to Peter James Mills Anderson. Later the business relocated to the northeast corner of Front and Victoria Streets in the Victoria Building which burned in 1972. The business moved again to the George Vair Block at 210 Front Street.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is unique, as it is the only stone house on the street.

The house has a simple design with boxy proportions and a hipped roof. It is made of coursed, rubble stones and is two storeys high.

The house is presently a picturesque sight because of the combination of red, painted wood and grey stone. For many years, the wood was a uniform dark green.

The facade is oriented south and has a central, large entrance with double, storm doors and a transom, partly hiding a more usual, glazed and panelled door-case.

The entrance is flanked on each side by one double hung window with six-over-six panes and is capped by arches made of stone voussoirs.

Above, on the second floor, are three similar windows. All of the windows have louvered shutters.

The west elevation has on the first floor an enclosed verandah and two windows above. On the roof slope there is a new brick chimney.

64 QUEEN STREET, cont.

The east elevation presents a side entrance and the same type of window as the facade. On the second floor, there are two similar windows.

The north side of the house has a lower, stone addition with the facade oriented east. This wing has a central, small entrance flanked by one window on each side and has two small, rectangular windows above.

A deep cut-stone plinth sets off the effect of the rough rubble-stone masonry. In contrast, the earlier Yeomans house on Bridge Street West and Moodie Cottage have lightly plastered stonework marked off genteely as ashlar blocks.

77 QUEEN STREET

LOT: 4 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1886

FIRST OWNER: Samuel G. Retallack, shirt manufacturer

HISTORY:

In 1886, Samuel George Retallack, a shirt manufacturer, bought part of lot 4 from Mary and William Ezra Holton. In the same year he built the house. This property stayed in the Retallack family until 1904 when Annie Cornelia Retallack sold it to Albert Richard Thompson.

DESCRIPTION:

This house has a very complicated design, maybe as a result of additions. The original house was probably much smaller as the stone foundation differs in certain sections. The house is two storeys high, covered by white and dark brown siding, and has a high pitched roof.

The facade is oriented north and has a side entrance under a pedimented portico. Above the entrance there is a dormer with a hipped roof which breaks the roof line. The facade's first floor has a cut-in, bay window projection, with one window on each side and two close-set narrow windows in the middle. The windows are rectangular, tall, and have a visible wood surround and the glass is trimmed with stained- glass squares.

The second floor is a rectangular projection and is covered by dark brown siding which makes a strong contrast with the first floor of light beige siding. There are two, close-set, narrow windows with a blind transom light and the same stained glass trim. The gable above is truncated.

The west elevation has a rectangular projection topped by a high-pitched gable end with two close-set windows on the first floor. The flat section of this elevation has two, close-set narrow windows with square, stained glass transom lights. Above, there are two dormers richly decorated, with hipped hoods breaking the roof line.

The east elevation has a rectangular projection with high pitched gable and two, close-set windows on the first floor.

The house has many decorated details on the siding, frames, and windows.

On the west roof slope there is a tall brick chimney.



78 QUEEN STREET

LOT: 9, 10

BUILT: 1866

FIRST OWNER: John Lazier

HISTORY:

Much of the land in this area was once owned by Albert Lewis Smith, a hardware merchant. In 1863, he sold lots 9 and 10 to John Lazier, owner of the Woolen Factory at Cannifton Road and Reed St. Records show that the lots were vacant until 1865. The Assessment Rolls for 1866 record an unfinished house owned by John Lazier.

The Directory of 1868 lists John Lazier as living on the south side of Queen St. In 1869, The Intelligencer printed an ad:

"For sale or let - The first class residence owned and occupied by John Lazier, on Taylor's Hill."

In 1874, Lazier sold the house to Cornelius J. Starling, a contractor with the Grand Trunk Railway. Starling had come to Canada in 1856 with his wife and three children.

Prior to the incorporation of Belleville into a city, he held a seat in Council and in 1882-1883 was the Chairman of the Public Works Committee.

In 1885, while attending the opera in Toronto, he suddenly dropped dead at the age of 56.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey brick house with a hipped roof. The facade is symmetrical with a central entrance under a pedimented portico of 20th century date. The windows are sash with wood sills and are capped by flat brick arches. On the second floor of the facade there is a large French window which once opened onto a balcony.

Important to note is the cornice with no brackets and the large frieze decorated with dentils at the lower side.



86-88 QUEEN STREET

LOT: pt. 101 PLAN: 87

BUILT: after 1883

FIRST OWNER: Frederick Richardson

HISTORY:

In 1878, Roger C. Clute and his wife sold parts of lot 9 and 101 to Frederick Richardson.

The house does not appear on the 1878 Goad map, revised in 1883. Frederick Richardson, an artist, probably built the house sometime after 1883. Further research is necessary to establish the exact date of construction.

In 1914, the executors of Richardson's will sold the property to Muriel and William John Thomson, for the amount of \$3,000.

DESCRIPTION:

This house, which was probably built around 1890, is similar in design to the house located at 77 Queen St.

The house is two storeys high, covered by light, beige siding on the first floor, and dark, green siding on the second floor. The roof is high pitched, gabled and is brown in color. The shingle sidings of the second storey have decorative details all around the house.

The facade is oriented south and has a cut-in, bay projection with one window on the side wall and two close-set windows in the middle. All of the windows are tall, sash, and have a large wood surround and a common sill. Above, on the second floor, there is another pair of close-set windows, and under the gable peak, another smaller window.

The high-pitched gable end has a sunburst ornament.

As is common with "Queen Anne" styling, it is difficult to make a precise architectural description.



35 ST. PAUL STREET

ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

BUILT: c. 1876

HISTORY:

In 1874, Rev. J. W. Burke, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, took out a six-year lease on the northeast corner of lot 7 at Wharf (now St. Paul) and Church St., a lot owned by Mr. and Mrs. T. Resse of Clayton, New York.

Upon the expiration of the lease, Rev. Burke was "to have the right to remove any building which has been erected". He did not exercise this right, and the building he had constructed, remained. In 1927, the land was sold to the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario.

The Church was closed for a short period in the 1920's and then re-opened by Rev. John Lyons. In the 1920's and 1930's, a church picnic was held every year on July 1st at Oak Lake. Smith's Fuels, Moira Schuster Fuels, and Houston Lumber (local business establishments) supplied trucks to transport the people to the picnic.

DESCRIPTION:

The original structure was board and batten, with windows that appear to have been a gesture toward Gothic design.

Today, the building has a white stucco exterior with black wood trim around the windows.

According to Mrs. Marjorie McKenna, a local resident, "the St. Paul's boys mixed the plaster, and the plaster was applied by Matthew Weir and Bill (Smiley) Sullivan, both of whom were Roman Catholics."



40 ST. PAUL STREET

LOT: 3, pt. 8 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1864

FIRST OWNER: David and Catherine Brennan

HISTORY:

In 1833, John Covert, a Belleville innkeeper, purchased lot 8 on the northeast corner of Wharf (now St. Paul) and Church Streets from Alexander McDonald. When John Covert died in 1846, he willed his property to his three daughters, Mary Ann, Phoebe, and Catherine.

Catherine Covert married David Brennan and they built this house some time before 1864. David Brennan served on the town and city councils in 1877 and 1878.

In 1894, Alexander Smith and his wife, Elizabeth, purchased the house. Elizabeth became the first caretaker of St. Paul's Church, directly across the road. Mrs. Smith, wearing a sunbonnet and white apron, took two cows to pasture daily in the cricket field which was just east of George Street. It was said she was so punctual that one could set a watch by her.

By 1899, Alexander Smith had become an ice dealer. From the winter deep freeze of the Bay of Quinte, he cut blocks of ice which he stored in sawdust in the barn behind his house for later use and delivery. After her husband's death, Mrs. Smith carried on the ice business.

DESCRIPTION:

This property features an enclosed garden, the street side fence having cast iron posts and bent iron rods fashioned to resemble a picket fence.

Of Greek Revival ancestry, this simple and well-maintained two-storey rectangular wooden structure has an asymmetrically placed front door and a kitchen wing to the north. A part of Smith's barn remains behind the house.



64 ST. PAUL STREET

THE McCRUDDEN STONE HOUSE

LOT: pt. 13 PLAN: 24

BUILT: c. 1875

HISTORY:

This is an early type of stone cottage probably built from limestone quarried from the Moira River. It was likely built in the late 1850's or early 1860's.

In the 1861 Canada West Census, it is recorded that John McCrudden, a labourer from Ireland, lived here with his wife, Margaret, and their two sons, John and Thomas. The entire family was born in Ireland.

By 1868, John McCrudden Jr. had become a Belleville police constable. John had a piece of the action in a "Horse Theft" which was reported in great detail in The Daily Intelligencer of July 27, 1882.

The horse thief had been a hostler at the Queen's Hotel until the previous day. Mounted on a grey horse, the thief rode out of the stable used by Mr. John Soby of the Queen's Hotel. Sgt. McCrudden spotted him.

An inspection of the stable revealed that a grey horse, belonging to Robert Rollins was missing. Sgt. McCrudden set off on the road to Cannifton in hot pursuit and intercepted his quarry at Gauthier's Hotel.

The Intelligencer goes on to describe the arrest and Sgt. McCrudden's subsequent return of the prisoner and horse to Belleville.

In 1890, John McCrudden Jr. sold his home to John Arnott, a labourer.

DESCRIPTION:

This one-storey stone cottage is unique as the neighbouring buildings of that time were all of wood. The windows are symmetrically placed and the door is central.

At one time, there was a transom over the front door, but it has since been filled with limestone. Note also the soldier lintels over the windows and the door.



75 ST. PAUL STREET

THE HOUSTON BUILDING

LOT: 36 PLAN: 288

BUILT: c. 1899

FIRST OWNER: Abbott, Mitchell

Designated, 1985



HISTORY:

In 1857, The Trust and Loan Co. of Upper Canada sold some 28 acres to four Belleville gentlemen, one of whom was William Hutton. It appears that he gave this land to his grandson, William N. Ponton.

By 1892, W. Ponton seems to have had sole possession of this land. In that same year, he had a plan of the area drawn up by Henry Carre, an Ontario Provincial Land Surveyor, as the area was still vacant and mostly low, marshy land.

In April of 1899, W. N. Ponton sold part of lot 36 to the Corporation of the City of Belleville. The City then sold it to Abbott, Mitchell Steel and Iron Co.

The property changed hands and by 1906 was owned by the Toronto and Belleville Rolling Mills. Four years later, it was owned by the Steel Company of Canada.

In 1926, the Steel Company of Canada sold the property to John F. Houston. In 1927, they also sold him lot 35, to the south. Houston established a building supplies and lumber business on the site. The business continued until 1964 when the Houston Holding Co. sold it to Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Co. of Canada Ltd.

DESCRIPTION:

This building has undergone extensive renovations, but it still shows most of the original Victorian commercial structure style.

Specific features of this building are the polychromatic brickwork, quoining, bell shaped roof, and the interior wood casing and trim.

The north side of the building presents the facade with a centered main door and one large sash window on each side. The second floor has three large sash windows.

The west elevation presents four sash windows, two on the first floor, and two on the second. The south side has a new verandah and the second floor has four sash windows.

There are wood sills and yellow colored brick voussoir arches above the plinth of the building which is made out of large pieces of stone.

82 STATION STREET

TODD TERRACE

LOT: pt. 9 PLAN: 126

BUILT: c. 1870

HISTORY:

At one time two buildings were standing on this lot. #80, however, has since been torn down. We will give the history of both buildings as they are related.

In the 1800's Station Street was called Mill Street. It was a busy industrial thoroughfare. Baker's Carriage Works was just to the west of this terrace and Fox's Soda Water Factory was on the east side.

In 1872, the tenants represented a cross-section of society: Todd, the owner; Daniel Cunningham, a machinist; William Hudson, a clerk; and John Finn, a lawyer. In #82, George Bradley, a teacher, and Donald McDonald, a saloon keeper, housed their families.

By 1888, the properties had been sold to Samuel Bull, the son of Henry Bull Jr. who had built the terrace on Highland Ave. The tenants at #82 were: two widows, a carpenter, a stone cutter, a laborer and an employee of the soda water factory.

Stone rubble appears to have been used for #82 with brick facing on the front.

DESCRIPTION:

This house has undergone a series of alterations. Initially it had a large centered entrance on the ground floor and three pairs of very close-set sash windows on the second floor.

Today, this two-storey brick house has been changed to accommodate two dwellings. The main entrance has been made into two doors and the pair of windows upstairs have been replaced by larger windows.

The house has a gable roof with brick parapets and end chimneys. The cornice is made of wood and is simple in design.



237 STATION STREET

DOCTER'S HOTEL

LOT: 8, pt. 9, pt. 10, 11, 12 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1875

FIRST OWNER: William Docter

HISTORY:



The original grant for this land was given to Tobias Bleeker. In 1862, he sold it to Jane Burrell, wife of Ellis Burrell, and she eventually sold it to Ann Nevin Docter, wife of William Docter.

The couple probably built the Prince of Wales Hotel as they took out a \$3,000 mortgage in 1879. The directory of that year states:

"Prince of Wales Hotel
Grand Trunk Station Belleville
William Docter - Proprietor

The Hotel is fitted up with every accommodation for guests. Meals supplied at all hours. The Saloon is supplied with the Choicest Wines and Liquors, Pale and Other Ales."

William Docter, the first proprietor, had the reputation of never taking a drink of liquor in his own hotel. He also used his influence to prevent railway men and others from drinking to excess on his premises.

In 1938, Philinda Docter (spinster) relinquished control of the property to Cecelia Briens for \$5,000.00.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large brick building, three storeys high.

The first floor is totally hidden by additions.

The facade is oriented north, facing the railway station. The second and third floors have tall, round-headed sash windows. The roof is gable with corbels at the edges and low parapets.

On the south side, there is a back wing two storeys high with a gable roof.

255 STATION STREET

C. N. RAILWAY STATION

BUILT: 1856

BUILDER: English engineering firm of Peto, Brassey, Jackson and Betts

FIRST OWNER: The Grand Trunk Railway

Historic Marker unveiled by
Parks Canada - Historic Sites & Monuments Board
July 1, 1982

HISTORY:

Canadian railroading was still in its early stages when the Grand Trunk Railway launched its Toronto-Montreal link in the 1850's.

This station was built in 1856. It included car repair shop, a roundhouse for steam locomotives, and offices.

The Grand Trunk made its first scheduled train trip through Belleville, from Montreal to Toronto, on October 27, 1856.

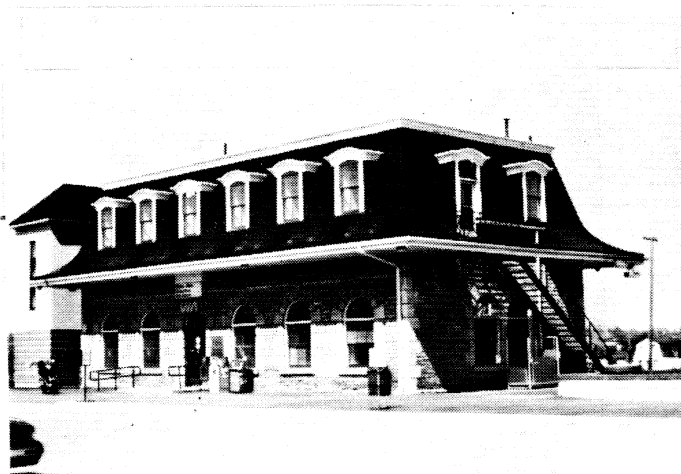
In 1920, the Grand Trunk was incorporated by the Federal Government into its Canadian National System.

DESCRIPTION:

Belleville's station was similar in design to the stations at Shannonville, Napanee, Kingston, and Cornwall. This is a cut-stone structure, with ashlar quoins and large windows with arched transom light and quoin-like stone surrounds and stone sills.

The original roof was a low-pitched gable. The arched transoms have lost their original glazing bars.

The bell-cast roof with large dormers is capped by canopy arches.



STONE BUILDING ON STATION STREET

On the Meyers' Mills Property

BUILT: after 1878

FIRST OWNER: Ellis Burrell



Designated by LACAC, 1978

HISTORY:

For a number of years the common belief was that this stone building was the original Meyers' Mill. After a number of studies, research documents, maps, and qualified opinions, the conclusion is that it is not Meyers' Mill, but a much later structure.

"The Goad Insurance Plan of 1878 and the Evans and Bolger map of 1877, studied together, indicate that the building was not there until after 1878...The earliest, or 1816 map, shows J. W. Meyers, mills and store at the same location as buildings appear on the 1845 (Haslett's Town Plan), although by 1845 other buildings have been added. The building identified as "forge" on the 1845 map might have provided the footings and foundation upon which Ellis Burrell built the stone building and could have provided some of the material for it.

Ellis Burrell may have had future plans for the building, other than for packing the axes and handles, but he died in 1882.

Billa Flint's answer to A. L. Bogart's letter to The Intelligencer, dated January 13, 1881, titled 'Sixty Years Since', corrects several of Bogart's errors. Flint, who arrived as a lad in 1829, states that: "Meyers' Mill was above Burrell's Axe Factory and drew its water from what is commonly called Bleekers' Dam".

This dam appears on the same place from 1816 on, and the stone building is well to the west of it, and not a part of Meyer's original group of mills at the dam, but is possibly built on the foundation of one of the early buildings, shown on the 1845 map, on the Meyers' property.

Many years of flooding, ice damage and rebuilding have changed the configuration of the river bank when comparing today's outline with that shown on the 1845 map.

The most important conclusion is that this building is all that remains of the complex of mills and factories once on this site, which helped make Belleville a thriving city. It got its start when John W. Meyers chose this section of the river bank on which to build his mills, store, storehouse and distillery.

These drew the settlers and merchants who established the village of Meyers' Creek, re-named Belleville, which grew to a town, and then to our historic city.

As such, this building should be retained as an irreplaceable part of our heritage."

DESCRIPTION:

Presently, this two-storey stone building is in a very poor condition. On the edge of the walls some quoins are still noticeable. The east elevation presents a very large entrance capped by a long wood lintel. The original designs would have had one or more smaller openings.

On the second floor, there are four window openings with stone lintels. The west elevation, facing the river has four rectangular window openings on each floor.

Recently, plans have been made to restore this Belleville landmark.

11 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 30 PLAN: GOV'T

BUILT: c. 1871

FIRST OWNER: David Earl Burdett

HISTORY:

Dr. David Burdett graduated from Trinity College, Toronto in 1855. He then settled in Belleville and began a very busy career. Apart from his practice, he was coroner of the County of Hastings and Surgeon-Major of the 15th Battalion, Argyle Light Infantry. Burdett was also a member of the Examiners of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and of the Belleville Board of Health.

In 1870, he purchased property from Erastus Holden on the south side of Victoria Avenue. According to the Assessment Rolls, the real property value almost tripled between 1871 and 1872, this indicates the house's building date. Burdett moved his office into his new home in 1872.

Dr. Burdett and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Henderson, had two children, Maud and Harry.

This was their home until it was sold to Dr. James Francis Dolan several years after. Dr. Dolan graduated from Trinity Medical School in 1890.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a two-storey brick building with a three-bay facade. The entrance is off-centre. On the west elevation, there is a wood verandah with fret decoration, a precious remnant of what was probably thought of in 1871 as "the modern Swiss". The roof is hipped and has a dormer on the north elevation. The eaves are supported by large wood brackets with drop pendants.

This building has undergone several alterations in order to accommodate present-day office use.



16 VICTORIA AVENUE

DEMOLISHED

LOT: pt. 32 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1860 or late 1840's

FIRST OWNER: William Cochrane

HISTORY:

The date of construction and the building's original use are not readily available from the archives. William Cochrane, however, is known to have once owned the building. Upon Cochrane's death, the deed was left to his widow.

In 1873, the building was rented to L. W. Meyers by Mrs. Cochrane. In 1875, Belleville barrister, Allan Dougall bought all of lot 32 including this building.

DESCRIPTION:

Presently this building is vacant as a result of damages caused by fire.

This a simply designed, two-storey house. It is covered by siding and the gable end of the roof faces the street. A large end brick chimney can be seen on the north side of the roof.

This house is a good example of the Greek-Revival style. Above the fully-developed three-bay window arrangement it once had heavy eaves returns that suggested the classical pediment. The glazed door-case is still to the right, and there may or may not have always been a shop on the remainder of the ground floor.



20 VICTORIA AVENUE

SELDON-ASSELSTINE HOUSE

LOT: 33 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c.1836

BUILDER: Pennell G. Seldon before 1838

Designated 1985

HISTORY:

The lot known as “the hotel lot” was granted to John Everett in 1817. The lot ran from Front Street to Pinnacle Street where Hotel Street (now Victoria St.) would have continued had it not had to jog out to the south around the hotel erected by Everett in c.1809. The map of 1816 shows (#34) John Everett’s large building right across what should have been the west end of Hotel Street. Consequently when the survey was done in 1816 to lay out the village streets, Hotel Street jogged south to go around the inn. The lots along the north side where the street should have been were all described as “hotel lots” in the registry office instruments. Everett lost the land in a Sheriff’s sale in 1829.

P. Seldon paid 80 pounds for this property in 1835. Seldon resided on the premises in 1838, according to a mortgage instrument whereby he borrowed 146 pounds from Samuel Stocking. In 1845, he sold it to Erastus Holden, a prosperous agent for the Bank of Upper Canada, for 400 pounds. This great price increase would seem to indicate building activity on the lot as well as increased business growth in the area.

The earliest available Assessment Roll for 1853 lists Judge William Smart as a tenant in Erastus Holden’s dwelling.

Fraser Asselstine moved here in 1885 and started a business of selling pianos and organs in the adjoining property - a brick addition built around 1879. The property remained in the Asselstine family until 1976.

DESCRIPTION:

This building is an example of early nineteenth century Classical Vernacular style. The cut limestone facade has a balanced arrangement of window and door openings with straight heads of brick voussoirs. Rubble stone side walls rise to parapets at the roof, supported by carved stone corbels. Later Victorian owners added a decorative verandah, now gone, and simple brackets with finials, under the eaves. Some early shutter hooks remain.

One interior detail includes the original brick and stone fireplace, but a delicately designed original mantelpiece was removed and sold around 1980.



24 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 33 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1879

Designated, 1985

HISTORY:

The brick addition on the east side was built c. 1879. This addition was used as commercial space by householders in the stone house at 20 Victoria Ave. This property remained in the Asselstine family for nearly 85 years, with a variety of commercial tenants.

DESCRIPTION:

Originally, this building was nearly the length of the stone house. The segmental windowheads and the cornice supported by pairs of carved brackets are typical of this period. The second floor has two sash windows and a smaller cornice with the same bracket caps as the first floor.



26 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: pt. 32, 34 PLAN: GOV'T

BUILT: c. 1850

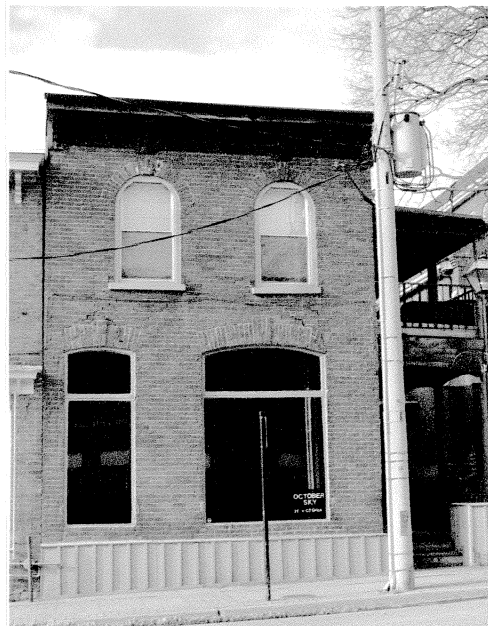
HISTORY:

This two-storey brick building was used by Belleville manufacturer, Aaron Dame. Mr. Dame owned a pail and tub factory on Front Street during the 1850's and 1860's. When he died in 1866, his widow received the property which she later sold to Allan Dougall, a barrister.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick building has a rectangular shape and is laid on a stone foundation. The south elevation faces the street and is the narrow side of the rectangle. The first floor has been altered in order to build display windows. The second floor preserves two original sash windows with semicircular heads, wood sills, and brick arches. The roof of the building is flat and has a wood cornice supported by large wood brackets.

The east elevation is the long side of the building and has on the first floor, a row of alternating three doors and four sash round-headed windows capped by brick arches with brick keystone. The second floor has six openings consisting of two doors and four windows with semicircular heads. All along this elevation runs a two-storey wood verandah with a simple design.



34 VICTORIA AVENUE

BAPTIST CHURCH

LOT: pt. 35, 36, 37, 38 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1906

HISTORY:

The Baptist Church in Belleville was started in the 1870's when several English Baptist families immigrated to the Belleville area. Once here, they became organized under the leadership of Mr. Charles Lang and began assembling at the house of Mrs. J. Reid and later at the Temperance Hall.

Their first church was a structure at the corner of Coleman and Moira Streets, which was dedicated on May 16, 1875. By 1896, the membership had surpassed the capacity of this small structure and the church property was exchanged for a lot and building on the corner of Pinnacle St. and Victoria Ave. The building they acquired became a roller skating rink and more recently it has been occupied by a business college.

Extensive remodelling was required to make it a suitable place of worship. In 1906 and 1907, the present building was constructed and dedicated.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick church shows elements of the Gothic Revival architectural style. The elevation is high with a gable roof and equally spaced pairs of oculus windows under the eaves.

On the west and east sides there are brick aisles with brick buttresses, rectangular windows on the first floor, and lancet windows on the second.

The distinctive feature of the building is the square tower on the west corner. The tower is capped by brick pediments and has a stepped-out blind arch motif. On the second segment of the tower there are three, close-set louvre-type of windows. There is also a geometrical band of light-colored bricks. The main entrance is on the ground floor of the tower, oriented south. The door is large and has a fan light with a tracery and trefoil motif.

The gable on the south elevation has three, close-set lancet windows with stained glass. All of the windows have stone sills.



49 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: pt. 31 PLAN: GOV'T

BUILT: c. 1874

FIRST OWNER: Samuel Benson, Prov. Land Surveyor

HISTORY:

Samuel M. Benson was the first owner of this house. He had purchased the property in 1836. Mr. Benson was a Provincial Land Surveyor and was responsible for much of the surveying done on the East Hill area during the 1840's and 1850's. The plan of lots was named the "Benson Plan".

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a high-pitched gable roof with the gable end facing the street. The facade is oriented north and has a side entrance under a small and very delicately detailed wood porch. The rectangular projection with a large modern window on the first floor could be a much later addition. The facade second floor has two rectangular sash windows with wood sills and are capped by segmental brick arches.

The west elevation still has two original windows on the first floor. The rest of the west fenestration and the east elevation have been altered. The house has a narrower and lower addition at the back.

The bobbed porch is of the 1890's. The square bay window could possibly be of the 1870's, but its present "cottage front" window sash would have to be of about 1900.



51 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: pt.31 PLAN: 291
BUILT: 1881
FIRST OWNER: James Eakins, M.D.
ARCHITECT: John Forin

DATE PLAQUED

HISTORY:

This house has been largely inhabited by doctors, the first one in 1880 and the last one in 1957. In 1880, Dr. J.E. Eakins purchased the lot from the estate of the late Samuel M. Benson. When Dr. Eakins purchased the property he demolished a large two-storey stone building. In 1901 Dr. Allen E. MacColl bought the home for \$4500 and set up his practice. He died in the early 1920's. Upon his death, Ethel Grace MacColl traded houses with Dr. Tenant who had a home and practice at 325 Church Street. Dr. Tenant needed a larger house and agreed to the exchange. He remained here until 1957.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a massive brick building, two storeys high. The distinctive features are the polychromatic brick arches above the windows and doors. The house has a large façade oriented north, with a middle tower-like projection with a gable roof that shows strong returns and an arch motif instead of bargeboards. On the western side of the façade there is a bay window on the first floor. The roof is hipped and the cornice is made of wood, simple in design, but supported by richly carved wood brackets in an alternating pattern. The east elevation has projecting bay windows on both floors and an exterior projecting chimney. Compare this house with a similar one built in 1882 for Robert Thomson at 252 Bridge Street East, where the hint of a 'Colonial Revival' gable has been taken up and amplified with shutters and a classical porch.

From the 'Daily Ontario', Monday September 26, 1881 – 'New Buildings Erected in the City during the present Season'.
"The Residence of Dr. Eakin

This gentleman is erecting what will be when finished one of the finest residences in the city at the corner of Hotel and Church Streets. The building is constructed of red brick ornamented with white, the size being 38x32 with a wing on the west side 6x16 and the kitchen in the rear 80x19. The house fronts on Hotel Street, is two storeys high with a bay window on the west side of the front door and a verandah on the other side, also a second bay window facing Church Street. There is a porch in the front extending to the roof with a fancy gable on top which greatly adds to the general appearance of the residence. The hall is 8x24 from which stairs lead to the second floor where another hall of similar size is met. On the west side of the hall is a drawing room 25x15.5, and on the east side the parlour, 15x13.5, south of which is the dining room of similar size to the latter with folding doors between. The ceilings of the first storey are 10ft.6in. The dining room has been finished with ornamental cornices and centre piece immediately back of which is the doctor's private office 8x12, the wing being used as a public office. There are five bedrooms upstairs over the main building and a large bathroom which will be fitted up in the most modern style and two bedrooms over the kitchen together with a large wardrobe. There is a cellar under the main building where a furnace has been placed, the building being heated by hot air. Mr. John Wicket did the bricklaying; Mr. L. Grills, contractor, did the carpenter work; Mr. Thos. Gardiner, the plastering; Turner and Cornelius, the painting; and Stocker and McCrae, the plumbing and tin work. John Forin, Esq., was the architect.



54 VICTORIA AVENUE

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

LOT: pt. 32 PLAN: GOV'T.

BUILT: c. 1880

HISTORY:

This building was the manse of Emmanuel Episcopal Reformed Church on Victoria Ave. The old church next door was demolished to make room for a parking lot. At the present time, the building is occupied by the Ontario Business College.

Samuel G. Beatty and George Wallbridge of Belleville founded the Ontario Business College in 1868. Within less than a decade the school had established a reputation of excellence and students were registering from the world over. One of the school's principals, J. W. Johnson, wrote and published text books that were eventually used throughout the entire English-speaking world.

DESCRIPTION:

This three-bay, two-storey brick house has boxy proportions. The facade is oriented south and has its entrance in the right-hand bay. The facade fenestration is orderly and consists of two windows on the first floor and three windows on the second. The roof of the building is medium high, hipped, and has wood brackets with drop finials all around the eaves.

The east elevation has an exterior projecting chimney and a single window on each floor. This elevation continues at the back with a new brick addition.

The west elevation still shows an exterior projecting brick chimney and the rest of this side is covered by a new modern brick addition.



60 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 32 PLAN: 291

BUILT: 1875

FIRST OWNER: Miller Empey and family

HISTORY:

Miller Empey, a partner in the Dry Goods firm of Robertson & Empey, Front Street, built this home in 1875. It remained in his possession until the turn of the century, when it was purchased by a doctor.

In 1928, the house was converted into a funeral home by Tickel and Browne and was later known as the Pinkston Funeral Home.

In 1984, the home was bought by Gail and Paul Bernard who changed the house into an interior decoration showroom.

DESCRIPTION:

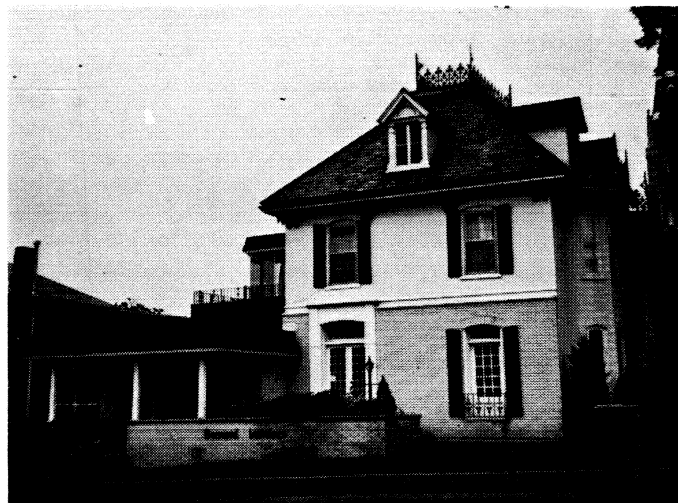
This is a large two-storey brick house with a high hipped roof. The facade of the house is on the south elevation and has a large off-centered entrance door with a transom light. The door is capped by a large wood surround, supported by two pilasters. Also on the first floor there is a large window with a transom light, a brick arch, and a small iron balustrade. The first floor is marked from the second floor by a wood string course. On the second floor there are two sash windows with brick arches and wood sills.

On the roof there is one dormer with a pedimented gable supported by two pilasters. The tympanum is decorated. There is also iron cresting with finials. The house has no cornice, the eaves are supported by pairs of wood brackets with drops.

The east elevation presents two projections with bay windows on the first and second floors.

The north elevation has an interesting later addition, a one-and-a-half-storey made of brick with a mansard roof and dormers. The dormers have large wood hoods and nicely decorated surrounds. This addition has no cornice, and the brackets under the eaves are different from the main house.

Behind the house, there is a brick carriage house with a gable roof.



67 VICTORIA AVENUE

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

BUILT: 1895

HISTORY:

The history of St. Andrew's starts in 1821 when the government granted one acre of land to a small congregation of the Church of Scotland.

The first house of worship, a neat frame structure painted white, was constructed in 1831. The Reverend James Ketcham was the first minister of St. Andrew's.

For years, the church "pews" were planks nailed onto wood blocks and lighting was provided entirely by tallow candles. In 1858, the congregation finally secured the use of gas for lighting purposes. As the gas company refused to do the work, the church members laid the gas line themselves.

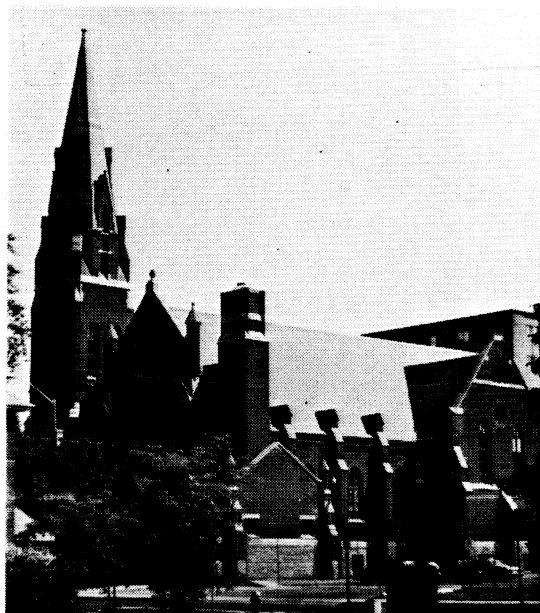
In 1870, the frame structure was replaced by a brick building. Like most of the city's early churches, it too, burned to the ground. In 1895, the present St. Andrew's church was built as a replacement.

DESCRIPTION:

This is an impressive brick structure with a complicated design in Gothic Style. The nave is very large in volume and instead of aisles, has gabled projections on each side. The dominant feature of the church is the square tower on the northeast corner. Above the tower sits the spire which is polygonal in shape. The base of the spire is surrounded by a series of gables, each containing a narrow louvered window. The roof of the spire is patterned with coloured tiles.

The center of the facade lies beneath the gable of the nave roof. The peak of the gable is pedimented and has a rose window on the tympanum. The pediment is flanked by one turret which sits on the top of a brick buttress. The upper level of the facade has three, close-set stained glass windows with tracery transoms. The middle one is the largest. All of the windows are capped by stone labels. The facade actually has two entrances, each one placed at the extreme side of the facade.

The artistic combination of brick and stone details is unusual.



85 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 22NE, 23E PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1868

FIRST OWNER: (?) Washington W. Jones

HISTORY:

This house was probably built circa 1868 by Washington W. Jones. Mr. Jones purchased the property in 1866, mortgaged it and then built the house. Mr. Jones, a partner in the dry goods firm of Jones and Henry, was living in the house in 1868 according to a directory. Jones, however, ran into financial difficulty in 1880 as he lost the building to William Clarkson Clarke because of the mortgage.

DESCRIPTION:

The boxy proportions of the house and the central entrance show elements of the Georgian style. The entrance has a deep-set panelled and glazed door-case. Side lights run to the top and the transom is only the width of the door. The windows are large with six-over-six glazing, wood sills, and brick arches. The roof is hipped, there is no cornice, and the eaves are supported by wood brackets with drop finials. The house is set remarkably low to the ground on a nicely worked stone plinth.



90-92 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: pt. 24, 25 PLAN: 1

BUILT: c. 1866

FIRST OWNER: Jacob Cronk

HISTORY:

The first owner of this large brick building may have been Jacob Cronk, a local merchant and land developer. Records do show some housing or rental activity in 1866 under Cronk's name, but they are inconclusive. In 1867, however, there is definite information. In that year Cronk sold the building to George Haymes, a furrier and hatter. Haymes increased the number of tenants from 2 to 4 by 1868.

The building may have been quite stylish for its era for it attracted some upper class tenants such as George Denmarck, a lawyer; Dr. William Canniff; and Fredrick Alport, a clothing merchant.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick building has a flat roof. Each of the dwellings has three bays. The two entrances are in the centre of the façade and there are cellar doors beneath them. The building is set very high on the foundation of coursed rubble with a broad plinth of carefully cut stone. The second floor has a row of six identical windows, equally spaced. All of the windows have wood sills and are capped by almost flat brick arches.

The west elevation has only one opening. There is also a large end brick chimney which breaks the roof line. If the roof was originally flat, it may be an early example of the use of new roofing methods, possibly bituminous, more commonly applied to commercial buildings. At one time there was a high latticed verandah and a partial attic at the back with a slate roof. There were shutters on the windows (information from Mrs. V. Vandervooren)



95 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: pt. 23 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1871

FIRST OWNER: Alexander Robertson

HISTORY:

This house was built in 1871 and first owned by Alexander Robertson, an important political and social figure. Robertson was elected mayor three times. He later became a Member of Parliament and died in 1888.

Robertson used this home as a rental income property and acquired Phillip Lynch, a bookkeeper, as his first tenant.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house is relatively small with a simple design. The roof is medium-high pitched gable with the gable end facing the street. The facade has two bays and is oriented north. The entrance is in the right-hand bay and is covered by an enclosed verandah of 20th century date. There is one window with a semicircular transom light and a large wood surround, on the facade first floor, and two casement windows capped by segmental brick arches on the second floor. The space under the gable is covered by white siding and a small modern window is located under the peak.

The east elevation has an exterior projecting chimney, the same type of window with a semicircular transom as the facade first floor, and a rectangular sash window above.

The west elevation has a random fenestration with small windows.



110 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: pt. 24 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1869

FIRST OWNER: James Brown

HISTORY:

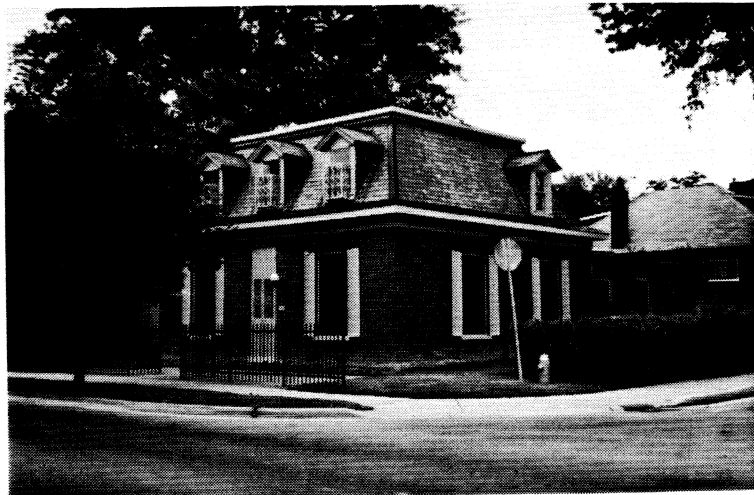
James Brown was the first owner of this house. Brown was a wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, wines, liquors, and provisions. His store was located on Front Street, opposite what is now known as Victoria Avenue. When the house was completed it was valued at \$1,500.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a one-storey, brick house with a mansard roof. The house is laid on a low stone foundation. The facade is oriented south and has a central entrance flanked on each side by one large rectangular window. These have wood sills and nearly flat brick arches. Above, on the roof, there are three dormers with pilaster surrounds on each side. The dormers have gable hood and balcony-like iron enclosures.

The west elevation presents two exterior projecting chimneys, two windows, and one dormer.

The east elevation is "L" shaped. The stepped-out segment has two windows, one dormer, and an exterior projection which suggests a previous chimney. The flat segment is covered by a new addition and has two dormers.



114 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 24 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1872

BUILDER: Hulme

FIRST OWNER: Robert C. Hulme

HISTORY:

This house was built in 1872 for Robert C. Hulme, County Court Clerk. It was a very expensive building for its time, having a value of \$4,000 upon completion. Hulme lived here until 1892 at which time it was taken over by the Building and Loan Association.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, two-storey brick building with an elaborate design. All of the windows have flat brick arches with a projecting keystone motif. The gables have sharp finials and there is a good deal of iron cresting remaining on the roof ridges.

On the south facade, the stepped-out segment has a stacked bay window. The main gable has a blind oculus. The flat section of this facade has on the first floor a central large double hung window with a rectangular transom light. On the second floor, two narrow sash windows are topped by small gables with finials.

A visible detail is the brick string course with double nailhead brickwork which runs around the building marking the first floor from the second.

The west elevation presents the same characteristics as the south facade except that it only has one small gable. This side has one entrance under a small enclosed gabled verandah.

The east elevation presents one gabled projection with single windows on each floor and a blind oculus under the peak. The gable has similar finial and iron cresting.

On this elevation there is another entrance under a large wood verandah with floral carvings. This elevation also has another smaller gable with a finial and a narrow window underneath and on the roof slope, a large double-flue chimney.



120-124 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 24, pt. 25 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1874

FIRST OWNER: J. J. Haines Jr.

HISTORY:

J. J. Haines purchased this property in 1872 and began construction of this building in 1873. Haines, along with partner Fredrick Lockett, ran a very successful shoe business in both Belleville and Trenton. Lockett, who lived in this building for a time, later moved to Trenton to take over affairs there. Tenants later occupied some of the house.

DESCRIPTION:

This brick double house is two storeys high. The entrances are in little brick porches at the ends.

The first floor has a row of four bay windows. All of the bay windows have large wood surrounds with wood pilasters that divide the panels and hoods which are supported by wood brackets.

The second floor has a row of six rectangular sash windows placed in groups of three. All of windows have wood sills and are capped by nearly flat brick arches.

Interesting to note are the two dormers on the roof with large brackets supporting the gabled hoods.

The east elevation presents a one-storey projection with a double leaf inset door and one window on each side. The door has a large wood surround with decorative carvings. The entrance projection has a flat roof with small brackets under the eaves. The second floor of this elevation has three windows and a large dormer above.

The west elevation has suffered some alterations. Above the entrance projection there is now a verandah-type enclosure and on the roof there is a large new dormer.

The roof of the house is hipped and has large wood brackets under the eaves.



125 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: LT PT PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1870

BUILDER: Mr. James Johnson
Mr. Maclean, carpenter

FIRST OWNER: A. L. Smith

HISTORY:

From The Daily Intelligencer, Friday, May 6, 1870:

"Mr. A. L. Smith is building a 2 storey brick dwelling house on the S.W. corner of Hotel (now Victoria) and Ann St. 28 x 38 ft. Mr. James Johnson is the builder, Mr. Maclean, carpenter. Plan drawn by Mr. Smith himself. Cost: \$2,500."

Mr. Smith ran a tinsmithing and stove dealing business.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple structure, box-like in shape. The house is made of brick and it is two storeys high. The facade is divided into two bays with an entrance to the right with visible marks of a previous portico. The sash windows are large and rectangular with brick arches. The roof is hipped, there is no cornice, and under the eaves there are small wood brackets.



128-130 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: pt. 24 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1873

FIRST OWNER: Charles Dolan

HISTORY:

This two-storey wooden structure was built for Charles Dolan in 1873. There is no record of a Charles Dolan in any of the Belleville directories, so he may have been a non-resident property owner.

In 1875, the property was acquired by James Gordon, a contractor. He used the home as a rental income property with such tenants as William Sutherland, a merchant, and prominent Belleville barrister, Wellington Diamond.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple, boxy-type house covered with white siding. The house is two storeys high and has a medium-high hipped roof. The facade is oriented south and has a central entrance with two narrow doors. On each side of the entrance, there are two sash windows. Across the entrance there is a simple wood verandah. Above, on the second floor, there are two windows.

The west elevation has three openings, one window on the first floor and two close-set windows on the second floor.

The east elevation has a single window on each floor.

Originally this could have been a single house. The openings on the main facade, at least, have been considerably changed in making it a double house, possibly about the turn of the century.



136 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 17, pt. 160 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1870

FIRST OWNER: A. L. Smith

HISTORY:

This building was built in 1870 for Belleville tin merchant, A. L. Smith. Smith, along with brothers Charles and Samuel, ran a tin and stove factory. The profits earned from this business were invested in real estate developments. This particular house was kept by A. L. Smith as a rental income property. His first tenant was John Deans, a clerk, in the year 1873. The following year it was declared vacant, but by 1875 it again housed tenants. The building remained in A. L. Smith's possession until his death in 1888, at which time his brother Samuel received the deed.

DESCRIPTION:

This building has suffered alterations in order to accommodate the business located on the first floor. This is a two-storey house, built of bricks and covered by imitation stone on the first floor facade and stucco for the rest of the house. The facade is oriented south and has a high pitched central gable. The first floor has been completely altered. The second floor has three windows of which the middle one is smaller, maybe as a result of the alterations.

The west elevation presents two windows on the first floor and three windows on the second, of which two are close-set.

The house has a two-storey back addition.



139-141 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 13, pt. 15 PLAN: 87

BUILT: c. 1883

BUILDER: A. L. Smith

HISTORY:

This home, built circa 1883, was one of a series of buildings constructed by the Smith Bros. of Belleville. The brothers, Charles, Albert, and Sam, constructed many homes in the Victoria, Albert, and Charles Street area, including 125, 139, and 171 Victoria Avenue.

This particular house was constructed by Albert L. Smith then passed down through the family until 1893.

DESCRIPTION:

Presently this building is vacant, in very poor shape, and possibly is up for demolition. It is a two-storey building with a hipped roof. The distinctive feature is the quoin-like brick pattern on the edges of the house. The entrance has a large door with transom and sidelights and marks can still be seen of a previous pediment.

The porch that sheltered the grocery store had white-painted jig-sawed gingerbread until the owner took it off in about 1961 because it was "hard to paint".



148 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 5 LT PT PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1867

FIRST OWNER: Henry Jack

HISTORY:

This well-kept brick home was built in 1867 for clothier and merchant tailor, Henry Jack. Jack was partnered with James Gordon and formed the Jack & Gordon Clothing Store on Front St. Mr. Jack was not to enjoy his new home for very long as he died in 1870. The house was left to his widow, who later sold it to Thomas Fenwick in 1882.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a three-bay facade with the entrance to the left, a distant reminder of the Greek Revival architectural style. The roof is hipped and has large wood brackets under the eaves. The facade is oriented south and shows marks of a former verandah. The entrance door is narrow and has a rectangular transom light with a new, smaller verandah.

The fenestration is orderly and consists of double hung windows capped by brick arches with brick keystone, arranged in formation of one window on the first floor and three windows on the second. All of the windows have shutters.

The east elevation has a window to one side on the first floor and two windows above. The west elevation has an exterior projecting chimney and a new entrance with one window above.



153 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 17 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1878

BUILDER: Charles F. Smith

FIRST OWNER: Charles F. Smith

HISTORY:

Mr. Charles F. Smith, a dealer in stoves and tin ware, built this very decorative home in 1878. Mr. Smith lived here until he built another house at the north end of Charles St. Smith sold it to J. W. Johnson, the manager of the Ontario Business College.

DESCRIPTION:

This house is another example of a vertical thrust type of building. It is a two-storey brick house with a succession of tower-like projections. The distinctive features are the heavily molded arches above the windows with emphasized keystone. The fenestration is a combination of large and narrow sash segmentally-arched windows with stone sills. The facade has a large glass verandah with arch and bracket decorations. The roof is flat and has a Belvedere on the top with windows and small brackets. There is no cornice and the eaves are supported by wood brackets. Underneath, a string course molding runs around.



154 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 17 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1870

BUILDER: John Northcott

FIRST OWNER: John Northcott

HISTORY:

John Northcott, a carpenter, built this large wooden house in 1871. Northcott had purchased the property in 1871 from James Brown. He used the house as a rental income property attracting such tenants as David Whatmouth, a photographer, and Thomas Watkins, a trader.

DESCRIPTION:

This double house is covered by white siding. It is two storeys high and has a hipped roof. The facade is oriented south and is symmetrically designed. There are two entrances and two large sash windows with six-over-six panes on the first floor. On the second floor, there are four windows of the same type. Across the facade runs a wood verandah with delicately tapering turned posts.

The west elevation has a single window on the first floor and two close-set windows on the second floor.

The east elevation is the same as the west except that it has a new, one-storey addition.



156 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: pt. 16, 171 PLAN: 87

BUILT: c. 1866

FIRST OWNER: Charles E. Smith

HISTORY:

Charles E. Smith had this home built in 1866 to be used as his residence. This home was valued at \$2,300 in 1871.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large, two-storey brick building. The three-bay facade is oriented south and has a glazed glass door-case to the left. The facade first floor has two, large rectangular sash windows with shutters and a simple wood verandah of recent date. Above, on the second floor, there are three smaller windows. All of the windows have wood sills and are capped by segmental brick arches. The roof of the house is hipped and under the eaves, there are large wood brackets.

The west elevation has the second entrance which is central and covered by a small enclosed verandah. On each side of the entrance there is one window, one of which has been altered.

The east elevation has an unusual projection which seems to be a later addition. Each side of this projection has one window on each floor. The window glazing in the projection is six-over-six, presumably the original pattern for the whole house.

The house has a narrower and lower brick wing at the rear.



164 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 18, 162 PLAN: 87

BUILT: c. 1877

FIRST OWNER: James Macoun, foundry man

HISTORY:

This brick Italianate home was built for James Macoun in 1877. James Macoun worked as a foundry man at the Belleville Agricultural Works and Iron Foundry - J. M. Walker, Proprietor - located at Coleman's Dam, West Front St.

The Agricultural Works was the largest in the area and turned out farm implements such as steel ploughs, cultivators, grain crushers, straw cutters, and circular saws. The Iron Foundry made iron and brass castings, planing machines, lathes, and water wheels, plus many other implements.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a tall, two-storey brick house. The facade is oriented south and has stacked bay windows at the left and the entrance to the right. A relatively new porch imitates the angles of the bay windows. Above, on the second floor, there is one window. All of the windows are sash, have rounded heads, wood sills, and are capped by radial brick arches. The bay window projection and the arched windows are elements of the Italianate style.

The west elevation has a small projection which suggests a previous chimney, one half-bricked window, and one window above. This elevation also contains a lower back addition. The facade also has two, semicircular headed windows.

The east elevation has no openings, only a narrow brick projection, a sign of a previous chimney.



167 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: pt. 14, 15, 142 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1870

BUILDER: Hercules Thompson

FIRST OWNER: Hercules Thompson

HISTORY:

This two-storey home was built by Hercules Thompson, a carpenter, in 1870. At one time the grounds of the house were more substantial. The house, when finished, was valued at \$1,200.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey house is covered by gray siding. The house has a simple design with boxy proportions. The roof is medium high, hipped. The facade is oriented north and has a pedimented portico with paired columns. The front door has fan and sidelights. The first floor has a bay window projection with double hung windows and wood brackets under the hood. The classical portico would have to be a "Colonial Revival" addition of perhaps 1910.

The west elevation contains the same type of bay windows as the facade's first floor and two double hung windows above.

The east elevation has a small, bevelled window on the north side of the wall and single regular windows on each floor towards the rear.

The house has a lower addition with a small verandah with columns on the west side.



171 VICTORIA AVENUE

LOT: 15 PLAN: 87

BUILT: 1870

BUILDER: Hercules S. Thompson

FIRST OWNER: Hercules S. Thompson

HISTORY:

Hercules S. Thompson lived here until 1874. He was a carpenter and builder later, owning a sash factory.

One of the early owners of the building was William Dickens, a baker and confectioner, who bought the property in 1874. Dickens ran a shop at the corner of Hotel (Victoria) and Foster Avenues.

DESCRIPTION:

This another example of a boxy proportioned house. The facade has three bays and the glazed door-case of the entrance is in the left-hand bay. The facade and east elevations present a large verandah supported by flat columns with a rusticated stone plinth. The windows are rectangular in shape, sash, and have brick arches.

The house has a smaller brick addition at the back which shows the same characteristics as the main body of the house. The addition also has a small verandah with fret-work decorations.

The massive verandah that wraps around two faces of the house and steps out to a wider pavilion on the corner, must date from the early 1900's. So too may the more delicately old-fashioned replacement on the kitchen wing, for all these elements were offered in catalogues of say, 1904.



173 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: 5, A/24 PLAN: 1/544

BUILT: 1857

ARCHITECT-FINISHER: Mr. C. Fones

MASON: Mr. James Woodley

FIRST OWNER: Merrick Sawyer

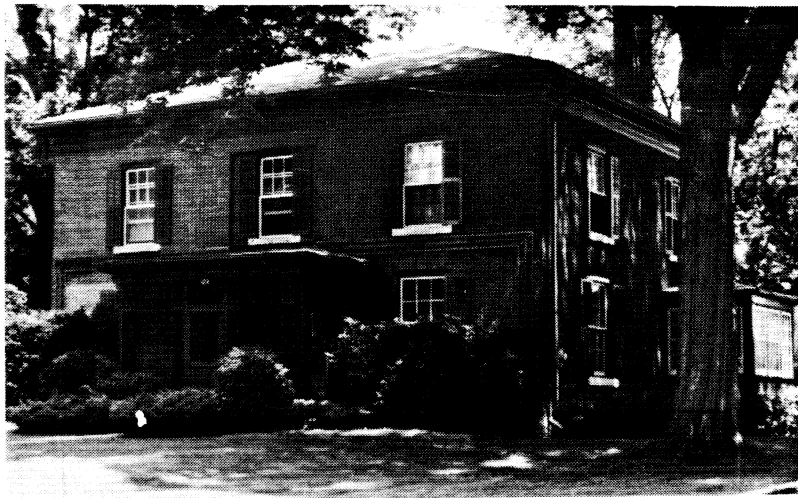
HISTORY:

Merrick Sawyer was the first owner of this house. Cost was 1000 pounds. He was a druggist in the partnership of Holden and Sawyer, located on Front St. He married in 1843 and his daughter Emily was born in 1847. When Merrick died in 1900 he left the house to Emily. In 1903 Emily Sawyer sold to Marcus Sprague, a cheese importer and exporter. His son lived there until 1940.

DESCRIPTION:

This house shows elements of a Georgian style. It is a brick building, two storeys high, and has a hipped roof. The facade of the house, oriented west, is divided into three bays. On the first floor there is a central entrance under a trellis verandah that is flanked on each side by one sash window with six-over-six panes and segmental brick arches. On the second floor there are three windows with the same characteristics. The middle window, however, is set in a square recess. The facade also shows marks of an old verandah which once ran across the front. The house also has a simple wood cornice supported by wood brackets. A simple wood frieze is also evident.

In the backyard there is a brick carriage house with a gable roof. It is one and a half storeys high with two large, round-head entrances.



184 William

LOT: 7,8 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1857

ARCHITECT: Mr. E. Horsey, Kingston

BUILDER: Brenton & Davy

FIRST OWNER: James Noseworthy

HISTORY:

James Noseworthy bought the property from William Taylor in 1853. Noseworthy was a man of many trades, a wood agent for the Grand Trunk Railway, a leather merchant, a clerk for J. Peard Dry Goods, and a contractor. It is thought that Noseworthy built this house for himself, but later changed his mind and purchased the lot on the northwest corner of Bridge and Charles in 1859. Here he began to build another house. This house was sold to J.C.Franck in 1858. Hastings Chronicle, August 19, 1857: "...built in Elizabethan style..of brick with cement covered roof and cost 1250 pounds. The architectural plan was furnished by Mr.E.Horsey, Kingston. Messrs. Brenton and Davy, builders."

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey house, though of basically Georgian form, has a Gothic Revival facade. The main entrance, simulating a fortress tower, is made of wood and has trellis work buttresses capped by gablets. Above the entrance, on the second floor, is an oriel window with crenellation on the top that is supported underneath by arched wood brackets. On the first floor of the facade there are two segmentally-arched windows composed of three panels, the middle one being larger. The second floor has one window on each side of the oriel window, with molded drip caps and a small balcony made of wrought iron. The central gable with delicate verge drapery has a central drop. The roof of the house is hipped, there is no cornice, and the eaves are supported by pairs of small wood brackets. The house also has a pair of large chimneys. The fence, so unusual nowadays, but indispensable to every house in earlier times, is partly a modern confection, the ironwork is actually the roof cresting from another old house.



194 WILLIAM STREET

THE MACKENZIE BOWELL HOUSE

LOT: pt. 4 PLAN: 296

BUILT: c. 1855

BUILDER: James Noseworthy

FIRST OWNER: Thomas Higgins, marble dealer

Plaqued



HISTORY:

This was the residence of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Prime Minister of Canada in 1894. Born in England in 1823, he came to Canada with his family at the age of ten and settled in the Belleville area. In 1834, Bowell became a "printer's devil" in the office of "The Intelligencer", owned by George Benjamin. Because of Bowell's ability and enthusiasm he rose swiftly to become editor, then owner of the newspaper by 1850, always promoting the growth of the city and country. He, along with Billa Flint and Henry Corby, also started the Belleville Chamber of Commerce in 1865 as the Belleville Board of Trade.

In 1867, he was elected to the House of Commons as a Conservative member for North Hastings, a riding he represented for 25 years, at which time he was appointed to the senate. In 1878, he was appointed Minister of Customs in Sir John A. Macdonald's Cabinet. At the age of 70, upon the death of Sir John Thompson, Bowell was sworn in as Canada's fifth Prime Minister. In 1847, he married Harriet, daughter of Jacob Moore of Belleville, and lived here until his death in 1917.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house is currently not in very good condition, especially the eaves and brackets. The facade is oriented east and has a glazed and deep-set panelled door-case to the left. The entrance has a portico with a pair of columns and brackets under the hood, but there was once a verandah. Two large rectangular six-over-six sash windows with wood sills and brick arches are on the first floor and three smaller windows are on the second floor.

The south side of the house has a French window and some marks on the wall suggest some alterations. A single window is placed on the second floor.

The north elevation shows marks of a previous verandah. On this side there is a second door and two windows on the second floor. There is also an exterior projecting brick chimney.

At the rear of the house there is a one-storey wing. All around the house, under the eaves, there are pairs of wood brackets.

223-225 1/2 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: 16 PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1862

BUILDER: John Forin
Mr. G. Thomas, mason

FIRST OWNER: Edmond Chandler, druggist

HISTORY:

The first owner of this house was Edmund Chandler, a druggist. He started business in 1835 in the shop under the old Intelligencer office, the northwest corner Front and Bridge Streets. In 1848, he sold out to C. G. LeVisconte, who had been in his employment. Chandler went to England, returned in 1850, and started the business again.

DESCRIPTION:

Hastings Chronicle, Aug. 5, 1863:

"Mr. E. Chandler has erected a large and commodious brick dwelling house on William St. It is 36 x 44 ft., with a kitchen and woodhouse 26 x 18 ft. Both kitchen and main building are two storeys high, with ceilings of 10 ft. in height each storey. In front of the building is a large portico and balcony. The whole exterior and interior is fitted up in the latest and most convenient style. It contains a cistern, bathrooms, closets, in fact everything that could conduce to the comfort of a family."

Originally that house had a three-bay facade, but after 1896 an addition was built on the southern side. The front entrance now has a large door with fan and sidelights and a wood verandah with flute columns of Ionic Order. All the windows are rectangular and sash with six-over-six panes and flat brick arches. The roof is hipped, there is no cornice, and under the eaves are large wood brackets.



231 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: 17, 18

BUILT: 1872

BUILDERS: (see quotation)

FIRST OWNER: Phillip R. Palmer

HISTORY:

In 1872, George Taylor sold lots 17 and 18 to Phillip R. Palmer, an insurance agent. The following year Palmer started to build the home that still stands on this lot.

The Daily Intelligencer, Monday, Dec. 20, 1875:

"Building Operations - William Street:

On the corner of William St. and Queen St., P. R. Palmer has had erected a fine residence...Messrs. Hanley and Mills, contractors for carpenter work; Peter Casey, the mason work; Thomas Gardiner, plastering; Mr. Boswell, the slating; and Mr. Wensley, the painting. Cost about \$3,000."

In 1878, Phillip R. Palmer's only daughter, Frances Maud, married Dr. W. J. Palmer, principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institute. It seems that Frances' husband had a serious drinking problem which she would not stand for. She left him and returned home the following year. She was eventually left the house and it was sold around the time of the First World War.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a large brick house, two storeys high. The facade of the house is on the west elevation and has a central stepped-out projection with a gable roof. The central gable has strong returns which suggest a pediment and very large brackets. The entrance door has a transom light and is flanked by one bay window on each side. The second floor has one door with a round-headed transom light on the middle projection which suggests the original existence of a balcony. It also has one sash window with a brick arch on each side. The house has a hipped roof, no cornice, and the eaves are supported by wood brackets in an alternating pattern.



240 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: 20 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1875

BUILDER: Edward Laing

FIRST OWNER: William Jones

HISTORY:

In March of 1874, this property was sold to Catherine Jones, wife of William C. Jones, a carriage maker. The house was probably completed by December 30, 1875, when a Mechanics Lien was applied against it by carpenter William Shelley. In June of 1906, Catherine sold the property to her husband for "\$1.00 and natural love and affection". A year later, Catherine died.

In 1914, Jones bequeathed the house to his niece, Fanny Lee, who had become his housekeeper. In 1926, Fanny left the house to her son, William. The house stayed in the Lee family until it was sold to the United Community Services.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey building has boxy proportions. The facade is oriented east and is divided into two bays. The entrance is to the right and has a small storm porch with attractive round-headed glazing. A bay projection is on the first floor with sash windows capped by header bond brick arches. The middle window is larger and has a double arch. Two smaller windows capped by brick arches are placed on the second floor.

The south elevation, towards the west side, has a bay window on the first floor and a smaller window above. On the wall there are marks which indicate a former verandah.

The north elevation presents a rectangular projection on the first floor with windows on each side. Two more windows are on the second floor.

The house has a rear brick wing, the same height as the main house, but narrower. On each side of the roof there are two large brick chimneys.



244 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: pt. 20N PLAN: 1

DEMOLISHED - JUNE 1990

BUILT: c. 1851

FIRST OWNER: James Spence

HISTORY:

James Spence purchased this property in 1851 in a deal which included the south half of lot 21 plus the north part of lot 20. It is quite possible that he built the house.

James and Jane Copeland bought it from Spence in 1863. James Copeland, in partnership with his brother John, ran a harness and saddle making shop.

DESCRIPTION:

This one-and-a-half-storey brick house with a gable roof has been altered and it is very difficult to see the original style. The very simple design and proportions, however, are noticeable.



248-250 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: N 1/2 21, 22

BUILT: c. 1886

FIRST OWNER: George Washington Palmer

HISTORY:

In 1888, John Taylor sold this deed to George Washington Palmer, a nickel plater. In 1895, Washington sold it to Charles Hudson, Jr. for \$1,700.

DESCRIPTION:

Presently this house is vacant and in very poor condition. It is a two-storey brick house with a gable roof. The facade is "L" shaped with a tower-like projection and two close-set narrow windows on the first and second floors. The facade gable has a nice carved bargeboard with a finial. There is also a wood verandah with fret decorations, but it too is in very poor condition.

The north elevation presents the same gable roof with bargeboard, but with a drop.



263-265 1/2 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: pt. 21, 22 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1872

BUILDER: Peter Fahey, mason
John Fahey, contractor

FIRST OWNER: John Fahey

HISTORY:

This house was built by Peter Fahey, a mason, and John Fahey, a contractor. The two of them used it as a rental income property. The Faheys also built the house to the north and lived in it.

The first tenants in this house were two young brothers, Thomas and George Ritchie. The Ritchie brothers would later rise to great prominence in the Belleville business community as the heads of the Ritchie Dry Goods store, located for many years on Front St.

DESCRIPTION:

The facade of this two-storey brick house has three bays and is oriented west. The entrance, to the right, has been altered to form two separate doors in order to accommodate two dwellings. There is also a two-storey verandah. The facade fenestration contains two windows on the first floor and two windows on the second. The third window has been transformed into a door. All of the facade windows have brick arches with stepped-out brick keystone. It is important to note the quoin-like brick pattern on the edge of the house.

The south side has an exterior projecting flue chimney, one window on the west side of the second floor, and a pair of windows on each floor, east side.

The north side has the same exterior projecting chimney as the south, one small and one large window on the first floor, and two windows on the second. All of these windows are capped by brick arches.



267 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: N H 25 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1870

BUILDER: Peter and John Fahey

FIRST OWNER: John Fahey

HISTORY:

This house was built by Peter and John Fahey in 1870 on the property they had acquired from John Taylor in 1868. Both Peter and John were employed in the building industry. Both men lived in the house until 1873 at which time John moved out. Peter remained here for a number of years.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey brick house has a hipped roof and a three-bay facade. The facade is oriented west and has an entrance to the left, with transom and side lights made of bevelled glass. The facade fenestration contains two windows on the first floor and three on the second. The front windows are capped by segmental brick arches. A large verandah of early 20th century date runs along the facade.

The south elevation presents two exterior projecting chimneys and pairs of rectangular windows with nearly flat brick arches on each floor.

The north elevation has an exterior projecting chimney that has been truncated and one off-centre window on each floor.

At the rear of the house there is a lower and narrower brick wing.



269-271 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: pt. 26 (SH) PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1869

FIRST OWNER: William and Robert Davy

HISTORY:

This two-storey brick home was built for Robert and William Davy in 1869 and was one of the first houses in this area.

Robert Davy was partner in the firm of Davy and Seldon - general dealers in hides, pelts, and wools. He was also town treasurer and produce commission agent. William Davy was a clerk in the Davy and Seldon business.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simply designed home, made of brick, and is two storeys high. The facade is oriented west and has a central entrance with a small door. The entrance is flanked on each side by one bay window and capped by a wood cornice. On the second floor there are three simple sash windows with wood sills and segmental brick arches. A large wood verandah, of 20th century date, runs along the facade.

Both the north and south elevations have exterior projecting chimneys and at the back of the house there is a lower and narrower wing.



272 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: S. pt. 26 PLAN: 1

BUILT: before 1874

FIRST OWNER: (?) Alexander McMullen

HISTORY:

This house was built sometime before 1874, possibly by Alexander McMullen. McMullen had six children; John, Margaret, Mary, Tabetha, Clarissa, and Robert. The house was left to Mary Mathilda Lazier, wife of Peter Lazier, and she sold it in 1918 to Henry and Mary Jane Thomas for \$1,200.

DESCRIPTION:

This one-storey house is covered by siding and has suffered some alterations. It is a very simple brick house with a hipped roof. The entrance is to one side and the two sash windows on the facade are too large to be the original ones.



275 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: 26 NH PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1865

BUILDER: Crang Brothers

FIRST OWNER: James Crang

HISTORY:

Belleville contractors James and George Crang built this two-storey brick home in 1865. This particular house they rented out to tenants such as James Campbell, a bank clerk and Neil McArthur, a saddle and harness maker. In 1874, the Crangs sold the house to W. A. Foster who continued to use it as a rental property.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey, brick house has a hipped roof and a three-bay facade. The facade is oriented west and has an entrance door set to one side capped by a brick arch. The fenestration contains two large rectangular sash six-over-six panes on the first floor and three smaller windows on the second floor. All of the windows have wood sills and are capped by flat brick arches. The irregular window placing suggests that there was meant to be a porch or verandah to disguise this fact.

The house has a lower and narrower brick addition at the back.



279 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: 27 N 1/2

BUILT: 1875

BUILDER: James Fahey - Fahey Brothers

FIRST OWNER: James Fahey

HISTORY:

James Fahey, a local contractor built this home in 1875, probably in conjunction with his brothers, Peter and John. The Faheys, like most contractors, would buy many lots on one street then either build on them, sell them, or rent them out. This particular house was used as a rental income property by the Faheys until 1878 when it was sold to Louisa Harrison who continued to rent it out until 1896.

DESCRIPTION:

The facade of this two-storey brick house has an "L" shape and is oriented west. The rectangular projection contains the entrance and two close-set sash windows on the second floor. In front of the entrance, there is a delicate fret verandah with a central pediment. A very large bay window is located on the facade first floor and has a large wood surround and wood brackets under the hood. Above the bay window, on the second floor, there are another two windows, both capped by segmental brick arches. Each facade wall edge has a brick quoin pattern.

On the hipped roof there is a small dormer with a gable hood and bargeboard. Both the south and north elevations have tall exterior projecting brick chimneys.



280 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: pt. 27 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1865-66

BUILDER: the Crang brothers

FIRST OWNER: James Crang

HISTORY:

This small square house was built by James and George Crang around 1865. The Crangs were contractors who built many of the homes along William St. including #275 and #278.

Of interest is the story of their other brother, Henry. He died in a very mysterious manner. In March of 1871, Henry left Calcutta, India on the ship "Calliope". The ship was contacted on the 23rd of April, but after this neither the ship nor its passengers were ever seen again.

DESCRIPTION:

This one-storey stucco house has a high hipped roof with a central chimney. The facade is oriented east and has a small door to the right. There are also three rectangular sash windows with six-over-six panes and wood shutters. The house may be thought of as a derivation of the Regency Cottage style, but the facade arrangement is unique.

The south and north elevations have one off-centre window and the western end of the house is covered by siding.



281 WILLIAM STREET

PLAN: 296 LR

BUILT: 1865

FIRST OWNER: James Emsley

HISTORY:

This house has undergone many changes and owners since it was first built for James Emsley in 1865. James Emsley, a plasterer, bought the property from the Taylor family during the early 1850's, but did not decide to build until 1865. In 1874, he sold to Charles Ranney, a coal merchant. Three years later, Ranney sold the house to Robert M. Roy, an inspector of railways, for \$1,100.

DESCRIPTION:

This small house is presently covered by siding and has suffered a number of alterations which makes it difficult to see the original style. The facade of the house is oriented west.



282-284 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: 28 PLAN: 1

BUILT: 1862

BUILDER: George Crang

FIRST OWNER: George Crang

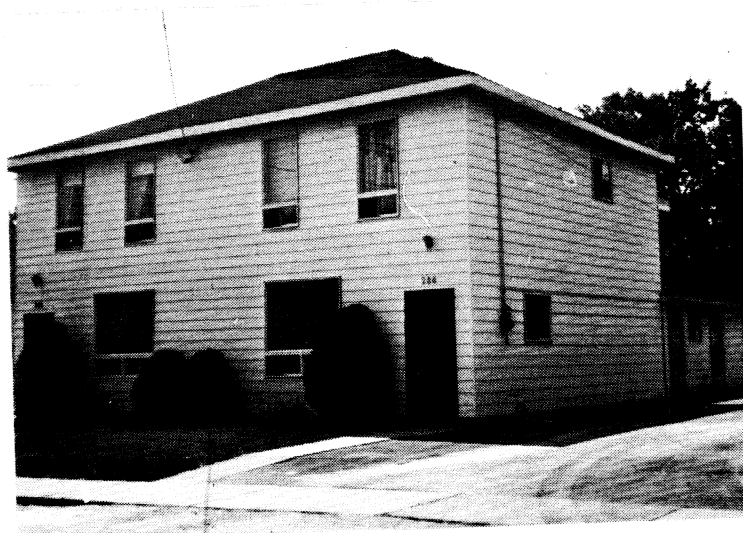
HISTORY:

This boxy-style house was built by George Crang in 1862. This particular home was used by George as his residence and as a source of income, for he rented out parts of it as well. At one time a carpentry shop stood adjacent to the building.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey house has boxy proportions and a hipped roof. At the present time, the house is covered by siding and the numerous alterations make it difficult to see the original style.

The facade of the house is oriented east and the openings may well have been at the far right and left. There would also have been a single window for the parlor and two windows upstairs for each half of the building. The tall proportions of the upstairs windows may be the original style, but the parlor windows might have been paired sash windows with a wooden central mullion, as was popular in the 1860's, or just one narrow window, if the landlord did not splurge and put in a bay window.



285 WILLIAM STREET

PLAN: 296 LS

BUILT: 1863

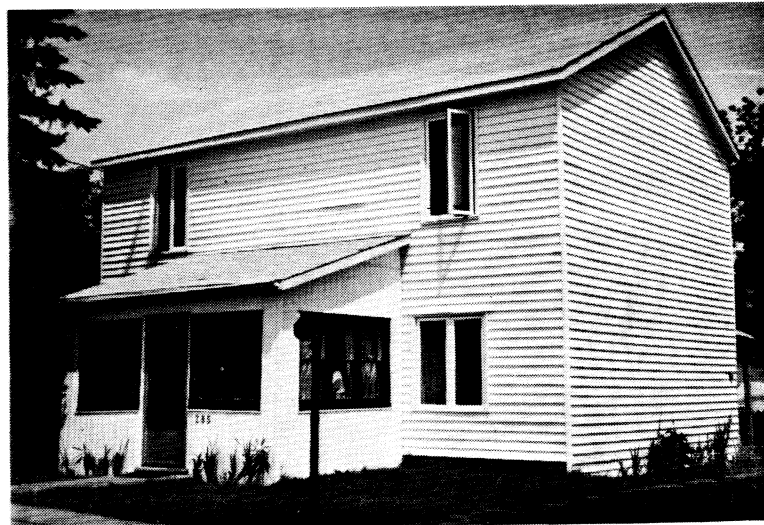
FIRST OWNER: Elijah Miles

HISTORY:

This much altered house was built for Elijah Miles in 1863. Miles was a partner in the printing and publishing firm of Miles and Mason which published The Hastings Chronicle, "a weekly, local, family newspaper", which ran from 1855 to 1875.

DESCRIPTION:

This two-storey simple house has a gable roof. Originally it was a stucco house. At the present time the house is covered by white siding and has undergone major alterations. The attractive windows are modern, of course, but their tall, narrow "French" proportions are well suited to the period of the house.



288 WILLIAM STREET

LOT: 29A PLAN: 296

BUILT: 1875

HISTORY:

George Crang built this brick house in 1875 for a finished value of \$1,200. Crang sold the house to John Ross, who established a boarding house here. Some of the first tenants were George Conick, an agent, and William Luckis, a grocer.

DESCRIPTION:

The three-bay facade of this two-storey brick house is oriented east. The entrance is to the left and has transom and sidelights. The pedimented portico in front of the entrance is of 20th century date. The fenestration is orderly and contains two large rectangular sash windows on the first floor and three smaller windows on the second floor. All of the windows are capped by segmental brick arches.

The north elevation has a large exterior projecting brick chimney which bears marks of alterations.

The south elevation has three windows on the first floor, towards the west side, and marks of alterations are evident.

At the back of the house there is a large brick chimney and a brick parapet supported by a corbel.



WATSON-LEEMING HOUSE

COBBLESTONE HOUSE

LOT 11, CONCESSION 2

BUILT: c. 1852

DEMOLISHED

FIRST OWNER: William Watson

HISTORY:

In 1877, Alexander Chisholm was given a land patent for lot 3 consisting of 400 acres in the First Concession in 9th TWP. (Thurlow)

Ten years later Chisholm also acquired the patent for the east half of lot 11 in the Second Concession of Thurlow.

In 1835, Chisholm's widow, Ann, and his oldest son, Angus, sold the east half of lot 11 in the Second Concession of Thurlow which consisted of 100 acres to William Watson for 100 pounds.

William and Elizabeth Watson came to Belleville from England. William was 31 years old and Elizabeth was a year younger when they bought the property. They probably lived in a log home at first and then added a frame section. All seven of their children were born here.

In the 1851 census, the family was reported to be living in a 1 and 1/2 storey log and frame house.

This census also included a report about the first cobblestone house along the road. On the west half of lot 18 in the Second Concession. Colin Chisholm and his family were living in a "splendid stone house of 1 and 1/2 storeys".

The 1851 census also listed the east half of lot 17. James Ponton was living a bachelor's life in his frame house. In a letter written by his future father-in-law, William Hutton, he described the proposed wedding. In 1851 or 1852, Ponton's house burned down. The wedding was put off until a new house could be built. Ponton immediately started to build a cobblestone, one-storey house which is still standing today.

Due to the now intense building of cobblestone houses in this area, the Watson-Leeming house can be dated to about 1852. In 1862, William Watson died after a short illness and his son, Richard, took possession of the property. Richard owned the property until his death in 1921, at the age of 82.

By 1933, the farm was sold to Donald Leeming and his sons. They farmed the land until it was sold to the city of Belleville.

DESCRIPTION:

The house is very well built with thick walls. It has a one-storey, three-bay, hip-roofed main block with an added one and a half storey cobblestone kitchen wing. The front door faces south with symmetrically placed large windows on either side. The front door has a simple transom with no side lights. The inside doors are the two-long-panel Greek Revival style.

In 1921, a frame addition to the east of the house was put on, and in 1980, a frame south wing was put up.

WATSON-LEEMING HOUSE, cont.

Interesting to note is that the west wing shows a gradual transition from random rubble at the bottom to more carefully laid courses with projecting "V" shaped mortar joints. These are about four feet from the ground. The mason seems to have gotten the hang of the work and the evenly coursed cobblestone work begins. The cobblestones are laid brick-fashion in courses with a continuous horizontal "V" joint and short vertical "V" joints between the stones, which are of various lengths.



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- * apse - curved or polygonal projection at alter end of church plan.
- * arcade - an arched passage; series of arches supported on piers or columns which may be open with a walking area behind or under them.
- * arcading - blind arcade used as a design element on a wall.
- * architrave - enframing area within a structural opening.
- * ashlar - squared and hewn building stone, frequently imitated in wood.
- * balcony - a supported, projecting narrow porch.
- * baluster - a small pillar or column, a series of which support a railing or banister.
- * bargeboard - an extended and decorated fasciã board on gable edge or eaves line of roof; also called "vergeboard".
- * batten - narrow raised strip covering a joint on vertically applied boards.
- * bays - major openings on the front facade of a building.
- * bay window - multi-sided or rounded window projection from main wall; one or more storeys high; containing one or more window units.
- * bell-cast gable - gable roof with flared eaves that form an overhang.
- * belt course - a narrow horizontal moulding, sometimes decorated.
- * belvedere - raised turret or lantern on roof for viewing.
- * bevel - sloping moulding or panel edge.
- * blind - window design on wall without glass; blocked wall
- * bow - multi-sided or round window projection from main wall containing one or more windows.
- * brackets - wooden or metal angular supports at eaves, doorways, sills, etc.
- * buttress - mass of masonry or brickwork against a side wall to add stability to structure.
- * casement - usually rectangular vertical sashes that swing in or out on side hinge.
- * cladding - thin sheet of wood or metal used in sheathing.
- * cobble - small rounded stones usually set in mortar.
- * colonnade - a row of columns carrying a horizontal entablature.
- * column - vertical, round supporting member; in classical architecture consists of base, shaft and capital.
- * common bond - bricks laid with a course of headers every 5th or 7th row, the intervening courses being stretchers.

- * console - a bracket or truss with scrolls at both ends.
- * corbel - short stone or wood projection supporting a projecting course of masonry.
- * cornice - projection at the top of a wall forming roof edge; a moulded projection crowning a building.
- * coursing - laid in rows of even or uneven width; masonry or brick walls.
- * crenelated - indented or notched breaks in the top line of a wall.
- * cresting - an ornamental finish on the ridge of a building or edge of a balcony, commonly of wrought iron.
- * cupola - a small, rounded dome, circular or polygonal in plan, topping a roof.
- * double hung - vertically sliding double window sections.
- * eaves - horizontal edge of a roof.
- * embrasure - indentation around door or window, inset from outer surface by depth of wall or more.
- * engaged column - a pillar or pilaster attached to a wall.
- * English bond - bricks laid in alternate courses of headers and stretchers.
- * entablature - detail of Classic order; a wide and important horizontal moulded band on major buildings.
- * eyebrow - small horizontal rectangular window used to light attics.
- * facade - the front of a building; side and rear walls also referred to as facades.
- * fascia - flat board covering the ends of the rafters.
- * finial - pointed ornament at apex of gable or pediment or roof edge.
- * frieze - member of cornice below fascia board and soffit, flat on wall surface, sometimes highly decorated. Also the wide center area of a classic entablature.
- * frontispiece - a section of more than one storey of the principal facade of a building; usually projects.
- * gable - triangular upper part of wall at end of ridged roof; triangular hood over window or door; triangular break in eaves line.
- * gablet - hipped roof combined with a gable slope near the top of the rise.
- * gallery - a long, covered passage, partly open along one side.
- * gambrel - gable roof having a double pitch or two slopes on each side.
- * glazed - containing glass units.
- * Gothic - narrow, vertical pointed window adapted from Gothic church design; may have more than one section.

- * header bond - bricks laid to show only short ends in every course.
- * hood - projecting cover for window or door.
- * keystone - the central wedge-shaped member of an arch which locks the whole together.
- * label - drip or hood moulding by the sides and over a door or window.
- * laminated wood - glued in layers.
- * lantern - a small structure raised above the roof; of various shapes with windows.
- * lintel - horizontal member of various materials spanning a door or window; a structural component to support weight above an opening.
- * mansard - variation of hip roof with a very steep lower slope (which may be curved) and flatter upper section.
- * mullion - a vertical member dividing window sections, each of which may be further divided by muntins.
- * muntin - a small, slender bar holding the panes in a window.
- * mutules - one of a series of projecting inclined blocks under the corona of a Doric cornice and over each triglyph. Sometimes hung with guttae (pegs).
- * oculus - round or circular window.
- * ogee - design element formed by two convex arcs above two concave arcs.
- * palladian - three-sectioned window, center section vertical with rounded top, side windows slightly shorter with flat or rounded heads, the three parts obviously grouped.
- * panel - inset or outlined door division.
- * parapet - a low wall along the edge of a roof which may be notched, perforated or panelled.
- * pavilion - a rectangle with two short forward-projecting end section.
- * pediment - a low triangle ornamenting the front or gable end of a building.
- * piers - solid square masonry supports; solid parts of a wall between openings.
- * pilaster - a vertical, rectangular supporting member projecting slightly from the wall.
- * plinth - projecting member at base of wall immediately above the ground; lower square member of the base of a column.
- * polygonal - having five or more angles or sides.
- * portico - porch with large pillars or columns which may or may not extend above first storey.
- * quoins - emphasized blocks at the angles of a building; originally used to strengthen the angles, now used for decoration.
- * radiating voussoirs - individual wedges of angled joints forming an arch.
- * rail - vertical member or cross-piece on door, screen or wall.

- * raking - the sloping side of a gable edge.
- * return - the continuation of a moulding or projection in the opposite direction or at a sharp angle.
- * rubble - any rough, uncut stone, primarily irregular material as from a quarry source.
- * rusticated - face of stone is raised, smooth and parallel to the wall while the margins are in a lower flat plane; worked to resemble cut stone.
- * sash - framework which holds the glass in a window unit containing one or more lights.
- * segmental - slight or flat curve, drawn from the center below the springing line, forming the head of a structural opening.
- * shake - rough-cut shingle; frequently thicker than shingle.
- * sheathing - exterior wall covering.
- * sill - in frame construction, a horizontal piece forming the lowest member or one of the lowest members of a supporting structure; horizontal ledge at the base of a window.
- * soffit - under surface of eaves.
- * spandrel - a horizontal, dividing structural member between vertical piers on major buildings; the space between the exterior curve of an arch or curved brace and an enclosing right angle.
- * spire - a pointed or steeple-topped elevated component of a building which may be an extension of the plan, or rise from the roof level.
- * stile - a vertical division separating the panels of a door.
- * stretcher bond - bricks laid lengthwise in every course.
- * tower - a flat-topped, elevated component of a building which may be an extension of the plan or rise from the roof level.
- * transom - horizontal bar between top of window or door and structural opening; section above is called "transom light" or "transom panel".
- * treillage - decorative lacy trim primarily of wood, used on porches, galleries, or garden features.
- * truncated - top or end cut off; ending abruptly.
- * turret - a rounded or polygonal ornamental structure resembling a tower at an angle of a larger structure.
- * umbrage - deep recess in building facade forming a covered approach to a door.
- * verandah - long porch crossing front and/or side facade with or without roof supports.
- * verge - the sloping side of a gable end.
- * voussoir - wedge-shaped stone used in arches.

